

KRULICH, or **GRULICH**, a small town of Bohemia, 82 m. E of Prague. Pop. 2,000.

KRUMAN, or **KURUMANA**, a river of S. Africa, which rises in the mountains of Magaaga to the SW of Latak; and flows W; but appears to be lost in the sands.

KRUMBACH, a town of Bavaria, on a small river of the same name, 56 m. W of Munich. Pop. 850.—Also a town of the archd. of Austria, 21 m. S of Neustadt.

KRUMLAU, or **KRUMAU**, a town of Bohemia, on the Mulda, 12 m. NNW of Rosenberg. It is well-built and fortified, and has manufactories of woollen, paper, and saltpetre. It communicates with the Danube by a canal. Pop. 5,195. In the neighbourhood are the baths of Umlowitz.

KRUMMENAU, a large village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, circle of Upper Toggenberg. Pop. with Ennetbühl and New St. Johann, in 1850, 1,563, of whom 1,184 were Protestants.

KRUMMENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Strehlen. Pop. 340.—Also a village in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Züllichau. Pop. 319.—Also a village in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Sensburg. Pop. 279.

KRUMMENSEE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Nieder-Bornim. Pop. 169.—Also a village in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Schlochau. Pop. 280.

KRUMMENWALDE, or **KRZYWYLAS**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Buk, near Pinne. Pop. 123.

KRUMFLIETZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Deutsch Krome, near Schneidemühl. Pop. 421.—Also a village in the same reg., circle of Flatow. Pop. 293.

KRUMHUBEL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Hirschborg, near Schmiedeborg. Pop. 525.

KRUMMLINDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Luben. Pop. 215.

KRUMPACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Trebnitz. Pop. 221.

KRUMWOHLAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Wohlau. Pop. 469.

KRUPOCZYN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Schwetz. Pop. 173.

KRUPPINEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Lyk. Pop. 342.

KRUSCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Schwetz. Pop. 231.

KRUSCHWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. SE of Bromberg, on the W bank of Lake Goplo. Pop. 192.

KRUSENSTERN (CAPE), a headland on the NW coast of Russian America, in N lat. 67° 5'.

KRUSENSTERN ISLANDS, a group in the Mulgrave archipelago, in N lat. 10° 20', E long. 169° 50'. They are small, and thinly inhabited. The two principal are Aifu and Capenuir.—Also a group in the Dangerous archipelago, in S lat. 15°.

KRUDE, a town of Russia, in the prov. or Podolia, 15 m. W of Balta.

KRUENBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Berlaere. Pop. 198.

KRUHERY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Wuestwuezel. Pop. 300.

KRUYSAEEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Moorselle. Pop. 243.

KRUYSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Baesrode. Pop. 234.—Also a com. in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Calmpthout. Pop. 346.—Also a com. in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Handzaeme. Pop. 145.—

Also a com. in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Wereken. Pop. 414.

KRYCZEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 57 m. ESE of Mohilev, on the r. bank of the Soj.

KRYLOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Khereson, 27 m. NNE of Alexandria, at the confluence of the Tiasmin and the Dnieper. Pop. 2,200.

KRYNKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Grodno.

KRYSTIANPOL, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. NNE of Zolkiev, on the r. bank of the Zolokia.

KRZANOW, a town of Poland, 27 m. W of Cracow. Pop. 1,200.

KRZEPICE, a town of Poland, in the obwodzie and 18 m. SSE of Wielun. Pop. 900.

KRZESOWICE, a town of Poland, 15 m. WNW of Cracow, on the l. bank of the Rudawa. Pop. 3,000. It has mineral baths.

KRZESZOW, a town of Poland, in the obwodzie and 50 m. SW of Zamosc. Pop. 1,000.

KRZINETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 15 m. SE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 600.

KRZIWSAUDOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. SW of Czeslau. Pop. 450.

KRZIZANOWITZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 48 m. SSE of Oppeln. It has iron-works.

KRZVZANAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 24 m. E of Iglau. Pop. 1,180. It has manufactories of fine woollens.

KRZYLOW, a town of Poland, in the obwodzie and 12 m. SSE of Rubieszow, on the l. bank of the Bug. Pop. 800.

KRZYWCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. WNW of Przemyśl, on the l. bank of the San.

KRZYWOCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 27 m. SE of Czortkow, on the l. bank of the Gygaula.

KSCHIONS, or **XIONS**, a town of Poland, in the reg. and 8 m. ESE of Posen, near the Warthe. Pop. 1,050.

KSLIAZ, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, obwod. of Miechow. Pop. 860.

KSOJAMMA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 140 m. WSW of Jedo. Pop. 1,000.

KTIMA, a village in the island of Cyprus, sanj. of Baffa, near the town of Baffa. It was formerly a flourishing and important place, but does not now contain above 250 families.

KUARA, or **GEZYRA**, a prov. in the SE part of Nubia, extending between the Rahad and Dender, to the frontier of Abyssinia. It is generally mountainous, but is unhealthy. The Shangallas and other neighbouring tribes carry on here a considerable trade in gold and other articles.

KUA-TU-CHAN, a mountain of the Corea, in the N part of the prov. of Hoang-hai, and to the E of Han-chu.

KUBA, a town of Russia in Asia, cap. of a khanate, in Southern Daghestan, 60 m. SSE of Derhend, on the r. bank of the Kudialchai. Pop. in 1844, 4,200. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers, and contains a castle, a bazaar, and 3 mosques. It is to a great extent new, and built in the Russian style, with straight streets. The inhabitants are chiefly Turkomans, and extremely poor. On the opposite side of the river is a large suburb named Kulgat, inhabited by Jews, estimated at 4,000 in number, and in the environs are numerous dwellings occupied by Armenians.—The khanate is bounded on the E by the Caspian sea, and extends SW to the Caucasus. It contains several mineral and thermal springs, and mines of lead and saltpetre. The climate is mild, and the pop., consisting of about 4,000 families, live chiefly by agriculture.—Also a town of Senegambia, in the state of Kullo, 45 m. E of Satadu.

KUBAD, a district of Persia, in the NW part of Farsistan. It has been little visited, the ferocity of the tribe Memessani or Khogilou, by whom it is inhabited, rendering it dangerous of approach. In the SE it encloses the delicious plain of Shaab-Bevan, celebrated by the orientals as one of the four terrestrial paradises. Its chief place is Kala-i-Sefid.

KUBAN, or **KUBANSKOI-LIMAN**, a bay on the NE side of the Black sea, enclosed by the Russian gov. of Caucasus, the district of Akbasia, and the Turkish territory of Anapa. It derives its name from the river which flows into it in the NE. It is 27 m. in length from NW to SE, and 9 m. in breadth, and opens to the Black sea by a narrow channel, at the N extremity of the tongue of land by which it is enclosed on the W.—The river K. or Psisshe has its source on the N slope of the Caucasus, near Mount Elbronz; runs NNW through Circassia; then bends first NW, then W, along the frontier of the country of the Russian prov. of Caucasus; and, after a course of about 390 m., discharges itself into the bay of the same name, 24 m. E of Tmutarakan. In the lower parts of its course it divides into several branches, some of which flow directly into the Black sea, while others fall into the great basin of the Andeniskoi-liman. Its principal affluents are the Great and Little Zelenchuk, Ourup, Laba, Chagouta, and Kara-Kuban or Afips. This river in the upper part of its course is extremely rapid, but in the level country through which it passes, towards its mouth, its bed is choked with reeds, and spreads itself into extensive marshes, which in summer become extremely noxious. Its waters abound with fish of excellent quality. Numerous fortresses have been established by the Russians on the r. bank of the K., for their defence against the warlike tribes who inhabit its opposite side. Yekaterinodar is the chief place on its banks. The K. is the *Hypanis* of Strabo, and the *Vardanes* of Ptolemy.

KUBBANY, or **CUBBANY**, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the E side of the Western Ghats, in the prov. of Malabar; flows thence into the prov. of Mysore; and after a total course, in a generally NE direction, of about 90 m., joins the Cavery, on the r. bank, a little below Sosilla, and 21 m. SE of Seringapatam.

KUBBES, **KHUBBES**, or **KABIS**, a town of Persia, in the prov. and 170 m. NE of Kirman, and 140 m. ESE of Yezd, on the road from Kirman, and 18 days' travelling distance thence to Herat. It is situated in an oasis of the desert of Kirman, and was formerly very flourishing, but is now inhabited chiefly by exiles and brigands who find their subsistence in plundering the caravans in the desert.

KUBBET-CHEIAR, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district of Kobail, 110 m. NNW of Sana.

KUBBUR-JABBAR, a village of Afghanistan, 30 m. ESE of Cabul.

KUBDO, a town of Mongolia, in the E part of the country of the Khalkas, on the E bank of Lake Buyanti, and 20 m. W of the Ike-Aral-nor, in N lat. 48° 8', E long. 90° 2'.

KUBETCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the N part of Daghestan, in the khanate of Otemich, 33 m. WNW of Derbent, in a narrow valley. Pop. 6,000. The houses are embattled; each has an outer stair, and they all communicate with one another by means of narrow alleys. It contains 12 mosques, and possesses manufactories of cloth, shawls, and arms, and an active trade. The inhabitants are Mahomedans. They are supposed to be of German extraction, and their language, manners, and dress, appear to confirm that supposition. Their origin has, however, been attributed to a Persian colony.

KUBI, a village and fort of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Georgia, district of Khevi, 45 m. NNE of Gori, and 66 m. NNW of Tiflis, in the range of the Caucasus mountains. It is inhabited by Ossetes.

KUBILYAK, a village of Croatia, in the comitat and 11 m. W of Agram, and 4 m. NE of Szamobor. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name, containing mines of coal.

KUBIN, a village of Hungary, in the Banat-gränze, 27 m. ESE of Belgrade, and 2 m. from the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,970. It has a Catholic and a Greek church, and carries on a considerable trade with Turkey.

KUBIN (UNTER), a town of Hungary, chief town of the gsp. of Arva, 35 m. NNW of Briesen, and 40 m. WNW of Neumarkt, on the l. bank of the Waag.

KUBINA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the W part of the gov. of Vologda. It has its source in a small lake, in the district and 72 m. WSW of Velsk; runs first SE, then SW; and enters by two branches into Lake Kubinskoe, in the district and 30 m. WNW of Kadnikov, after a course of about 180 m.

KUBINSKOE, a lake of Russia in Europe, near the SW extremity of the gov. of Vologda, between the districts of Vologda and Kadnikov, and a little to the NW of Vologda. Its length from NW to SE is about 45 m., and its breadth 8 m. It receives several rivers, of which the largest is the Kubina, and gives rise to the Sukhona, which unites with the Jug and forms the N. Dwina. It contains several islands, is very deep, and abounds in fish.

KUBKABEA, a town of Darfur, 38 m. SW of Cobbe.

KUBLICZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 15 m. SE of Gaisin.

KUBLUCZI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. W of Vitebsk, district and 30 m. NW of Lepel.

KUBORU, a town of Upper Guinea, in the state of Inta, Ashantee territory, 180 m. NE of Cumassi.

KUBOTA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Dewa, 120 m. W of Nambu, and 285 m. N of Jedo.

KUBREC, a village in Sind, 90 m. SW of Umercote, and 8 m. from the Run or Salt desert of Catch.

KUBRYN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 114 m. S of Grodno, and 32 m. ENE of Brzesc-Litevski, on the l. bank of the Muchavica. It has a Greek abbey.

KUBSHARY, or **KABSHARY**, a town of Sudan, in Bornu, 90 m. WNW of Kouka, on the l. bank of the Yeou, and about 100 m. WSW of Lake Tchad. The houses are more substantially built than those of Kuka, and are divided within by mats neatly wrought by the women. The doors are formed of plaited straw, set in a frame-work of wood. The dwellings of the richer inhabitants are surrounded with enclosures of matwork, and sometimes enclose a separate house for the women.

KUBUELIANSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, 14 m. S of Nijni-Tchirskaia, on the r. bank of the Don.

KUBULA, a village in the Punjab, 90 m. E of Multan, and 8 m. from the r. bank of the Ghara.

KUBURMACH, a village of Afghanistan, in the prov. and 54 m. NNE of Herat, in the valley of the Huzareh mountains, and near the r. bank of the Kysar.

KUCHARKI, a village of Prussia, in Posen, SE of Pleszew. Pop. 150.

KU-CHE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Kwang-chu.

KUCHEL, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the country above the Ens, circle and 14 m. SSE of Salzburg, on the r. bank of the Salza. Pop. 560.

KUCHEN, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, on the Fils, SE of Göppingen. Pop. 1,050.—Also a village in the circle of the Jaxt, on the Egge, W of Neresheim. Pop. 430.

KUCHEN, a village of Afghanistan, 120 m. WNW of Nushky.

KUCHEN-ABAD, a small town of Persia, in Farsistan, district of Larsistan, 27 m. SW of Seid-Abad, near the confines of Kirman.

ZUCHERETLI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund, 39 m. SSW of Kallinger, near the source of the Marasson. It belongs to a petty chief, who is tributary to the English.

KUCHIMOCHI, a town of Japan, in the island of Kion-siou, 180 m. E of Nagasaki.

KU-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ho-keën-fu, in N lat. 37° 29', E long. 116° 16'.—Also a district and town in Chih-le, div. of Shun-teen-fu.

KUCHIRI, a village in Sind, 18 m. W of Tatta.

KUHLAK, a town of Afghanistan, in the Pishin valley, 11 m. N of Shawl. It is a small place, and mud built.

KU-CHU-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Le-ping-fu.

KUCHVA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm and district of Verkhoturie, which descends from the E side of the Ural mountains, traverses a small lake, and joins the Tura, on the r. at Turinsk, 54 m. SW of Verkhoturie, and after a course of about 18 m. Gold, platinum, osmium, and iridium, are found in considerable quantities in its channel.

KUCHVINSK, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm, district and 57 m. SW of Verkhoturie, on the r. bank of the Kuchva, at the place where it issues from a small lake. Pop. 1,600. It has a large iron-work belonging to the crown.

KUD, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 90 m. NW of Bosna, on the r. bank of the Euphrates. Rice is extensively cultivated in the environs.

KUDARINSK, a village and fortress—now in ruins—of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 225 m. SE of Irkutsk, district and 72 m. SSE of Selingsinsk, on the Chinese frontier, and on the r. bank of the Tchikoi.

KUDDAUNA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 54 m. ENE of Ahmedabad, on the l. bank of the Mhye.

KUDDE (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages in Prussia, in Pomerania, E of Neu-Stettin, containing respectively 600 and 300 inhabitants.

KUDDIN, a village in Sind, on a branch of the Indus, and on the road from Hyderabad to Cutch.

KUDDON, a river of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, an affluent of the Netz.

KUDEKERKE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Sieland, arrond. and 8 m. WNW of Zierikzi, and 15 m. NNE of Middelborg, in the island of Schonen. Pop. 1,200.

KUDELSTAART, a village of Holland, in the N part of the prov. of Holland, 11 m. SSW of Amsterdam. Pop. 2,013.

KUDESSI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 14 m. N of Valona, near the r. bank of the Voioza, near the ruins of Apollonia, and 3 m. from the shore of the Adriatic.

KUDESSI-GREOTES, a small town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 11 m. ESE of Valona, on the l. bank of the Suchitza.

KUDIA, a headland and bay on the S coast of the island of Lemnos.—Also a village of Tripoli, on the shore of the Great Syrtis.

KUDJUR, a district of Persia, in the W part of

the prov. of Mazenderan, on the S bank of the Caspian sea.

KUDOWA, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Breslau, W of Glatz. Pop. 280. It has several iron-works and mineral springs.

KUDRYNCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 36 m. SE of Czortkow, and 27 m. NNE of Tschernowitz, on the r. bank of the Niczlawa.

KUDSBURG, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Bondo, on the Nerico, 45 m. SW of Koursan, and 405 m. ESE of St. Louis.

KUDZBORK, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Plock, obwod and 40 m. NNE of Miawa, on the Przelipmia.

KUEIK, **KOWEIK**, or **KHOICK**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Aleppo, which rises near Aintab, passes Aleppo, and loses itself in the marshes of El-Melak, after a course of 90 m. from NE to SW. It is the *Chalus* of Xenophon.

KUERGAELE, a well on the Asiatic side of the gulf of Suez, at the foot of a hill 2 m. SE of Suez. Its waters are slightly brackish, but never fail; and the spring has formed a basin 30 ft. in circumf. at its mouth. At the distance of 1½ m. are 15 other springs of brackish water in the vicinity of each other, and known as 'the fountains of Moses.'—*Rochet*.

KUEYT, **KOETE**, **GRANE**, or **QUADE**, a town and port of Arabia, on a bay near the NW extremity of the Persian gulf, 96 m. S of Bosra, and 330 m. NNE of Derraya, on the border of an extensive plain. Pop. about 10,000. It is enclosed by a wall, and defended by an old fortress. It possesses extensive manufactories of a species of handkerchief named *abbas*, and carries on an active trade with Persia and India. The harbour comprises an embrasure of about 60 m., and affords good and safe anchorage. Overland despatches to India are received here for transmission to their destination.

KUFA, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, once large and populous, founded by Omar after the ruin of Ctesiphon, and the residence of the caliphs till the seat of government was removed to Bagdad. It is 4 m. N of Meshed-Ali.

KUFSTEIN, a small town in the Tyrol, on the r. bank of the Inn, 43 m. ENE of Innspruck. Pop. 1,406.

KUFT, or **KORT**, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, anciently called *Coptos*, near the E bank of the Nile, in N lat. 25° 50'. During the time of the Ptolemies, C. was the great emporium of Egyptian commerce. The productions of Lower Egypt and of Europe being brought up the Nile, were here landed, and conveyed by land to Berenice on the coast of the Red sea. It became still more flourishing under the Roman empire, when an extensive communication with India was opened by this channel. In the early ages of Christianity, C. was distinguished by the number of its convents. It thus incurred the resentment of Diocletian, and raising the standard of rebellion, was taken and reduced to ashes. The original city was never afterwards inhabited, but an Arab town was built in its immediate vicinity, adjacent to which a modern village has since been erected. The ruins of the ancient city destroyed by Diocletian, remain nearly in the same state in which they were left by the fire. They exhibit splendid fragments of porphyry and granite columns, the art of which, however, is not equal to the materials. The Arab town is surrounded with a wall of unbaked bricks. To the E of the old town are two large basins, which appear to have been reservoirs of water.

KUG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, and district of Zaandam, 8 m. NNW of Amsterdam, on the l. bank of the Zaan. Pop. 1,700.

KU-CHING, a district and town of China, in

the prov. of Hu-pih, div. and 30 m. NW of Siang-yang-fu, on the r. bank of the Han-keang, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 18'$, and E long. $111^{\circ} 40'$.

KUHEBACH, a town of Bavaria, 18 m. NE of Augsburg, near the Paar. Pop. 512.

KUHLSCHEIM, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 6 m. NW of Bischoffsheim. Pop. 1,900.

KUHNA, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 60 m. W of Liegnitz, circle of Görlitz. Pop. 1,000.

KUHNEIDE, a village of Saxony, in the bail. and 10 m. ESE of Wolkenstein.

KUALNIK (GREAT), a river of Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, which rises to the E of Kyroposka; runs SSE; and flows into a lake of the same name communicating with the Black sea, after a course of 60 m.

KUALNIK (MIDDLE), a river of Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, which rises nearly parallel to the Great K.; receives a stream known as the Little K.; and flows into Lake Gadjibeyskoi, after a course of 54 m.

KUIK, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 24 m. E of Bois-le-Duc, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 1,150.

KUILENBURG, or KULENBURG, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, 9 m. NW of Thiel, on the l. bank of the Lech. It has important manufactories of arms and of silk ribbands.

KUINDER, a river of Holland, which rises in Friesland; runs WSW, and receives the Linde in the prov. of Overysse; and throws itself into the Zuyder-Zee, at the town of Kuinder, after a course of 36 m.—Also a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overysse, 9 m. NNW of Wollenhoven. Pop. 650.

KUINUC, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 20 m. N of Eskishehr.

KUJANOSKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiou-siou, 90 m. NE of Nagasaki.

KUJAR, a town of Western Africa, on the frontier of Wulli, 54 m. E of Medina.

KUKA, a large town of Bornu, in Central Africa, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $13^{\circ} 22'$, at an alt. of 900 ft. above sea-level, and 50 ft. above Lake Tsad or Chad, according to Vogel who visited it in 1853.

KUKA. See DAR-KUKA.

KUKERPEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 32 m. W of Boli.

KUKHVA, a river of Russia, which rises near Liutyn, in the gov. of Vitebsk, and flows NE to the Velikaia, which it joins on the l. bank, 9 m. W of Ostrov.

KUKIWARI, the principal mouth of the great eastern deltoid branch of the Indus, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$, E long. $67^{\circ} 32'$.

KUKIZOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. SE of Zolkiew.

KUKU, a country of Central Africa, reported as great and flourishing by the Arabian geographers of the 11th and 12th cents. They describe it as placed in the position or immediately to the E of the modern kingdom of Bornu.

KUKUFU, a town of Upper Guinea, 18 m. S of Camassie.

KUKULLO. See KOCKELBURG.

KUKUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. NNE of Königinratz, on the l. bank of the Elbe.

KULA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Baes, on the Francis canal. Pop. 7,330.

KULAIRI, a branch of the Indus, in Sind, which takes its departure from the main stream at a point 3 m. E of Tatta, and flows first N, then W, and then S; and probably rejoins the Indus below Tatta.

KULAL, an island of the Caspian sea, to the NW of the Svistoi isles, near the mouth of the gulf of

Kottshak-Kultiuk. It is 20 m. in length from N to S, and about 3 m. in breadth.

KULAN-KOHE, a fort of Sind, near the r. bank of the Buggar, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, E long. $67^{\circ} 56'$.

KULASSIAH, a small low island in the Sulu archipelago.

KULATI, an island in the sea of Marmora, to the NW of Rabbi, attached to the sanjak of Bega. It is about 3 m. in length, and inhabited by Greek fishermen.

KULAZKOWCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. ENE of Kolomea, on an affluent of the Pruth.

KULE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 24 m. WSW of Telsze.

KULEI-HISSAR, a large and flourishing town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 80 m. NE of Sivas, in the sanjak and 35 m. W of Kara-hissar, on the Khelki, at the foot of a steep mountain which is crowned by a fort. It contains numerous fountains. In the environs are numerous villages and hamlets, interspersed with vineyards and gardens.

KULER, a village of Van Buren co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. 126.

KULI-DERIA, a great salt lake in the desert of Khaurism, in Independent Tartary, connected with the gulf of Kara-Boghaz in the Caspian. It is intersected by the parallel of $41^{\circ} 20' N$.

KULI-DRUG, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 12 m. SE of Bednore. Pop. 1,800.

KULIGAM, a town of Cashmere, near the l. bank of the Jelum, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 37'$.—Also a village of Cashmere, at the head of the Lolab, a tributary of the Jelum, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$.

KULIKONO, a town of Bambarra, on the Niger, 130 m. SW of Segou.

KULIKOVO-POLE, a vast plain of Russia, in the gov. of Tula, extending from the sources of the Upa and the Zucha to the Don, and traversed by the Nepriadoa.

KULIKOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 7 m. SE of Zolkiew.

KULKUNDA, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 17 m. S of Jalun.

KULLA. See DAR-KULLA.

KULLEMOYE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nazareth. Pop. 164.

KULLSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle and 9 m. NW of Mulhausen. Pop. 1,750.

KULM, or CHLUM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. NW of Leitmeritz. Pop. 620. A fierce battle was fought here on 30th August 1813, between the Allied forces and the French.

KULM. See CULM.

KULM (UNTER), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 6 m. SSE of Arau. Pop. 1,740.

KULMBACH. See CULMBACH.

KULMINGE, a group of islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, off the W coast of Finland, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 16'$.

KULMSEE, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Thorn, upon the small lake of Kulm. Pop. 1,372.

KULON-NOR, or DALAI, a lake of Chinese Tartary, into which the Kerlon and Khalka rivers run, and out of which issues the Argun. It extends from $48^{\circ} 45'$ to $49^{\circ} 26' N$ lat.; and is about 46 m. long from SW to NE, by one-half in breadth. Towards the NE it is hidden for much the greater part by mountains, so that Gerbillon only saw its SW extremity, where it was "so shallow that one might wade 4 Chinese furlongs and not find above 3 ft. water." The shores of the lake at the SW end are barren and sandy, without herbage, except a species of tuft

herb, of which the camels are very fond. The K. is called by the Tartars Argun-Dalai, or 'the sea of the Argun.' The Western or Mohammedan historians, from ignorance of the Mongolian language, in which the term *nor* or *noor* signifies 'a lake,' identifying this word with *navir* or *nahar*, 'a river,' in the Hebrew, Arabic, and other kindred languages, have converted the Kulon-Nor into Collanawer, and the Piur Nor into Biurnawer, thus making them both rivers instead of lakes. In this way the lake of K. has been confounded with the Tula by the authors of the *Modern Universal History*. The nomadic hordes who encamped on the borders of these two lakes and the streams nigh or connected with them, were denominated the Su Mongols and Water Tartars, by the Western historians, in opposition to those who wandered in the dry and thirsty plains of the Shamo.

KULPA. See **CULPA**.

KULPSVILLE, a village in Montgomery co., in Pennsylvania. U. S., 95 m. E of Harrisburg.

KULSHEIM, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 8 m. NW of Bieschofsheim, on the Tomber. Pop. 2,046.

KULTE, a town of the German principality of Waldeck, 12 m. N of Waldeck, on the l. bank of the Twiste. Pop. 7,440.

KULUBAL, a creek of New South Wales, intersecting the Australian Agricultural company's estate in Liverpool plains.

KUM, or **CHOANA**, a city of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 420 m. NNW of Ispahan, on the r. bank of the Kumrud. It was formerly a very flourishing place, but was sacked by the Afghans in 1722, and has never recovered its ancient prosperity. Its pop., however, has been estimated at 15,000.

KUMA, or **TEREK**, a river of Russia, which rises in the Kuban range, in N lat. 43° 45', 15 m. SW of the fortress of Ashantuk, near the centre of Circassia; runs NE and then E, passing Georgievsk, where it receives the Podkumok, a larger stream than itself; again turns NE to Sviatago-Kresta, where, in about N lat. 44° 50', it bends E; and after skirting the S frontier of the gov. of Astrakhan, which it divides from the steppes of the Kara-Nogaies, flows into the Caspian by three embouchures, after a course of 250 m.

KUMADE, a town of Japan, on the island of Nifon, 21 m. NNE of Muko.

KUM-ADIYEH, a town of Central Egypt, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Benisuef, on the l. bank of the Nile.

KUMAKAIMALONG, a district of Upper Guinea, on the Gabon coast, between the Munda and the Ogowaa, in about 4° N lat., and 14° 20' E long.

KUMANIEN (GROSS), or **NAGY-KUNSAG**, an administrative and privileged district of Hungary, composed of three separate portions, the largest of which lies between the com. of Heves, and those of Bekesch and Szabolcz, and whose united area amounts to 20 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 54,726, of whom five-sixths are Calvinists. Its chief town is Felegyhaza.

KUMANIEN (KLEIN), or **KIS-KUNSAG**, an administrative and privileged district of Hungary, composed of five separate portions, the largest of which lies between the coms. of Czongrad, Bacs, and Pesth. It has an area of 47.8 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 70,855, of whom one-half are Catholics. Its cap. is Jasz-Bereeny.

KUMANO, a town of Japan, on the island of Nifon, 90 m. WNW of Meaco.

KUMAON, or **KEMAON**, a district of Northern Hindostan, lying between the parallels of 29° and 31° N, and the meridians of 78° and 81°; and having the Himalaya range on the NE; Nepal on the SE; the prov. of Delhi on the SW; and Independent

Gurwhal on the NE. As regulated since the British conquest, in 1815, this district comprehends the whole tract of country between the Alaknanda head-stream of the Ganges on the W, and the Kali or Sarda on the E, from the Tarai or plains to the highest pinnacles of the Himalayas: forming a four-sided figure, extending about 90 m. in each direction, and the surface of which ascends from the SW frontier to the extreme NE, where, on the ridge of the Himalaya, it attains an alt. of 26,000 ft. above sea-level. As a British possession it forms an integral part of the prov. of Delhi. It is important as commanding some of the best passes across the Himalaya; and it contains mines of copper, and probably other metals. From the Ganges at Hurdwar, or, eastward, but bending a little to the S in the middle, to the Kali branch of the Gogra, a distance of about 100 m., may be considered as the termination of the plains of the Rohilcund district of Delhi; and from this line the ground begins to ascend, and is covered with thick brushwood, at first interspersed with marshes. After a little ascent, the trees are of larger size, though still of the same species with those that are found on the plain. As the ascent is continued, tropical vegetation begins to disappear; the rhododendron and its associates become the bushes; the oak and the pine the trees; the flowering plants and scandent epiden-dra give place to ferns, mosses, and lichens; and the brakes are filled with wild raspberries, barberries, brambles, thorns, and briars, intermixed with hollies, willows, wild pears, and mulberries, according to the nature of the soil. The larger annual plants are various kinds of nettles and thistles; and the whole has much of the character of a tangled wild in Europe. This begins to be the prominent character at an elevation of between 2,000 and 3,000 ft.; and above 3,000 ft. it is general for a limited height. Those trees at last become few, and the prevailing class is the pine, of which there are several species. As the ascent continues, the pines become fewer, and are found only in straggling clumps, and of stunted dimensions; while, just as we would expect upon the mountains of Norway or Scotland, the birch, gradually changing to the dwarf species, is the last tree, and moss and lichen the only vegetation near the snow. The tiger is mentioned as being abundant in this upland country, and found even near the snow; but the probability is, that the animal taken for the tiger may have been some other of the feline race better adapted to the rigour of the climate. Wheat and other dry grains are grown, and a little rice. The cultivation of wheat is extended to an alt. of 11,000 ft. above sea-level in the valleys that lie between the great snowy peaks and the watershed behind them; but on the ranges to the S of these, it is not carried above 8,000 ft., and seldom above 5,000 ft. Hemp is raised in large quantities, and a little cotton is produced. The breed of cattle is small. Camels are kept, but goats and sheep are largely used for the carrying of goods.—Copper, iron, and lead are wrought.—The chief manufactures are blankets, coarse hempen cloth and cottons, and bamboo mats and baskets. A large proportion of the pop. find employment in transporting, either as merchants or mere carriers, the iron, copper, ginger, turmeric, and drugs of the higher districts of Hindostan into the lower; and exchanging the products of India for the musk, wax, incense, drugs, borax, salt, and gold-dust of Tibet and Tartary.—The whole region of K. is but thinly peopled. Nine-tenths are Khasi-yas, speaking a Hindu dialect, and in their general manners and customs strongly assimilating to Hindus. The N skirts of the country are inhabited by Bhotiyas of Tibetan origin.—Its cap. is Almora.

Tea culture. Considerable hopes are entertained that the tea plant will be found capable of successful cultivation in this region of India, where it is thought the climate will be found perfectly suited to the habits of this plant. In 1836 a beginning was made by the formation of tea plantations, on a small scale, at Hawabagh. At the end of 1838 some of the plants flowered and ripened their seeds, which were both sown, and cuttings made, so that the plantations were much extended. In 1842, some Chinese tea-manufacturers who had been in Assam were sent to K.; and in the autumn of that year some tea was prepared by them from the above plants. This tea was considered in Calcutta worth 2s. 6d. per lb., and in London was pronounced to be of the "Oolong souchong kind, fine flavoured and strong, equal to the superior black teas generally sent as presents." The culture and manufacture have since then been carried on with energy and judgment by the present superintendent, Dr. Jameson, who in 1844 had 100,000 plants growing in the nurseries. In 1846 these had been extended to 176 acres, and the plant was thriving over 4° of lat. and 3° of long., at elevations varying from 2,500 to 6,500 ft. In 1848 the cultivation covered 1,000 acres, and was extended to the Beas valley and the hilly country near Kangra, that is, in the newly-acquired Sikh territories. The subject was warmly taken up by Lord Hardinge, and the Indian government authorized an outlay to the extent of £10,000 a-year. The manufacture continued to be carried on, and the tea sold on the spot in 1847 for 9-4 rupees to 10-8 rupees a seer, that is above 9s. and 10s. a lb. for the green; and the black at from 4s. to 7s. a lb. Since then the sales have continued to be nearly as good, the inferior qualities being taken across the passes of the frontier into Tibet, that is into territories under the dominion of the Chinese, where it successfully contends with the teas which are brought there from China; and if the importation of British tea be not prohibited by the Chinese government, the markets of Ladakh and Gorkh will ere long be supplied from our provinces! When the price of this tea falls—as it assuredly will do the moment the plantations yield a sufficiently large quantity—to 2 rupees or 3 rupees per seer, the article must in a great measure supersede that from China; and when the hill-plantations, instead of consisting of thousands of acres, are increased to hundreds of thousands, the price will reach its minimum, as the expense of cultivation is trifling when compared to the manufacture, and labour is cheap in this country.

KUMBALLA, **KHUMMALEA**, or **SURYA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district of Hallar, 36 m. WSW of Noanagur, 45 m. E of Dwaraca, and about 6 m. from the S bank of the gulf of Cutch, in N lat. 22° 12', E long. 69° 46'. It is defended by ramparts with bastions, and is well-built. A small but navigable river runs through it, and affords considerable facilities for trade. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are chiefly Gogla Brahmins.

KUMBANDI, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Fuladu, 12 m. E of Kouna.

KUMBAY, a district of Upper Guinea, on the Gabon coast, near the mouth of the river Danger.

KUMBHAURI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 66 m. W of Aurangabad, district and 60 m. NNE of Singamner, on the l. bank of the Godvery.

KUMBIYAT, a station and well in Tartary, near the S confines of the desert of Gorkentse, and about 12 m. NE of the confluence of the Jan Daria with the sea of Aral.

KUMBUR, a town of Sind, 12 m. W of Larkhana, and on the road thence to Gundava. It is of considerable extent, and is well supplied with water.

KUMBURGAS, a populous village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. of Gallipoli, 27 m. W of Constantinople, on the shore of the sea of Marmara.

KUMCHATSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, 102 m. ENE of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

KUME, a town of Japan, in the island of Sikoko, prov. of Ijo, 108 m. SW of Ava.

KUMI, a bay of Greece, on the E coast of the island of Negropont, to the S of Cape Kili. It is about 26 m. in breadth. On its shore is a village of the same name, at the mouth of a river, also called Kumi, which descends from the SE side of Mount Delphi, and has a total course of about 20 m.—Also a town of Senegambia, near the E confines of the state of Manding, and 25 m. NW of Bammaku.

KUMI, or **KOUNE**, an island in the N. Pacific, in the group of the Majicosimah islands, 96 m. from the E coast of the island of Formosa, in N lat. 24° 25',

E long. 122° 50'. It is represented by La Perouse as populous and well-cultivated, especially towards the W. The inhabitants appear to be a mongrel race between the Chinese and Japanese. Their dress consists of calico drawers, and a species of smock. They roll up the hair on the top of the head, and fasten it with a long pin. A poniard forms a constant appurtenance to the person. They construct canoes, but exhibit little dexterity in their management.

KUMIKUMI, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Manding, 30 m. NW of Bammaku.

KUMLA, a haerd of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Erebro. It contains a parish and village of the same name.

KUMLA GURH, or **FOOL'S FORTRESS**, a range of strongholds in the Punjab, in N lat. 31° 41', E long. 76° 37', on the r. bank of the Beas. They stand on the peaked summits of a mountain-range, about 8 m. long, and 5 m. broad, and are surrounded by ravines which descend perpendicularly to the depth of from 80 to 150 ft. The principal fortress is on an isolated rock, rising 150 ft. above the neighbouring peaks, and 1,500 ft. above the level of the Beas.

KUMLIKOL, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. of Salonica, on the Vardar, NE of Vodina.

KUMLINGE, an island of the Baltic, to the E of the Aland islands.

KUMMARA, a village in Bhawalpur, 70 m. NE of the town of that name, on the l. bank of the Gharra.

KUMMER, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 17 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau, on the S side of a lake of the same name. It has some iron-works. The lake is 14 m. N of Saatz. It is 2 m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth.—Also a village of Afghanistan, 40 m. SE of Peshawur, on the r. bank of the Indus.

KUMMEROW, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the confines of the duchy of Mecklenburg. Pop. 300.

KUMMISA-KA-GOTE, a village in Sind, 6 m. W of Subzulcote, on the road thence to Shikarpur, and about 7 m. from the l. bank of the Indus.

KUMO, a river of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. of Abo. It issues from the S extremity of Lake Kulovasi; runs first S, then W; waters the N part of the district of Wemo; and, after a total course of about 102 m., throws itself into the gulf of Bothnia, by an estuary 15 m. in length, and 5 m. in medium breadth. On its l. bank, 27 m. SE of Biorneborg, and 60 m. N of Abo, is a v. of the same name.

KUMPULUSANY, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, S of Tergovist.

KUMRI (**JEBEL EL**), **MOUNTAINS OF DONGA**, or **MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON**, a chain of mountains in Central Africa, to the SE of Nigritia, to the S of Darfur and of Donga, extending from the Joliba on the W, by which it is separated from the Kong mountains, to the mountains of Abyssinia on the E. Their highest summits are said to rise above the snow-line. Numerous streams have their source in this chain, and considerable evidence now appears that the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile is amongst that number. This chain was known to the ancients, and is noticed by Ptolemy, under the appellation, Mountain of the Moon, a translation of the Arabian Jebel-el-Kumri or Gebel-el-Quamar. It is said to abound in iron. Gold is found in the streams which descend from its sides.

KUMRUD, a river of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, which issues from the E side of the Karaghaz mountains.

KUMSHAH, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. SSE of Ispahan, and 170 m. NNW of Shiraz, in a valley, commanded on the S. by Mount Domia.

Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed with embattled walls of rectangular outline, and contains several water-courses. It has some shops, but its bazaars have been allowed to fall into decay, and the entire place presents little more than a scene of desolation. K. is supposed to occupy the site of the *Obroatis* of Ptolemy. Before the invasion of the Afghans it was a town of considerable importance.

KUMUKS, a people of Tartar origin, who inhabit the N part of Daghestan, and a portion of Eastern Circassia, extending between the Terek and Koisu. They carry on trade to some extent with the Armenians.

KUMULNERE, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 42 m. NW of Odeypur.

KUMUR, a village of Afghanistan, 18 m. SW of Kala-Bagh, on the road thence to Dera Ismail Khan, on a branch of and 3 m. from the W bank of the Indus.

KUMYLJENSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Kholmsk, 17 m. SSE of Fedosiervskaia, on the l. bank of the Konouilga.

KUNASHIR, an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Kurile islands, to the NE of the island of Jesso, and SW of that of Iturup, from which it is separated by the strait of St. Anthony's peak. It is 78 m. in length from NE to SW, and 18 m. in breadth, and comprises a superficies of 330 m. On its SW side is Treason bay, which forms an excellent port, and on which is the largest establishment belonging to the Japanese in the Kurile archipelago. The centre of the island is covered with woody mountains, of which the loftiest is Anthony's peak, towards the N. Amid these mountains are some fine level tracts, watered by streams and lakes of the purest water, and abounding with fish. Otters, black bears, and foxes are numerous; and on the S coast are extensive pearl-oyster beds. The Russians have also a fort on the island. The total number of its inhabitants does not exceed 200.

KUNAWUR, or KURPA, a district of Northern Hindostan, which lies on both banks of the Sutledge, from 31° 15' to 32° 4' N lat., and from 77° 50' to 78° 50' E long. It stretches in a NE and SW direction; and is terminated on the NW and N by mountains covered with perpetual snow, and rising from 18,000 to 20,000 ft. above sea-level, separating it from Ladak; on the E it is divided from Chinese Tartary by a lofty ridge through which are several passes; on the S it has a lofty range of the Himalaya, almost equal in height to that on the N; and on the W lies Dusow, one of the divisions of Besahur. It is a secluded region, rugged and mountainous to such a degree that its habitable portion seldom exceeds 8 m. in breadth, and elevated from 10,000 to 20,000 ft. above sea-level. Its area, calculating from the crest of the snowy range, appears to be about 2,100 sq. m.; and its pop. has been estimated at about 10,000. "The upper parts of K.," says Captain Gerard, "especially Hungrung, together with Chinese Tartary and Ladak, are arid in the extreme, and present a scene of desolation scarcely to be credited, unless by a person who has visited the country. The mountains are either granite, limestone, or clay slate of a crumbling nature, forming gradual swellings of gravel, and very rarely ending in peaks. What a striking contrast there is between this extraordinary country and the lower tracts! Here seems to reign perpetual solitude, never disturbed by the crash of falling rocks. There is no stupendous scenery to attract the eye of the traveller; no bold crags, nor dusky woods of waving pines; no finely shaded grottoes, nor romantic valleys flanked by mural ramparts of granite, and scarcely a vestige of culture;—all is a frightful extent of bar-

renness, with no interesting object to diversify the scene. Elevated plains and undulating hills extend as far as the eye can reach; and in Tartary a person may travel for many days without meeting with a habitation. A solitary village, with a few scanty fields of wheat, barley, and ooa, fenced with gooseberries, and some poplars that are planted for the sake of their leaves, which are given to cattle; or, what is more common, an encampment of Tartar shepherds, with their black tents and flocks, but seldom interrupts the prospect; all else is a dreary waste, without a single tree, or even bush above a few inches in height. Beds of several sorts of prickly shrubs, like furze, vegetate here and there, which give some parts of the country the appearance of a Highland heath, and strongly remind a Scotchman of his native land. In summer, the yellow bloom of the furze partially enlivens the view; but in October every particle of vegetation is parched up, the leaves of the plants are reduced to powder, and the naked stalks, which are perfectly black, look as having been burnt with fire; the earth is often rent into small fissures, and no verdure is seen. In some places, 3,000 and 4,000 ft. above the beds of rivers, the face of the country has the appearance of having been under water; there are heaps of rubble, decomposed felspar, and pebbles embedded in clay and limestone. I never met with shells of any kind, but found ammonites at 16,300 ft." The valleys which extend into the Himalaya are, however, particularly beautiful; and the scenery of the valley of the Sutledge is magnificent, and often highly picturesque. Here, in the vicinity of Ridung, the surface is clothed with smiling fields and flourishing vineyards.

The climate is very variable,—ranging from the heat of the torrid zone to the temp. of a Lapland winter. Captain Gerard once experienced a transition from 33° to 109° in a distance of 13 or 14 m., and nearly at the same hour of the day in both places. March, April, and May are the spring months; June, July, and August form part of summer. The latter end of August, September, and October are the autumnal months. Snow falls in September, and lies generally till April. At the greatest altitudes there is scarcely either spring or summer. July and August are considered to be the hottest months; during this season the mean temp. at 16,000 ft. is 44° or 45°. The month of October is dreaded by travellers in the higher regions, as at this time chilling winds blow with irresistible fury over the bleak mountains, and often freeze to death those who cannot find shelter from their influence. "In the interior, at 9,000 and 10,000 ft., snow is scarcely ever above a foot in depth; and at 12,000, it is very rarely 2 ft.; although, nearer the outer range, 4 or 5 ft. are usual at heights of 7,000 or 8,000 ft. When Hindostan is deluged for three months, the upper parts of K. are refreshed by partial light showers; and, with the exception of the valley of the Buspa, the periodical rains do not extend farther to the E than long. 77°. In these months, the few clouds that pass over the Himalaya are attracted by the lofty mountains, and form a pretty regular belt at 16,000 and 18,000 ft., above which the chain of snowy summits protrudes its sharp points. In summer, from the reverberation of the solar rays, the heat in the bed of the Sutlej, and other large streams, is oppressive, and quite sufficient to bring to maturity grapes of a delicious flavour, of which raisins, and two kinds of spirituous liquor, are made. In July and August, even at the highest places, the sun's force is powerful; at 16,000 and 18,000 ft. we always found an umbrella necessary; and at Neebrung pass, the thermometer, lying on the ground for a few minutes, rose to 105° in the sun, although the temp. of the wind at the same

time was only 33°. At heights of 16,000 ft. the winds were always from the W or SW. The enclosures for the cattle, erected of loose stones, have always the W side highest. At this season the wind is perfectly devoid of moisture, and its extreme aridity is such that it parches up every thing exposed to it.

The only land fitted for agricultural purposes, with the exception of the strip along the Sutledge, is found in narrow slips along the brink of the mountain. The grain-crops are scanty and precarious; and horse-chestnuts dried and ground into flour are often used as a substitute. Apricots and walnuts likewise constitute important articles of subsistence. The domestic animals are horses, cows, sheep, goats, asses, mules, hogs, dogs, and cats. In the higher regions, cows are rare; but their place is supplied by yaks, and by a cross-breed between them and the cow. The dogs are of a large ferocious breed, and are covered with a black wool, which in fineness is almost equal to shawl-wool. There is a species of animal resembling a dog, called *chungku* or *mangsa*, which hunts in packs the deer and flocks, and commits great destruction.

The natives of K. are generally of dark complexion but good-looking. They are represented as being frank, active, generous, hospitable, and highly honourable in their dealings. They are, however, by no means cleanly in their habits. Their dress is a frock of white blanket reaching to the knees and having sleeves; they also wear trousers and a girdle made of the same material. A steel for striking fire, ornamented with brass, is carried suspended from the side. The dress of the women is somewhat similar. The Kunawuris trade principally in sheep. Hinduism appears to be the religion of the great mass of the inhabitants of this country. A few of them profess the Lama religion, but this properly belongs to the Tartars. The Tartars of K. are not so stout as those farther to the eastward, and have less of the Chinese features; the others are muscular, well-made, and tall. Gerard saw few under 5 ft. 10 in., and many were 6 ft. or more. Their countenance is ruddy, and they have small oblong eyes, high cheek-bones, and thin eye-brows; few have either mustachios or beards. Many of them, especially from 12 to 18 years old, are extremely handsome, of a very prepossessing appearance, and fine specimens of the Tartar youth.

K. is subdivided into 7 districts. The construction of a grand road from Simla into K., and thence northward to Ladak, if permission can be obtained to push it so far, is understood to be contemplated by the East Indian government. The route from the plains of Hindostan to Simla is now being improved by the formation of a road 16 ft. wide, and of an ascent never exceeding 3 in 100. This will increase the distance from 42 m. to about 60 m.; but will effect a great saving to government by the substitution of camel and cart carriage instead of human portage; and this road will probably be pushed forward to China in K., 140 m. NE of Simla, where the governor-general has a summer-retreat.

KUNCH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 60 m. E by S of Gwalior.

KUND, a river of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut, rising in Ghazipur, and flowing by a course of 90 m. from NNW to SSE, to the Pennar, which it joins on the L. bank 15 m. NW of Cuddapah.

KUNDAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 9 m. NE of Kumal.

KUNDAL, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Tipperah, 74 m. SW of Duca. The adjacent country is almost a forest, abounding with all sorts of wild animals particularly elephants.

KUNDAPUR, a sea-port town of India, in the prov. of Canara, 55 m. NNW of Mangalore. It is situated near the mouth of a river which forms the boundary between the two Canaras, in N lat. 13° 33'. On the N side of the river, Tippu had a dock for ships; but as the water on the bar does not ever in spring-tides rise above 14 ft., it was never favourable for careening or repairing vessels of any size. The town consists of about 300 houses.

KUNDRALITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. W of Kamzun.

KUNDUL, a village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, in N lat. 32° 34'.

KUNDUT, a village of Kunduz, 40 m. E by N of Ish-Kashm, in the valley of the Upper Oxus, which, from Ish-Kashm to K., varies from a few hundred yards to 1 m. in breadth. The river here divides into several channels, flowing over a sandy bed, and forming numberless islets which are thickly covered with an undergrowth of red willows. "The houses at K.," says Lieut. Wood, "are clustered about the fort like so many cells in a bee-hive. We discovered that the holes in the roofs, besides giving vent to the smoke, perform the office of sun-dials, and, when the sun is shining, indicate the hour of the day. Before the housewife begins to prepare the family-meal, she looks not up at a clock, but round the walls, or upon the floor, for the spot on which his golden light is streaming. The seasons, also, are marked by the same means; for when the sun's rays, through this aperture, reach one particular point, it is seed-time."

KUNDUZ, an independent Uzbek khanate, in Budakshan, to the N of the Hindu-Kush. Its capital of the same name lies in N lat. 36° 44', E long. 69° 14', in the angle formed by the junction of the Gori and the Banghi, the head-streams of the Ak-surai. It is a poor place, consisting of 500 or 600 mud-hovels and a rude fortress. Its present ruler is able to bring together 15,000 horsemen, and manages to control the rude chieftains by whom he is surrounded. The climate of this region is insalubrious; while the heat in summer is excessive, the snow lies for three months during winter; and the greater part of the valley in which the town of K. is situated, and extending from E to W about 30 m., is so marshy that the roads are formed on piles of wood. Rice is raised in such places as are not entirely inundated; and on the drier ground wheat and barley are grown. The fruits consist of apricots, plums, cherries, and mulberries. The hills which bound the valley of K. on either side do not exceed 1,000 ft. above the plain; and are long ridgy highlands, covered only with grass, and affording excellent pasture. The adjacent districts do not, it is said, partake of the unhealthiness of K. They are Khulum, Heibuk, Gori, Inderab, Talighan or Talikshan, and Huzrut-Imam.

KUNEON, a mountain-peak in N. Hindostan, in N lat. 30° 2', E long. 79° 3', 22 m. SE of Sirinagur. Alt. 6,277 ft. above sea-level.

KUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 30 m. S of Seu-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 15', E long. 104° 12'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Ho-nan-fu, in N lat. 34° 53', E long. 113° 6'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of King-chu-fu.

KUNG-CHANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 9 districts. The town is 102 m. SE of Lan-chu-fu, near the source of the Hoi-ho, in N lat. 34° 56' 24", E long. 104° 43' 30". It possesses considerable trade. In a lofty mountain in the vicinity is a tomb, which the Chinese consider that of F6.

KUNG-CHING-CHU, a district and town of

China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Ping-lo-fu, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 33'$, E long. $110^{\circ} 46'$.

KUNGUR, a considerable town of European Russia, in the gov. of Perm, between the rivers Suilva and Iren, 40 m. S of Perm, and at an alt. of 500 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 6,500. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron and copper.

KUNJPURAH, a walled town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 24 m. NNE of Pampot, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 41'$.

KUNKA, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, on the sea-coast, near Point Palmyras. Being much intersected by rivers, the rajah of this district maintained his independence against the Mahrattas. In 1805 he submitted to British authority.

KUNKAGUR, the capital of the above district, situated on the coast, in N lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$.

KUNKHUL, a town of Hindostan, on the Ganges, 2 m. below Hurdwur. It consists principally of one broad handsome street, lined with houses the outside of which are ornamented with paintings. A fine avenue of trees connects it with Hurdwur.

KUNO, a fortress of Nifon, in Japan, 60 m. WSW of Jedo, near the bay of Totomina.

KUNOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, on the r. bank of the Kamienna, 12 m. NW of Opatow. Pop. 800.

KUNOWITZ, a town of Moravia, on the Olshowa, 37 m. S by E of Olmutz. Pop. 2,500.

KUNSTADT, a town of Moravia, 24 m. N of Brunn. Pop. 900.

KUNSTADT, or CONSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 38 m. E of Breslau.

KUN-SZENT-MARTON, a town of Hungary, in Great Kumania, 45 m. N of Szegedin, on the l. bank of the Körös. Pop. 2,300.

KUN-SZENT-MIKLOS, a town of Hungary, in Little Kumania, 35 m. S of Pest, on the Gentoun river. Pop. 3,800.

KUNUK, a village of Beluchistan, 22 m. S of Kelat, at an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level.

KUNUR. See CUNUR.

KUNUR, or KAMA, a river of India, which rises in the valley of Chittral, and flows SW through Kafiristan into Afghanistan, where it joins the Cabul river on its N side, after a course of about 200 m.

KUNZELSAU, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Kocher, 9 m. NE of Oehringen. Pop. 2,500.

KUNZENDORF, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 27 m. SSW of Breslau.

KUOPIO, an administrative district and town of Russia in Europe, in the E part of the grand duchy of Finland. The gov. extends between $61^{\circ} 30'$ and $64^{\circ} 3'$ N lat., and between $25^{\circ} 56'$ and $32^{\circ} 20'$ E long., and is bounded on the N by the laen of Uleaborg; on the E by that of Olonetz; on the S by the laens of Viborg and Kymmenegard, and on the W by that of Vasa. It is about 180 m. in extent from N to S, and 210 m. from E to W. It contains extensive plains covered to a great extent with heath, and numerous lakes. Of the latter the principal are the Kallavesi, Paapavesi, Haukivesi, Piilgavesi, Puruvesi, and Pielsjaervi. The rivers are small, and flow generally S or SE towards the gulf of Finland. The hills by which it is intersected, although of little height, retain the snow the greater part of the year, and on the highest summits it never melts except in very warm summers. The soil, consisting chiefly of sand and gravel, is meagre and arid; but by dint of careful cultivation produces rye, wheat, barley, pease, hancots, and lint, in considerable quantities. Sheep are reared on its pastures in large numbers, and the horses of the locality are noted for their vigour. It abounds with game, and has also productive fisheries;

but the distance of markets, and the few facilities possessed by the inhabitants for trade, render them for the most part extremely poor. Their number in 1835 was estimated at 136,706. The laen comprises 4 haerads or districts, viz.: Nedre-Karelsens, Oefre-Karelsens, Nedre-Savolax, and Oefre-Savolax.—The town is situated on a peninsula projecting into lake Kallavesi, 240 m. NNW of St. Petersburg, and 195 m. E of Vasa. Pop. 2,000.

KUPA, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 45 m. ENE of Ispahan. Pop. 2,000.

KUPEL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 34 m. WSW of Staroï-Konstantinow.

KUPERESTI, a town of Moldavia, 21 m. ESE of Jassy, on the r. bank of the Baglui, at its junction with the Mitak.

KUPERPEH, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 35 m. WNW of Boli.

KUPFERBERG, a town of Bavaria, 37 m. NE of Bamberg. Pop. 800.—Also a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, 17 m. SW of Jauer. Pop. 800.—Also a town of Bohemia, 21 m. NE of Elnbogen. Pop. 700.

KUPFERZELL, a town of Wurtemberg, in the bail. and 9 m. ENE of Oehringen, on the Kupfer. Pop. 1,000.

KUPIANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. ESE of Kharkov, on the r. bank of the Oskoe. Pop. 700.

KUPINOWA, a fortified town of Hungary, on the Save, 16 m. SSW of Belgrade.

KUPISZKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 45 m. NNE of Wilkonierz.

KUPO, a town of Greece, in the island of Negropont, 18 m. E of Negropont.

KUPPENHEIM, a town of Baden, near the river Murg, 22 m. NE of Strassburg. Pop. 1,300. It has some trade in wood and wine.

KUPROWITZ, a small town of Moravia, 9 m. SSW of Brunn.

KUR, a town of Beluchistan, capital of a small district of the same name, in the prov. of Sarawan, 15 m. NNW of Kelat.

KUR, a river of the Chinese empire, in Sungaria, and in the div. of Kur-kara-oussou. It descends from the mountains of Malakhaidaba; runs first N, then W; and after a course of about 120 m. falls into the Kaltar-oshke-nor. It derives its name from the masses of snow which rise in heaps upon its banks in the upper part of its course. Its principal affluents are the Zirgalang, Ebtu, and Kur-kara-oussou, all of which it receives on the l.

KUR, ABI-SHUR, RUD-SHIUR, or DIV-RUD, a river of Persia, in Farsistan, which has its source in the Silver mountains, near the confines of Kohistan; runs WSW into Laristan; bends S; and throws itself by two mouths into the Persian gulf, near the town of Kammer, and opposite the island of Kishm. It is the *Corius* and *Salsos* of the ancients. The name Rud-Shiur signifies Salt river.

KUR, KURA, or MTWARI, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source in the Saghanlu mountains, in the pash. of Akhaltskhai, near the confines of Erzerum, and about 60 m. NE of the town of that name. Running NE, it passes into Georgia, directing itself ESE through the central part of that prov., and passing in its course Gori and Teflis. At the latter city its ordinary width is 93 yds., but in floods 230 yds. Thence it flows SE, and entering Shirvan, separates Karabagh from the khanates of Shekin and Shirvan proper; and after a total course of about 830 m. throws itself into the Caspian sea by three embouchures, one of which directs itself SE, and another S to the bay of Kizil-Agatch. Its principal affluents are the Alazan on

the r.; and on the l. the Akstafa, Tetter, and Aras or Araxes. After the junction of the latter stream, about 66 m. from its mouth, the K. becomes navigable for small vessels. It is the *Cyrrus* or *Kyrrus* of the ancients. The K. in general is yellowish and turbid, owing to the quantity of calcareous matter which it holds in solution. Its course for the most part is tranquil but rapid, flowing between banks so steep in some places that, it is remarked, a traveller may journey "for hours without the possibility of quenching his thirst in summer, though the river be constantly before his eyes, if not provided with a leathern drinking flask, and a long cord, to draw up the water." Its banks are partly covered with forests, wherein the vine is plentiful, together with various other fruits; but towards its mouth there is a great barren plain, a large portion of which is overspread with dwarf marine plants from which soda is extracted. It has been affirmed that snakes are in such abundance on the r. bank both of the Kur and Araxes as to preclude a passage across the plain of Mogan; this prejudice is as ancient as the days of Plutarch, who relates that Pompey was prevented from marching down the K. to the Caspian by the number of serpents which were found to infest its banks. The panther repairs to the banks of the river where they are covered with reeds and underwood; the wild boar inhabits the marshes at its mouth; while the lynx and hyæna are sometimes seen in its neighbourhood. Jackals are numerous; the beautiful Caucasian pheasant is frequent among the bushes; and the francolin in low and reedy places. Plutarch relates that Pompey, who forded the K. in one place, conveyed his army across it at another on 10,000 skins. This primitive plan of crossing rivers is not yet abandoned in the East. The Arabs dwelling on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, support themselves on inflated skins while fishing. The celebrated Nadir Shah provided a number of inflated skins, on which were laid planks or other materials whereby his armies crossed in their march to India. Tamerlane was enabled to pass the K. along with his army on a bridge formed of branches and reeds.

KURA, a small island in the Caspian sea, with very steep shores, in N lat. 39°.

KURA, or KURAKH, a khanate and town of Russia in Europe, in Southern Daghestan. The khanate is inhabited by Lesghiz, who speak a peculiar dialect. They are Mahomedans. Agriculture and the rearing of sheep and cattle form their chief occupations. They are governed by an hereditary prince tributary to Russia.—The town is 42 m. SW of Derbend, on the l. bank of a small river of the same name.

KURA-ABONDON, or CAYENNE'S ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Black sea, near the coast of Turkey in Asia, 8 m. E of the S entrance of the channel of Constantinople, in N lat. 41° 14', and E long. 29° 14'.

KURACHI, or KURRACHI, a port of Sind, in N lat. 24° 51', E long. 67° 2'. The town, which is 3 m. from the landing-place when the tide is out, contains about 25,000 souls, of whom two-fifths are Hindus. It is chiefly composed of mud-built houses. Its port is protected from the sea by the headland of Munorah. The bar at its entrance has only 2½ or 3 fath. water at spring-tides. The harbour extends about 5 m. northward from Munorah point. K. exports camels, saltpetre, salt, rice, ghee, hides, tallow, oil, oil-seeds, fish, bark, alkalies, indigo, cotton, and carpets; and is a transit-port for assafetida, opium, madder, dyes, alum, wool, silk, shawls, gums, metals, and horses. It may be regarded as the great entrepot of the Indus. Goods intended for Cashmere, Bokhara, Afghanistan, Tibet, and Turkistan,

are now carried direct from Liverpool to K.; and thence by steam-boats up that river to the different trading-marts on its banks, as far as Attock, a distance of 942 m. K. is plentifully supplied with excellent water, vegetables are here abundant, and grain, rice, bullocks, and sheep are cheap; but communication by sea can only be kept up with it eight months in the year, or from September to April. Dr. Kennedy thus speaks of the importance of K. to the British government. "Depots of stores and well-equipped detachments at K., Sukkur, and Dera Ishmael Khan, will not only place the navigation of the whole river in perfect security, but form an invincible barrier to an invading army from the W; not that the Indus is to be relied on as 'a wet ditch, full of water,' like the moat of Ghizni; but as a canal for the easy and cheap conveyance of heavy ordnance and ammunition, and other military stores, to the scene of action, where an invading army would find a well-equipped artillery; which no expenditure could enable them, under any circumstances, to meet upon any thing like terms of equality. Too great a value cannot possibly be placed on the possession of the harbour of K., whether as a military and naval station, or in a political and commercial view; and every thing that our government can do should be done without delay, to improve and strengthen it. It is the key of Sind and the Indus, and of the approaches either military or commercial to Central Asia. A lighthouse on the headland of Munorah, and a pier on piles at the landing-place, are the first desiderata. The second and third will be the improvement of the Garra creek, and a canal to reunite it to the Indus, to make K. what it was in the days of Alexander, on the W outlet of the Indus." The imports at K. in 1846 amounted in value to 46,29,000 rupees; in 1845, to 31,40,000 r. The exports in 1846 amounted in value to 10,49,181 r., of which 4,40,747 r. were merchandise, 3,23,434 treasure, and 2,85,000 r. horses.

KURACHINSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. S of Perm.

KURAGGI, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 45 m. NNE of Jedo.

KURANIA, a village of Sind, 21 m. N of Sehwan, near the r. bank of the Indus.

KURANKO, an extensive territory in Upper Guinea, subdivided into numerous petty states. It is bounded on the N by Limba, Tamisso, and Sulimana; on the E by Kissi, the Niger, and countries yet unknown; on the S by the countries bordering on the coast; and on the W by the Bullom, Limba, and Timmani countries. It must extend a long distance to the eastward, as the natives of the district through which Laing passed could give no definite idea of its extent in that direction, merely affirming that he could not reach the end of it in one moon. A chain of hills, composed of micaceous granite and mica-slate, 60 m. in length, runs through the whole of K. in a NE direction. In these hills the natives find iron. Laing describes the scenery as occasionally very beautiful. Ascending an eminence called Sa Wollé, the summit of which, according to barometrical measurement, is 1,900 ft. above the level of the sea, his eye enjoyed a grand and extensive view of nearly two degrees in diameter, interrupted only by a hill to the E, with "the lovely Rokelle rolling its serpentine course across the landscape from NE to SW." All the rivulets running southwards through the chain of mountains already noticed collect behind the lofty hill of Bototo, and fall into the Camarancia. The Kurankoes, in language and costume, are closely assimilated to the Mandingoes; they cultivate more ground than the Timmanis, and are in every respect a more industrious and intelligent people. They are great dancers. At sunset the

drum summons all to the dance: the musicians place themselves in the centre, and the company dance round them at a side-step, the whole facing inwards. "I have seen a dance of this kind," says Laing, "kept up without intermission for two days and three nights, the places of those retiring being immediately and constantly filled up." Their staple article of trade is cam-wood, which is sent down the Rokelle and the Camaranca, to be exchanged chiefly for salt. They manufacture cotton-cloth.

KURAO, a town of the peninsula of Malacca, in the prov. of Wellesley, near a river of the same name. The river forms the S boundary of the prov. separating it from Perak.

KURATLJA, a village of Egypt, 4 m. S of Cairo.

KURBA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 32 m. E of Ruttunpur.

KURCZAHAN, a small river of European Russia, in Podolia, which falls into the Dniester below Bender.

KURDA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 3 m. S of Theraud.

KURDA. See **KHURDA**.

KURDISTAN, an extensive region of Western Asia, comprising the districts of Kirmanshah and Ardelan in Persia, the Turkish districts of Mush and Betlis, and the independent territory of the Tyari, Hakkari, and Benawi tribes of Chaldeans, whose capital is Julamerik. The name signifies 'the country of the Kurds.' In ancient times the *Carduchi*, the ancestors of the modern Kurds, possessed this district called from them *Carduchia*, *Karduene*, *Korduene*, *Gordylene*, and *Corduene*. In the days of Xenophon it was a region distinct both from Armenia and Assyria, having Eastern Armenia on the N, and Western Armenia on the W, the Centrites being the boundary in that direction, whilst the lateral ridge of Zaco divided it on the SE from Assyria, as we learn from Strabo. It was not till the era of Tigranes that *Carduchia* or *Corduene* formed a distinct province of the Armenian kingdom, Tigranocerta being the capital. Down to the time of Shabur II. it was considered a province or district of Armenia, having Zabdicene on the S; Adiabene on the SE; Moxoene or the district of Mush on the NW; and Arzanene on the W; while the mountains of Hatarash formed its N and NE frontier, which separated it from the district of Van. By Ptolemy, *Gordylene* is placed in the SE of Armenia, and to the E of the sources of the Tigris. In his table, the first district to the E of the sources of that river is *Bagrandavene*, next *Gordylene*, next *Cortea* the eastern part of Gordylene, and then the *Mardi*, clearly corresponding to the modern Amadia which is separated from the valley of the Khabur by a range of mountains on the W. The modern K. is of far larger extent, however, than the *Carduchia* of Xenophon, or the *Corduene* of other ancient writers, as it comprehends all the tract from the source of the Susan branch of the Khabur to that of the Little Zab; or from 41° to 47° E long. If a line be drawn from the source of the Susan, and prolonged SE till it strike the Tigris, 12 m. above Jeziret-ibn-Omar, it will represent the NW boundary of K.; and if the line be carried along the left of the Tigris SE till it strike the confluence of the Tigris with the Little Zab, it will represent the SW boundary. Another line drawn from the mouth of the Little Zab NE to its most SE source, where the Zagros meets the K. range, will represent its SE frontier. On the N, the mountains of Mush and the Nimrud-Dagh separate it from the valley of the S branch of the Euphrates; and the range of the Hatarash separates it from the district of Van. On the NE it is separated from Azerbijan by the continuation of the Nimrud-Dagh

from the point where it strikes the easternmost bend of the Hatarash, all the way SE till it strikes the most northern source of the Little Zab, near Yeltomar, where it is separated by an intervening ridge from the source of the Tuttawa which runs NNE to the Jigattai, a river flowing into the lake of Van. From this point the K. range runs E, and then due S, separating Turkish K. from the prov. of Ardelan or Persian K., till it meets the Zagros or Aiagha-Dagh. Though this territory be generally mountainous and rugged, yet the valleys in most places are very fertile in rice, millet, vines, and fruits. Several of the valleys to the W of the Khabur yield large crops of wheat and barley. In the vicinity of Betlis, apple, pear, plum, cherry, and walnut trees, are numerous and productive; and the vineyards of Kulti afford excellent wine and brandy; but the principal part of the land is kept in pasture, and the natives prefer the culture of fruits and vegetables to that of grain. The gardens in the vicinity of Betlis are irrigated by small canals which convey water from the rivers or mountains. Wine is still as abundant as Xenophon found it twenty centuries ago in all the Carduchian villages. The sides of the mountains are well-wooded with oak, ash, apple, pear, plum, mulberry, and walnut trees: so abundantly clothed with the majestic oak are the K. mountains throughout their whole extent, from the Tigris to the Nimrud-Dagh, and from the valley of Diyarbekir to the high plateau of Media, that they are called the Daru mountains, i.e., 'the Mountains of oaks.' Gall-nuts are consequently very abundant, and in many places the poorer Kurds live for months successively on milk, cheese, and bread made of acorns. Honey, wax, manna, gall-nuts, and yellow berries, are largely exported; and silk, cotton, tobacco, hemp, and flax, are grown for domestic consumption. Horses are obtained in great numbers from K. for both the Turkish and Persian cavalry.

[*Kurdish tribes.*] Respecting the numbers of the Kurdish population we have no reliable data; but it must be very considerable, as the five principalities enumerated by Father Garzoni could collectively raise more than 60,000 men. Colonel Chesney is of opinion that the pop. of K. west of Zagros amounts to 2,500,000. According to Garzoni the Assiretta, or small tribes, often revolt and depose their chiefs. The almost constant state of anarchy arising from this cause has separated many tribes from the great body of the nation, and forced them to disperse themselves through the neighbouring countries, and to lead a wandering life like the Arabs or Turkomans. These expatriated wandering tribes are computed at 140,000 tents, or as many fighting men scattered through the plains of Erzerum, Erivan in Russian Armenia, Diyarbekir, Sivas, Aleppo, Damascus, and other places. The Kurds have a white complexion, and an animated physiognomy. In person, says Fraser, "they are well-made and active; differing, perhaps, but little essentially from their neighbours the Persians. But the national features are strikingly peculiar. The cast of countenance is sharp, the form of the face oval, the profile remarkable from the prominence of the bones of the nose, and the comparative retrocession of the mouth and chin, which communicate to its outline a semicircular form. The eyes are deep-set, dark, quick, and intelligent; the brow ample and clear, but somewhat retreating, completing the shape assigned to the profile; and the general mould of the features by far more delicate than those of the Persians, which usually are somewhat too strong. In K. you would look in vain for a snub nose. The mouth is almost always well-formed, and the teeth fine. The hands and fingers small and slender. In short, there is something of elegance about the Kurdish form, which would mark them as a handsome nation in any part of the world. The same remarks apply to the women. When young, they are exceedingly pretty; but when old, or even at what we should call maturity, the sharp prominence of feature, which characterizes them in common with the men, is assuredly unfavourable to beauty, and they soon appear old and withered." Their language is Persian mixed with Arabic and Chaldean, and they use the Persian character; Mahomedanism is here conjoined with various superstitious notions, arising from remnants of the old Manichean and Magian systems. Above 100,000 Kurds are Nestorian Christians, and acknowledge the authority of two hereditary patriarchs; one residing at Kodjamsi near Julamerik, who has 5 bishops under him, and another who has 13 suffragans. The episcopal dignity is hereditary, descending from uncle to nephew; and the bishops are often ordained at the age of 13. The inferior clergy can scarcely read.—Mr. Rich says, "the peasantry in K.

are a totally distinct race from the tribes, who seldom if ever cultivate the soil; while, on the other hand, the peasants are never soldiers. The clannish K. call themselves *sipah*, or military Kurds, in contradistinction to the peasant Kurds; but the peasants have no other distinguishing name than *reyahs* or *keyahs* in this part of K. A tribesman once confessed to me that the clans conceived the peasants to be merely created for their use; and wretched indeed is the condition of these cultivators. It much resembles that of a Negro slave in the West Indies; and the worst of all is, I have never found it possible to make these K. masters ashamed of their cruelty to their poor dependents. Every one agrees that the peasant is in a moment to be distinguished, both in countenance and speech, from the true tribesman; nor would it be possible for him to pass himself for his countrymen of nobler race. Mahomed Aga said to me, 'The Turks call us all Kurds, and have no conception of the distinction between us; but we are quite a distinct people from the peasants, and they have the stupidity which the Turks are pleased to attribute to us.' The treatment which the peasantry receive is well calculated to brutify them." The K., Mr. Rich says, "are the only Orientals I ever knew who sit up late at night, and rise late in the morning. Their chief visiting time is at night. When it grows dark they begin going about to each other's houses, where they amuse themselves with conversation, smoking, and music. They will pay two or three visits of this kind in the course of a night. About an hour before sunset, also, a kind of club or assembly is held before the house of the masraf, in an open place in the town called the meidan. Friends meet and chat on various subjects; arms or horses are displayed; and sometimes matches are made of wrestling, partridge or dog-fights. The K. appear to me to be a remarkably cheerful, social people, with no kind of pride or ceremony among them; and they are neither envious of one another, nor have I ever heard a K. speak an ill-natured word of another, however different they may be in party or interest."

The following particulars respecting the Kaldani, or Nestorian Christians of K., were collected by Dr. Walsh from their bishop and other persons of note among them:—"A sect of Christians, called by themselves Chaldeans, has from the earliest ages of the gospel inhabited the country on each side of the Tigris, at the foot and on the sides and summits of the great chain of mountains which lie to the E of that river. Shut out from intercourse with the rest of the world by the nature of the place, they are never visited by travellers. The face of the country is partly plain, and partly mountainous; but the mountain-tract is by far the most extensive, and so very healthy, that the plague, which sometimes rages in the countries all around, has never been known to infect this district. The pop. consists of about 500,000 persons, who are all Christians. They are free, and are independent of the Arabs, Turks, Persians, or Tartars, in the midst of whom they are situated; and though several attempts have been made in different ages to subdue them, they have successfully repulsed them all. The last great effort was made by the Turks in the beginning of the 17th cent., in which they lost 100,000 men, and 5 pashas, and have never since attempted to invade them. The Kaldani constantly live with arms in their hands, to preserve their independence; and they do not lay them aside even when they assemble in the churches for divine service on Sundays. Their government is republican, and at the head of it is a patriarch, who exercises both a spiritual and civil jurisdiction. Their capital is Jolemark [Jalamerik]. It is surrounded by a strong wall, protected by European cannon, which were some time ago furnished to the patriarch by French engineers. It contains in winter about 12,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom, in summer, emigrate to numerous villages which are scattered on the neighbouring hills." Almost every village has its priest, and likewise a church of peculiar simplicity, in which, a little before day-light, the Kaldani of each sex assemble on Sunday for worship. In their towns a few Turks only occasionally reside. The exercise of their religion is tolerated, but not openly; they have, therefore, no minarets. They have no schools for the general education of their children, and no printed books among them; and very few, even among the better classes, learn to read. Instruction is confined to the clergy, as the only persons in the community who require it. In the different churches and convents are a few manuscripts, among which are the Scriptures, translated into their language, "which, though not printed, are sufficiently common in written copies." (?) Very early, missionaries from the college de Propaganda at Rome found their way among them; and at present they are divided into two hostile parties,—primitive Nestorians, who hold themselves independent of any other church,—and converted Catholics, who acknowledge a dependence on the see of Rome. The Kaldani of the mountains, who are the vast majority, have hitherto rejected all submission to the church of Rome, which denominates them heretics, as they still retain the discipline and doctrine of their church in primitive independence. Among the remarkable events of their history, is one which they speak of at this day with considerable interest. At a very early period a part of their tribe emigrated from their mountains, and proceeded to India, where they settled upon the coast of the higher peninsula. They brought with them the original purity of the Christian doctrine and discipline, before it had been corrupted by heresy; and this purity, they assert, they still retain in that remote situation.

KURDMUHLEH, a village of Puna, in Mazanderan, 23 m. N by W of Astrabad. It consists of

a number of scattered houses situated in a kind of jungle.

KURNEK, a small river of Mekran, which runs into the Indian sea, 30 m. W of Tiz.

KURG, or **CODUGA**, a small Hindu principality in the prov. of Malabar, now annexed to the Madras presidency. It lies among the Western Ghats, between the parallels of 12° and 13°, at the head of the Caverry river; and is considered to extend from the Tambacherry pass on the S to the Hemavatti river on the N. It is a mountainous district, covered with forests and jungle, and inhabited by a bold and active race of mountaineers. A rugged pass, 8 m. in length, connects it with the W coast, and forms a military key to the Mysore. In the war with Tippu, the rajah of K. allowed the Bombay division of the British army to pass through his territories, and otherwise gave very important aid to the British.

KURGAN, a small river of Khorassan, which runs into the Caspian to the W of Astrabad.

KURGOMAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, situated in the middle of a wild country inhabited by Goonds, in N lat. 23° 11'.

KURL, a village of Afghanistan, on the Daman, 35 m. NE of Dera-Ismail-Khan.—Also a village of Cashmere, at the N base of Futi-Panjal, in N lat. 35° 35'.

KURIAT, a seaport of Oman, in Arabia, 20 m. SE of Muscat. It was formerly a place of some consequence, but was taken and burnt by Albuquerque in 1508, from which blow it has never recovered.

KURILAUT, a town of Tartary, 60 m. SSE of Urkonje.

KURILES, a long range of small islands at the E extremity of Asia, extending from the S point of Kamchatka to the isle of Jesso, which belongs to Japan, between the parallels of 42° and 51°. The whole length of the chain amounts to nearly 900 m. The two nearest to the continent were discovered from Kamchatka in 1713. In 1720 five of these isles were known, and since that time the rest have been gradually discovered and subjected. Some of these islands are not inhabited, and several are even uninhabitable, on account of the absolute want of water; others are fertile, well-wooded and full of game and fish. The archipelago of the K. belongs to the Russian gov. of Irkutsk, and the inhabitants pay a tribute of furs, which the Russians collect every two or three years. The Russian authority, however, can only be considered as extending over 19; the 3 most southerly belong rather to Japan. The inhabitants are small in stature. Their face is round and flat, and their beard and hair are black. They are humane, honest, faithful, and hospitable to each other, though averse to foreigners. The men employ themselves in hunting and fishing. The southern isles are visited by the Chinese and Japanese, who come for furs, whale-blubber, and eagles' feathers for arrows; in exchange for which they bring japanned vessels, cooking utensils, sabres, stuffs, ornaments, and tobacco. The K. live in huts, or rather earth houses, like the Kamchadales, except that they floor them with planks, and ornament them sometimes with Japanese furniture. The people of the northern islands dress like the Tunguses, with the feathers of different aquatic birds, from which they take the skin along with the feathers, and with the skin of the sea-calf. The southern islanders, on the contrary, dress nearly like the Chinese, in long robes, made sometimes of the skin and feathers of water birds, but more frequently of nankeen and silk stuffs. They have a confused idea of a Supreme Being, yet they are addicted to the superstitious practices of Shamanism. The entire pop. of the archipelago has been supposed not to exceed 1,400.

KURISCHE-HAFF. See **CURISCHE-HAFF.**

KURISONDA, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 60 m. NNE of Tokat.

KURKLEKKI, the name given to that portion of the Hala range, in Beluchistan, through which the Bolan pass runs.

KURMUNAH, a small town of Independent Tartary, situated in a fertile and well-cultivated country, 13 m. E of Bokhara.

KURMYSCH, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Simbirsk, on the river Sura, in N lat. 55° 28'. Pop. 1,200.

KURNAH. See **KORNAH.**

KURNAL. See **KARNAL.**

KURNBACH, or **KRUMBACH**, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 m. S of Beinhelm. Pop. 800.

KURNIK, a town of Prussian Poland, 12 m. SE of Posen. Pop. 2,730.

KURRICHAHE, a large city of S. Africa, belonging to the Murutsi, one of the Bechuana tribes, 160 m. NE by E of Lattaku, in S lat. 25° 40', E long. 27° 10'. Pop. 16,000. (?) The manufactures of K. are found to have diffused themselves from the borders of the colony of the cape of Good Hope to the shores of Mozambique, and from Delagoa bay to the wandering tribes on the opposite coast. Needles, bodkins, and other articles of a similar nature, manufactured at K., and seen in abundance in the neighbourhood of Angra-Pequena bay, strengthen the supposition that the Portuguese have for many years carried on an inland correspondence between their settlements on the E and W shores of Africa. The inhabitants of K. manufacture pottery, and in the shape and painting of their articles show a superior degree of taste. They also appear to excel in the making of baskets. Campbell found the walls of their houses ornamented with paintings of elephants, camelopards, shields, &c. About K., and other places visited by Mr. Campbell, the height of the hills, the smooth regularity of their outline, and the indentations on their sides, afford indications of the presence of chalk, and of a secondary and consequently a fertile country. In this neighbourhood some of the rivers were seen running to the W, while others ran to the E, and in a SSE direction. It is probable that some of the rivers seen on this occasion may be branches of the Manica, the Delagoa, or Machavanna, near the sources of those which empty themselves into the Delagoa bay. Several large towns were reported to lie to the E. The smoke of one or two of them was seen in the distance.

KURRUDUCBIDGEE, a village of New South Wales, in Murray co., on the Shoalhaven river, 152 m. from Sydney.

KURRUK, a pass on the W side of the Indus, in N lat. 33° 16', E long. 70° 50', by which the route from Peshawur, by the pass of Kohat, enters the Khuttuk territory. It is 64 coss travelling distance, and 90 m. direct distance, SSW of Peshawur. There is a v. here consisting of a few mud and pebble houses.

KURSHI, a town of Bokhara, 100 m. SE of Bokhara. Pop. 10,000.

KURSK, a southern prov. of European Russia, lying between 50° 20' and 52° 25' of N lat., and 33° 40' and 38° 20' of E long.; and bounded by the gov. of Orlov on the N; by Voronej on the E; by Khar'kov on the S; and by Poltava and Chernigov on the W. Its territorial extent is about 17,000 sq. m.; and it is divided into 15 circles. It consists of a vast tract of flat and fertile land, extremely well watered by no fewer than 13 large and nearly 500 small streams, of which the principal are the Sem. the Donetz, the Isla, and the Oskol; but none of these rivers are navigable. There is not enough of wood for fuel. The climate is temperate, but the winter

is long, the rivers being frozen over in November, and not breaking up till March. The inclination of the surface is toward the S, and the rivers flow to the Euxine. Corn is the chief product and article of export; next come hemp, tobacco, hops, honey, and saltpetre. The cattle are numerous, particularly the horses; and many of the landed proprietors have small studs on their estates. Leather, soap, saltpetre, spirits, and earthenware, form the chief articles of manufacture. The pop. in 1846 was 1,680,000, of whom 239,881 were returned as free husbandmen, 311,073 as serfs, 5,858 as nobles, 6,990 as clergy.

KURSK, a considerable town of Russia, on the river Tuskara, in N lat. 51° 43' 41", E long. 36° 29' 51", 240 m. S of Moscow, the capital of the preceding prov. It consists of the town properly so called, and of several surrounding villages. The houses, filling a broad valley, and climbing up the receding slopes of the surrounding heights, are pleasingly intermixed with orchards and gardens. The streets are generally paved. It has a Protestant consistory, and 16 churches. Several public buildings and two of the streets are of stone, but the rest of the town is of wood. It is one of the most ancient towns of the empire. Pop. in 1830, 22,447. Cloth, linen, and leather, are largely manufactured here. The chief articles of export are honey, wax, tallow, hemp, leather, and furs. The value of the annual exports is estimated at £150,000 sterling.

KURTAMYSCH, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on a river of the same name. Pop. 2,550.

KURTOWIANI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 16 m. ENE of Miedniki.

KURUM. See **KARUN.**

KURUM, a river of Afghanistan, which flows into the Indus, in N lat. 32° 27', after a SE course of 120 m.

KURWAY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 14 m. W of Khimlassa.

KUS, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiu-siu, prov. of Ofosumi, 105 m. ESE of Nagasaki.—Also a town in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yamato, 80 m. SE of Meaco.

KUSAB, a village of Afghanistan, 50 m. SSE of Peshawur, on the r. bank of the Indus.

KUSEL, a town of Bavaria, on the Glan, 17 m. NW of Kaisetlautern. Pop. 2,200.

KUSHA, an island in the gulf of Cades, the most easterly in the group of the Karken islands, near the coast of Tunis, in N lat. 34° 48' 50", E long. 11° 19'.

KUSHAB, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 130 m. WNW of Lahore, on the l. bank of the Jelum.

KUSHK, a village of Afghanistan, in N lat. 34° 54', on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Murghab.

KUSHK-I-ZERD, or **KUSH-GUBER**, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, in the district of Istaker, 80 m. NNW of Shiraz. It is situated in a fertile but uncultivated plain, and is surrounded with ruins.

KUSHLAK, a town of Afghanistan, on the route from Kwettah or Shawl to Candahar, to the SW of the Takatu mountains.

KUSKO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak of Herzegovine, 8 m. SSW of Livno, and 27 m. SSE of Glamotchi, near the N bank of a lake of the same name. The lake is 4 m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth; and receives the waters of several small streams.

KUSMA, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 50 m. E of Hodeida.

KUSMO-DEMIANSK, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kasan, on the Wolga, 112 m. NW of Kasan.

KUSNETZK, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and 112 m. NE of Saratov. Pop. 10,626.—

Also a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, 150 m. ENE of Barnaul. Pop. 2,120.

KUSSERY, a walled town of Central Africa, on the banks of the Shary, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $16^{\circ} 30'$. It is situated amid swamps and stagnant waters abounding with useless and rank vegetation, and infested in an extraordinary degree with countless myriads of tormenting insects. It is a strong town governed by its own sultan, by whom Denham, who visited it, was kindly received.

KUSSL, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 65 m. NE of Jedo.

KUSSNACHT, a well-built town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Schwyz, on the Waldstadter lake, 11 m. WNW of Schwyz. Pop. in 1850, 2,788 Catholics. Near this town is a chapel erected on the spot where William Tell slew the Austrian governor Geisler.—Also a well-built village of Zurich, on the lake of Zurich, 4 m. S of Zurich. Pop. in 1850, 2,486, of whom 2,416 were Protestants.

KUSSUR, a town of the Punjab, 27 m. SE of Lahore.

KUSTERDINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, circle of the Middle Neckar. Pop. 800.

KUSTENDJI, a town of Turkey, in the pash. of Silistria, on the coast of the Black sea, 25 m. N by E of Mongolia, and 35 m. E by S of Rassova. It has been proposed to cut a canal from this port to one of the elbows of the Danube at Rassova, which would shorten the passage from the river to the sea nearly 200 m., and evade the difficult navigation of the Georgievsk mouth.

KUSTRIN, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle of S. Konigsberg, at the confluence of the Warthe and the Oder. Pop. in 1837, 5,841; in 1846, 6,556. It has manufactories of woollens and leather. The country around is low and marshy, and the fortifications are surrounded by a triple line of wet ditches. It was taken by the French in 1806, who held it till 1814.

KUTAHYIAH, KUTAYA, or KERMITAN, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, bounded by the sanj. of Sultanieh and Mount Olympus on the N; by the sanjaks of Atum, Karahissar, and Hamid on the E and SE; by Hamid and Montesha on the S; and by Karasi, Sarakhan, and Aidin on the W. On the E, it is mountainous throughout, being covered by the Murad-Tagh and its ramifications; on the W, it stretches out into plains along the upper branches of the Sangar. Its centre is an extensive upland, elevated 4,000 ft. above the level of the Black sea.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated at the foot of the Pursal-Tagh, 65 m. NNW of Karahissar, on the site of the ancient *Cotyceum*. It is said to contain 10,000 houses; but its buildings are not imposing. It is well supplied with water; and spreads over a considerable area. It contains 20 khans, 30 public baths, 50 mosques, 4 Armenian churches, and a Greek church. It is the seat of a Greek bishop; and of the Turkish beglerbeg or governor of Anatolia.

KUTCH. See CUTCH.

KU-TIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. of Fu-chu-fu, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, E long. $118^{\circ} 54'$.

KUTNO, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 54 m. W of Warsaw. Pop. 4,000. It has manufactories of leather and woollens.

KUTTAIR. See ROHLICUND.

KUTTENBERG, or KUTNA-HORA, a considerable town in the interior of Bohemia, between Kollin and Czeslan, 6 m. NW of the latter town, and 40 m. E by S of Prague. It contains 14 churches, and an ancient palace. Its silver mines were formerly very productive. Those of lead and copper are still wrought. Pop. 8,600.

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KUTTLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, 6 m. NNW of Gross-Glogau. Pop. 1,400.

KUTTRA. See CUTTERAH.

KUTTUCK. See CUTTACK.

KUTTUPDEA, an island in the bay of Bengal, adjacent to the district of Chittagong, being separated from it only by a narrow strait of 2 m. in breadth. It is about 13 m. long by 4 m. broad; and is principally covered with wood. Its N end is in N lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $91^{\circ} 48'$.

KUTY, or KUTOW, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Czeremosz, 61 m. SE of Halitz. It has extensive manufactures of Russia leather. Pop. 4,000, of whom a considerable number are Armenians.

KUTZENHAUSEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 9 m. N of Strasburg, near the Salzbad. Pop. 1,100.

KUTZTOWN, a village of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 60 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. 693.

KUWNIK, a town of Prussian Poland, 12 m. SSE of Posen. Pop. 1,300.

KUYNDER, a small seaport in Friesland, situated on the W side of a river of the same name, near its influx into the Zuyder-zee.

KUYTHOL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nukerke. Pop. 315.

KU-YUEN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Ping-leang-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 3' 30''$, E long. $104^{\circ} 1'$.

KUYUNJIK, a village or hamlet of Asiatic Turkey, on the l. bank of the Tigris, immediately opposite the city of Mosul, built on the NE extremity of an immense mound measuring 1,850 ft. in length from E to W, and 1,147 ft. in breadth from N to S, and rising 178 ft. above the level of the surrounding plain. This mound—evidently an artificial mass—is joined, by the remains of an ancient wall of unburnt bricks, to the v. of Ninevah on the S. The small river Kausar makes a sweep round the E and S sides of the mound, and then discharges itself into the Tigris, on the l. bank, a little above the bridge of Mosul. It was at this spot that the French archaeologist, Botta, commenced his researches in Dec. 1842. See article NIMRUD.

KUZISTAN. See KHUZISTAN.

KUZNICA BOBROWSKA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schildberg. Pop. 201.—There is a village in the same circle, distinguished as K. MYSLNIOWSKA. Pop. 289.

KWALESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nieuwerkerken. Pop. 146.

KWAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tung-chang-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 33'$, E long. $115^{\circ} 39'$.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 59'$, E long. $103^{\circ} 42'$.

KWAN-CHUN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, E long. $106^{\circ} 14'$.

KWANG-CHANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Yih-chu, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 24'$, and E long. $114^{\circ} 20'$.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Keen-chang-fu, between Nan-fung and Ning-to.

KWANG-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsaou-chu-fu.—Also a small town in Charra-Mongolia, in the territory of the Kartchin, on the Pao-ho, 129 m. NW of Peking. It contains a large temple dedicated to F6.

KWANG-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 4 districts.

The town is 210 m. S of Kae-fung-fu, in N lat. 32° 12' 36", and E long. 115°.

KWANG-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 15 districts. The town is designated by Europeans CANTON: which see.

KWANG-GAN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 36 m. SE of Shun-king-fu, in N lat. 30° 31' 26", and E long. 106° 38' 50", on the r. bank of the Tsien-keang.

KWANG-FUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Kwang-sin-fu.

KWANG-HWA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Fang-yang-fu, in N lat. 32° 27', and E long. 111° 45'.

KWANG-LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Tae-tung-fu, in N lat. 39° 46', and E long. 114° 21'.

KWANG-NAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. It comprises only the single district of Paou-ning-heñ. The town is 165 m. ESE of Yun-nan, in N lat. 24° 9' 36", and E long. 105° 5' 55". It is surrounded by nearly inaccessible mountains, but the soil in many parts is extremely fertile. The inhabitants are denounced by their neighbours as barbarians.

KWANG-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shing-king, div. of Kin-chu-fu, in N lat. 41° 40', and E long. 122°.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu, 75 m. NW of Canton, in N lat. 23° 39' 26", and E long. 111° 58' 55".

KWANG-NING-CHING, a town of China, in the prov. of Shing-king, div. of Kin-chu-fu, 90 m. WSW of Moukden.

KWANG-PING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le. The div. comprises 10 districts. The town is 246 m. SSW of Peking, on the l. bank of the Fou-yam-ho, in N lat. 36° 45' 30", and E long. 114° 54' 30". It contains several temples, one of which is dedicated to those who have been supposed to have discovered the secret of rendering themselves immortal. The surrounding district is fertile and well-watered.

KWANG-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Kwang-ping-fu, in N lat. 36° 34', and E long. 115° 6'.

KWANG-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Kwang-chu, in N lat. 32° 8', and E long. 114° 51'.

KWANG-SI, or **QUANG-SI**, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kwei-tchu and Hu-nan, from both of which it is separated by the Nan-ling mountains; on the E by Hu-nan and Kwang-tong; on the S by Kwang-tong and the prov. of Tonquin, in Annam; and on the W by Yun-nan. It lies between the parallels of 22° and 26° N; and between 105° and 113° E long. It is a mountainous and thinly settled region, with an area of 78,250 sq. m.; and a pop., according to Morrison, of 7,313,895. It is intersected from W to E, and nearly through its centre, by the Hong-kiang, which is joined by the Lien-kiang on the N bank, and by the Ngo-yu-kiang on the S bank; and assumes thereafter, and towards the E extremity of the prov., the name of the Long-kiang. All its rivers belong to the basin of the Hong-kiang, with the exception of those which flow into the head of the gulf of Tonquin. The banks of the rivers sometimes spread out into plains—more in the E parts than elsewhere—on which abundance of rice is grown. There are mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, and other metals, in this prov., most of which are worked under the superintendence of government, but no data are accessible from which to ascertain the produce. Among the principal pro-

ductions of K., besides provisions, are cassia, cassia-oil, ink-stones, sago, and cabinet woods. Its natural resources supply the principal articles of trade, for there are no manufactures of importance. Many partially subdued tribes are found within the limits of the prov., who are ruled by their own hereditary governors, under the supervision of the Chinese authorities. There are 24 districts occupied by these people, the names of whose heads-men are given in 'the Red book,' and their position is marked in the statistical maps of the empire; but no information is afforded by either concerning the numbers, language, or occupations of the inhabitants. K. is well-watered by the Hong-kiang, or 'West river,' and its great branches, which enable it to convey its timber and surplus produce to Canton, and receive from thence salt and other articles. The mountains rise to the snow-line on the NW, and much of the surface is uncultivable.—The capital, Kwei-lin-fu, lies on the Cassia river, a branch of the Hong-kiang, in the NE part of the prov. It is a poorly built city, surrounded by canals and branches of the river, destitute of any edifice worthy of notice, and having no great amount of trade; which indeed its situation in the most rugged part of the prov. would lead one to infer.—Sze-ching is on the frontiers of Tonquin.—Wuchau-fu, on the Hong-kiang, at its junction with the Leu-kiang, or Dragon-river, is the largest trading town in the prov.; all the export and import trade passes through it.—The independent districts are chiefly scattered over the SW near the frontiers of Annam, and if any thing could be inferred from their position, it might be thought that they were settled by Laos tribes, which had been induced by the comparative security of life and property within the frontiers, to acknowledge the Chinese sway. The unsubdued Miautz are probably altogether distinct from these races; they occupy the NE portion of the prov. in the mountain-fastnesses between the frontier and Kwei-chu. This prov. is under the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Kwang-tung.

KWANG-SIN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 150 m. E of Nan-chang-fu, on an affluent of Lake Pho-yang, in N lat. 28° 27' 36", and E long. 118° 6'. It has extensive manufactories of paper and of candles: the latter are considered the best in the empire. A strong garrison is kept in this town to defend the locality against the outlaws by whom the mountains are infested. The adjacent mountains afford fine rock-crystal, and contain quarries of red stone. The valleys have been rendered by diligent cultivation extremely fertile.

KWANG-TIH-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-huwy. The div. comprises two districts. The town is 90 m. SSE of Nan-king, in N lat. 31°, and E long. 119° 23'.

KWANG-TSE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Hwang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 10', and E long. 115° 38'.

KWANG-TSUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Shun-tih-fu, in N lat. 37° 10', and E long. 115° 18'.

KWANG-TUNG, or **QUANG-TONG**, a maritime province of China, extending between the parallels of 20° 13' and 25° 34' N, and the meridians of 108° and 117° 20' E; and bounded on the N by Keang-se and Fo-kien; on the E by Fo-kien; on the S by the China sea; and on the W by Tonquin, Kwang-se, and Ho-nan. Its area is estimated at 79,456 sq. m.; and its pop. at 19,174,030. The province of K., from its having been for a long time the only one to which foreigners have had access, has almost become synonymous with China, although little more is really known of it than of the other provinces, except in

the vicinity of Canton, and along the course of the Pe-kiang, from Nan-hiung-chau to that city. Its facilities for internal navigation and extensive coasting trade, are unusually great; for while its long line of coast, nearly 1,000 m. in length, affords many excellent harbours, its rivers communicate with the regions on the W, N, and E, beyond its borders. The Nan-ling chain runs along the N frontier, between it and Kiang-si and Hu-nan. This chain assumes 40 or 50 names in its course from Kwang-si to Fo-kien, but no part of it is so well known as the road, 24 m. in length, which crosses the Mei-ling (Pum ridge) between Nan-ngan and Nan-hiung. The elevation here is about 1,000 ft., and none of the peaks in this part of the range exceed 2,000 ft. Towards Kwang-si they become more elevated. Their summits are limestone with granite underlying. Granite is the prevailing rock along the coast. The Li-mu ridge in the island of Hai-nan has some peaks reaching nearly to the snow-line. The bottoms of the rivers are wide, and their fertility amply repays the husbandman. Fruits, rice, silk, sugar, tobacco, and vegetables, constitute the greater part of the productions. Lead, iron, and coal, are abundant.

The Chu-kiang, or Pearl river, which flows past Canton, is formed by the union of three rivers, the West, North, and East; the two first unite at Sans-hwui, to the W of the city; the East joins them at Whampoa. The Si-kiang, or West river, is by far the largest of the branches. It rises in the E part of Yun-nan, and receives tributaries throughout the whole of Kwang-si, along the S acclivities of the Nan-ling, and, after a course of 500 m., flows into the sea through numerous mouths, the best known of which is the Bocca-Tigris. The Pe-kiang, or North river, joins it after a course of 200 m., and the East is nearly the same length. These two streams discharge the surplus waters of all the northern parts of K. The country drained by the three cannot be much less than 150,000 sq. m., and most of their channels are navigable for boats to all the large towns in this and the prov. of Kwang-si. The Han-kiang, in the E end of K., is the only other river of importance. The large town of Chan-chu-fu or Tse-chiou lies near its mouth. The coast-line of K. extends from Namok island to Cochinchina, a distance of more than 600 m., in a SW direction. It is deeply indented with bays and estuaries, and presenting two remarkable exceptions to the general uniformity of the coast, viz., the large delta of the Pearl river, and the peninsula of Qu-chu, opposite Hai-nan. The number of islands scattered along this line is unknown; but if all are included, there can hardly be less than 300. The largest is Hain-nan or Keun-chu-fu.

KWANG-TUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 18 m. NE of Tshueing-fu, in N lat. 25° 15', E long. 101° 55'.—Also a prov. of Shin-king.

KWANG-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 24° 45', E long. 102° 45'.

KWANG-YUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Paou-ting-fu, 180 m. NE of Ching-tu-fu, on the l. bank of the Kia-ling-keang, in N lat. 32° 20', E long. 105° 57'.

KWAN-SE-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. The town is 75 m. ESE of Yun-nan, in a plain, on the bank of a lake, in N lat. 24° 39' 36", and E long. 103° 49' 5".

KWAN-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Su-chu-fu, in N lat. 31° 28', and E long. 120° 48'.

KWAN-TAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tung-chang-fu, 90

m. W of Tsi-nan, near the r. bank of the Oei-ho, in N lat. 36° 42', and E long. 115° 39'.

KWAN-TSIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. and 15 m. NW of Shaou-wu-fu, in N lat. 27° 32', and E long. 117° 28'.

KWAN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 54 m. ENE of Kweilin-fu, in N lat. 25° 21' 36", and E long. 110° 59' 10'.

KWASSITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, 15 m. NW of Ungarisch-Hradisch, on the r. bank of the Marche. Pop. in 1834, 1,157.

KWEI-CHE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Che-chu-fu.

KWEI-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of E-chang-fu, 228 m. W of Wu-chang, on the l. bank of the Yang-tse-keang, in N lat. 30° 57' 36", E long. 110° 38' 3".

KWEI-CHU, or **KOEI-TCHOU**, a province of China, lying between the parallels of 24° 40' and 29°, and the meridians of 103° 20' and 109° 20' E; and bounded on the N by Sech-wen; on the E by Hunan; on the S by Kwang-si; and on the W by Yun-nan and by Sech-wen. It is a wild mountainous district,—‘the Switzerland of China,’—inhabited by rude lawless tribes, who scarcely acknowledge the supreme government. The largest river is the Wu or Ou-kiang, which rises on the western frontier, and flows NE through the centre of the prov. to Se-nan, where it bends N, and crossing the frontier into Sech-wen, turns NNW, and joins the Yang-tse-kiang, on the r. bank, at the city of Pei. To this central river numerous streams descend both from the N and S. The head-streams of the Yuen-kiang rise in the SE part of the prov.; and several important feeders of the Hong-kiang or Kwang-si rise in the SW. The area of this prov. is estimated at 64,554 sq. m.; its pop. at 5,288,219. Its productions are rice, wheat, musk, tobacco, timber, cassia, lead, copper, iron, and quicksilver. Horses and other domestic animals are extensively reared.—The cap. is Kwei-yang-fu, situated near the centre of the prov., in N lat. 26° 30', W long. of Peking 9° 52' 20". There are many military stations in the S parts of the prov., intended to overawe the wild tribes of Miantz or Meaou-tsze, who are scattered over the wilder mountain-districts of the provs. of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, Hu-nan, and Kwei-chu; and whose language is said to bear no analogy to that of the Chinese. These hardy tribes have frequently broken out into active hostilities against the Chinese government; and although vigorous efforts have more than once been made to subdue them, they still maintain comparative independence, and the general government contents itself with keeping them in check.

KWEI-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. of Hu-chu-fu.

KWEI-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 48 m. SW of Tsin-chu-fu, in N lat. 23° 7', E long. 109° 18'.

KWEI-HWA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. of Ting-chu-fu, in N lat. 26° 20', E long. 117° 19'.

KWEI-HWA-CHING-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Leaou-chu, near the Mongolian frontier.

KWEI-HWA-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and S of Gan-shun-fu.

KWEI-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Kwang-sin-fu, 93 m. ESE of Nan-chang, on an affluent of Lake Pho-yang, in N lat. 28° 16' 48", E long. 117° 17' 20". It is enclosed by walls of red brick, declining in height towards the river, and contains some well-built houses, and several triumphal arches.

KWEI-KEANG, a river of China, in the E part of the prov. of Kwan-se. It descends from the S side of the mountains of Nan-ling; runs S past the towns of Kwei-ling, Ping-lo, and U-chu; and joins the Ta-keang, on the l. bank, and after a rapid course of about 180 m.

KWEI-KUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Kwei-yang-fu.

KWEI-LIN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se. The div. comprises 10 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 1,185 m. SSW of Peking, and 240 m. NW of Canton, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 13' 12''$, E long. $110^{\circ} 13' 50''$. It is situated on the Kwei-keang, at the foot of a mountain, covered with an odoriferous shrub named Kwei, which gives to the town its name. The town is of large extent, and is built in the style of the ancient fortresses of Europe. It is noted for its ink, and has some trade, but is greatly inferior in importance to most of the other provincial capitals of the empire.

KWEI-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Tsin-chu-fu.

KWEI-SHEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Hwuy-chu-fu.

KWEI-SHUN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 18 m. SW of Chin-gan-fu, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $106^{\circ} 4'$.

KWEI-TIH-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is in a fertile plain, between two large rivers, 90 m. ESE of Kae-fung-fu, and in N lat. $34^{\circ} 20' 40''$, E long. $115^{\circ} 51'$. It has but a scanty pop., and possesses, notwithstanding the advantages of its position, but little industry.

KWEI-TIH-LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Se-ning-fu.

KWEI-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and 33 m. E of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $107^{\circ} 6'$.

KWEI-TUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Lin-chu, 174 m. SSE of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 3' 36''$, E long. $113^{\circ} 34'$.

KWEI-YANG-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 186 m. S of Chan-sha, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, E long. $112^{\circ} 3' 3''$.

KWEI-YANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 510 m. NW of Canton, and 1,200 m. SW of Peking, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $106^{\circ} 36'$. It is situated among steep mountains, near a river, and has a circumf. of about 3 m. The houses, consisting of brick and mud, are little better than huts, and are set down without any regularity,—the dread of invasion from the mountaineers being the alleged reason for disregard of all luxury in their dwellings. This town is said to have been the residence of the ancient kings of China; and the remains of temples and palaces which it still contains, evince its having formerly been a place of importance.

KWEI-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hunan, div. of Lin-chu, 210 m. S of Chan-sha, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, E long. $112^{\circ} 3' 3''$, on the N side of the Siao-moey-ling mountains.

KWETTAH. See **SHAWL**.

KWI, a small town near Point Kwi, on the W coast of the gulf of Siam, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 58'$.

KWIECESZEWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Mogilno. Pop. 513.

KWIN-NYON, or **QUINHONE**, a port on the coast of Cochin-China, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 41'$. It is accessible only to vessels drawing 3 fath. water.—Within 15 m. of the port is a town of the same name, which is

connected with it by a river, and is 3 days' journey by land from the capital.

KYAN-DUAYN, or **KYEN-DWEN**, a large river of Trans-Gangetic India, the largest tributary of the Irawaddi. It rises in a region called Hukhung, between the parallels of 26° and 27° , where it bears the name of the Tenui; flowing S through a narrow valley, it is joined by the Nampagna, under the parallel of 25° and assumes the name of the Ningthi. In N lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$ it is joined on the r. bank by the Muthni or Munipore; and from this point its course is E of S to the Irawaddi, which it joins by two arms under $21^{\circ} 40'$. Its entire course is about 450 m.

KYANS, an extensive native race of the island of Borneo, whose tribes, differing however in various customs, are found on the great rivers Banjar, Pasir, and Coti, and probably on all the rivers of the E coast. On the N and NW parts of the island, they are found in the interior, along the course of the Bintulu, Barran, Rejang, and other rivers, as far W as the country of the Sarebas Dyaks; but they only occupy the inland parts, at a great distance from the coast, generally having between it and them other tribes, and frequently Malayan states. The K. of the rivers Banjar, Coti, and Pasir, appear to have been always subject to the European or Malayan power, which holds the mouth of their respective streams; but the K. of the NW have always been dreaded by the inhabitants of the Malayan towns of the coast. In their government they are said to resemble the Sea Dyaks, each village being under one chief, who is, however, subservient to the authority of a higher chief, while the whole country is divided into little states, each containing several villages, tributary to that in which the rajah of the prov.—as he is said to term himself—resides. The principal chief of this kind is the Rajah Nipa, who resides on the head-waters of the great river Rejang. The country of the K. is reported by all who have visited it to be very populous,—more so than any other parts of the island. In some parts of it gold and diamonds are found. Bees' wax and camphor are exported by the K. largely from Bintulu and Serakei, at which towns these commodities are collected by Mohammedan traders, who ascend these rivers, and by whom the whole of this valuable trade is carried on, in exchange for salt, cloth, beads, brass wire, and ivory. In war, the dress of the men differs much from that of the Dyaks of other denominations. The jackets they wear on these occasions are made of the skins of beasts; those of the panther and the bear are the most esteemed. A hole is cut in the skin, through which the head of the warrior is thrust, and the skin of the head of the animal, hanging down over his breast, is ornamented with little shells, placed over one another like scales. The broad part of the skin forms the back part of the jacket, the edges of which are bound with wide stripes of red cloth. Bunches of the feathers of the rhinoceros hornbill depend from little strings of beads fastened to the skin, and dangle in the breeze as they move about; and strings fixed in the inside of the skin, long enough to tie round the body, protect the dress from being blown about. Their war head-dresses represent monstrous masks or faces, and are formed of a frame-work of rattan covered with bear's skin or the skin of some other animal. They blow their poisoned arrows through the *sumpitan* with great force and accuracy. The poison is the *ipoh*, identical with the *upas* and *chetik* of Java. The darts employed are very thin, about 10 inches in length, and pointed with the sharp teeth of fish. The case which contains the darts is supported by the sword-belt, and is made of a bamboo joint. The whole distance to which the arrow can be blown with anything like effect, is 60 yds.; and at that distance they would probably not pierce the skin. The *sumpitan* varies in length, being from 7 to 10 ft. It is used also by the Mui people, the Benkatan, and the Tatows, and by all the tribes of the E coast. The swords of the K. tribes are of very peculiar construction. The iron from which they are formed is said to be the production of the country, and is prepared by the natives. The blades are convex on one side, and concave on the other, so that they can only be used in cutting from r. to l. They are generally about 2 ft. long, and 2½ in. broad at the broadest part, and are frequently finely inlaid. The handle is of buck's-horn, often beautifully carved. Among the K. head-hunting is practised to a frightful extent. Mr. Law, from whose work on Sarawak we have abridged this notice of the K., says, that "notwithstanding the barbarity they display, and the bloody and ferocious tastes which lead to their wars, they are not, as they have been hastily stigmatized, cannibals; nor does any race, which, like the Battas of Sumatra, practises the horrid custom of feeding on the bodies of their own species, exist on the island."

KYBURG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, district of Pfaffikon. Pop. 374, Protestants.

KYFFHAUSER, a mountain of Prussian Saxony, between the village of the Little Wipper and the Helme, to the N of Frankenhäusen. Alt. 1,444 ft.

KYHNA (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Delitzsch. Pop. of Gross K. 192; of Klein K. 193.

KYLA, a small town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 23 m. SW of Carlstadt.

KYLE, a parish in Queen's co., 2 m. WNW of Borris-in-Ossory. Area 7,145 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,810; in 1851, 1,222.—Also the middle district of Ayrshire, watered by the Ayr, the Coyl, the Lugar, the Cessnock, and the Nith. Pop. in 1831, 56,066; in 1841, 61,547; in 1851, 72,284.

KYLEMORE, a lake and rivulet in the p. of Balinakill, co. Galway. The rivulet rises on the N side of the Binabola mountains, and flows 3 or 4 m. to the lake, which has a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and an area of 416 acres, and is overhung on the N side by Gurraun, alt. 1,973 ft., and on the S side by Benculeagh, alt. 2,084 ft., and Benbawn, alt. 2,395 ft.

KYLES-OF-BUTE, a narrow and remarkably picturesque arm of the frith of Clyde, which separates the NW part of the island of Bute from the districts of Kerry and Cowal on the mainland, in Argyshire. After passing Port-Bannatyne bay, on the l., and leaving the mouth of Loch-Striven to the r., we find ourselves sequestered in the K. In the most picturesque part the passage narrows into the size of a small river, and the eye in vain searches for an opening through which to proceed—the hills being so closely joined, as to appear like one immense barrier surrounding the extremity of an inland lake. Passing the mouth of Loch-Ridan on the r., and bending suddenly to the l., the farther passage of the K. gradually and gracefully evolves itself, until the character of a strait is lost in the wide expanse of water that is overlooked by the lofty and distant peaks of Arran.

KYLIE, or **KAILI**, a town on the W coast of Celebes, inhabited by Bugis, who during the SW monsoon employ themselves in fishing for trepang and procuring tortoise-shell; and when the monsoon is changing, and before the NE winds set in, scour the straits as far as Langan, taking and plundering every vessel. It is said that in the various ports and rivers of the district which takes its name from this town there are not less than 700 prahus of various sizes, all of which are employed occasionally in piratical expeditions. From K. to Mandaar point there are five principal rajahs, besides a host of petty chiefs. Each rajah of the first class has from 150 to 200 prahus; and each petty chief from 5 to 30.

KYLIE (POINT), a cape on the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 30'$.

KYLL, a small river of Prussia, which rises between the frontiers of Limburg and Juliers, to the NW of Kronenburg, and falls into the Moselle, 5 m. below Treves, after a course of 60 m. from N to S.

KYLLBURG, a small town in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, on the river Kyll, 30 m. NNE of Luxemburg. Pop. 858.

KYLLBURGWELER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Ositburg. Pop. 144.

KYLOE, a chapelry in the co.-palatine of Durham, 6 m. NW of Belford. Area 8,285 acres. Pop. in 1831, 927; in 1851, 1,005.

KYME, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. ENE of Seafoord. Area 8,358 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,058.

KYMMENEGARD, a very extensive province of Finland, formerly belonging to Sweden, but ceded by that power to Russia in 1809. It stretches along the river Kymmene, between the parallels of $60^{\circ} 15'$ and $62^{\circ} 20' N$, and includes a tract of country equal to the half of Scotland. Besides the Kymmene, it is watered by the Suima, the Pajjane, and the Punlavasi.—The K. river rises in Lake Pyhajarvi, and flows into the gulf of Finland in a course of about 72 m. prevailing from N to S.

KYMOLOS. See ARGENTIERA.

KYN, a small island of the Baltic, on the coast of Russia, 40 m. N by E of Riga. It is about 5 m. long.

KYO, a township in the co.-palatine of Durham,

9 m. NW of Durham. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1851, 1,401.

KYOTTMUNGUR, a village of Western Australia, in Perth co., at the junction of the Howick and Swan rivers.

KYPE, a small stream of Lanarkshire, which falls into the Avon a few miles above its junction with the Clyde.

KYRANTY, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Cutch-Bahar, on the S bank of the Durlah river. It formerly possessed a fort, but for many years the fortifications have been neglected.

KYRAUT, a district of Hindostan, situated between the 27th and 28th parallels of N lat. To the N it is bounded by the Himalaya mountains; to the E by Butan; to the S by Morung; and on the W by Nepal. The Tista is its principal river, and its chief town Damsong. In 1769, it was conquered by the rajah of Nepal, but it is little known to Europeans.

KYRE (GREAT), a parish in Worcestershire, 16 m. W by N of Worcester. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 159; in 1851, 136.

KYREGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district of Bareilly, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$.

KYRE-MINOR, a chapelry in the p. of Stoke-Bliss in Worcestershire, 4 m. SE of Tenbury. Area 930 acres. Pop. 151.

KYRITZ, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Jägelitz, 46 m. NW of Berlin. Pop. 3,069.

KYTAH, a British station in Bundelcund, 10 m. from Kocheck, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Chicari, in the midst of dreary arid flats intersected by deep ravines.

KYTU, a very lofty summit on the NW frontier of Afghanistan, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $62^{\circ} 35'$. It towers to a great height above a pass which is at least 6,000 ft. above sea-level.

KYUK-FYU, a harbour and recently-formed military post in Aracan, at the N end of Ramri island. The harbour is capacious, with good anchorage, and is secure from every wind. It is a watering-place for trading-vessels from Bassein on their way to Chittagong and Calcutta.

KYUKKUNGI, a town of Burmah, on the r. bank of the Bassein arm of the Irawaddi, 10 m. above Bassein.

KYUK-MAU, a village of Burmah, on the W bank of the Irawaddi, in about $23^{\circ} N$ lat. It consists of 50 or 60 houses, and has two monasteries. The remains of two ancient cities are not far from this village. On the E side of the river no mountains are seen; on the W side they are still in sight, but some distance back, so that the valley becomes large. The interior of the country hereabouts is inhabited by Shans, and on the mountains are scattered tribes of Ke-Shins, a people who figure largely in the fears and tales of the village through the N portion of the empire. The soil from this village northward is rich and friable, and under judicious cultivation would probably yield a hundredfold; but all the instruments are of the rudest kind, and the manner of preparing the ground what might be expected of an oppressed, indolent people.

KYUKZUK, a town of Burmah, 30 m. SE of Pagan, in N lat. $20^{\circ} 57'$.

KYUMYUNG, a town of Burmah, on the r. bank of the Irawaddi, 32 m. above Amarapura.

KYUNTUMI, a town of Burmah, on the r. bank of the Bassein arm of the Irawaddi, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 26'$.

KZIENSOWIESCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Gross-Strehlitz. Pop. 565.

L

LAA, LAAB, or LAHA, an ancient town of Austria, in the lower circle of the Mannhartsberg, on an island of the Taya, 29 m. N of Korneuberg, and 39 m. N of Vienna, on the confines of Moravia. Pop. 1,378. It has a castle and is fortified.

LAACHER-SEE, a lake of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 16 m. WNW of Coblenz, circle and 5 m. NNE of Mayen, near the Gleys, at an alt. of 728 ft. above the level of the Rhine. It is 1,449 toises or 3,090 yds. in length, and 1,315 toises or 2,782 yds. in breadth, and about 214 ft. in depth. It appears to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano, and is encircled by a ridge of gently sloping hills composed of irregular beds of loose tufa. On its E bank is a deep aperture from which a considerable volume of carbonic acid gas is continually emitted, and in the vicinity is a mineral spring. The waters of the lake are bluish in colour, but clear, and abound with cray-fish, tench, pike, &c. They are remarkable for their coldness, but are never known to freeze. The name is derived from the village of Laach, which is situated at a short distance from its banks. The picturesque ruins of a considerable abbey, founded in 1093 by Henry II. of Laach, count of Lower Lorraine, are still to be seen on the W side of this lake. The locality is one of great beauty, and is much frequented by the inhabitants of Coblenz, and by geologists.

LAAK, BISCHOFFS-LAAK, or SHKAFIA-LOKA, a town of Austria, in the gov. and circle and 18 m. NW of Laibach, at the confluence of the Bola and Zeyer, 5 m. SSW of Feichting. Pop. 1,072. It contains the ruins of a castle, and possesses manufactories of linen, thread, and iron-ware.

LAALAND, LAVLAND, or LOLLAND, an island of Denmark, forming, with the islands of Langöe, Weilöe, Steensöe, Falster, Femöe, Feiöe, Afköe, and several other smaller islands, a diocese and administrative province, containing a superficies of 30-25 German sq. m. and 99,300 inhabitants. The cap. of the prov. is Maribö.—The island of L., in the W part of the prov., lies in the Cattegat, to the S of Sieland, SE of Langeland, and W of Falster, from which it is separated by the Guldborg-Sund, between 54° 38' 50" and 54° 58' 25" N lat., and 10° 59' and 11° 53' E long. Its length from E to W is 39 m., and its greatest breadth 15 m., comprising a superficial area of 460 sq. m. Pop. in 1847, 53,200. Its coasts, except on the SW, are thickly indented with numerous bays, and on the SE is an extensive sand-bank. The shores, especially on the SW, are little above tide-level, and are consequently often submerged, and towards the centre of the island is a large lake named Maribö, the outlet of which forms the only river of any magnitude in the island. The soil, consisting of black mould, has a calcareous substratum, and is remarkable for its fertility, producing wheat of the best quality, rye, barley, oats, legumes, hops, hemp, fruit, &c., in great abundance. The sown is to the unsown land as 1 to 3-09. It has also extensive forests of oak which furnish excellent timber. Cattle, pigs, geese, and other aquatic fowls, and bees, are reared in great quantities by the inhabitants. The coasts abound with fish. The only articles of manufacture are of the commonest description, and for

local use. The principal towns are Maribö, with 1,400 inhabitants, and Nakskov with 2,600 inhabitants, which latter is the chief seat of the trade of the island, Nyested with 1,000, and Rödbý with 1,200 inhabitants.

LAANSCHITZ. See CSEKLESZ.

LAARA, a town now in ruins in Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. and 8 m. ESE of Adalia, and on the gulf of that name. It has a harbour; and in the vicinity are well-frequented baths.

LAARAT, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, NNE of Timorlaut, from which it is separated by a channel 3 m. in breadth, in N lat. 6° 50', and E long. 131° 50'. It is 27 m. in length from E to W, and about 18 m. in breadth. Scarcely anything is known either of its inhabitants or productions.

LAARWALD, a village of Hanover, in the district of Bentheim, on the Vecht.

LAAS, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 27 m. S of Laibach, circle and 17 m. SE of Adelsberg. Pop. 520. It has a castle, formerly inhabited by the princes of Laas. It possesses several tanneries, and has some trade in horses, hides, and salt. In the vicinity is a lake abounding with fish.—Also a village in the Tyrol, on the Etsch, NW of Botzen.

LAASCH (GROSS), a village in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, E of Ludwigslust. Pop. 1,346.

LAASEN, or LAASAN, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Breslau, N of Schweidnitz, on the Strigauer-Water. Pop. 424.

LAASPHE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 39 m. SSE of Arnsberg, and circle of Witgenstein, on the l. bank of the Lahn. Pop. 1,800. It has manufactories of cloth, and several iron-works.

LAATZIG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Cammin, on the Dievenow. Pop. 257.

LABA, a river of Russia in Asia, in Western Circassia, which has its source in the dividing ridge on the N frontier of Abasia, in N lat. 43° 40'; runs NNE, and then NNW; and joins the Kuban, opposite Ust-Labinsk, after a course of about 180 m. Its principal tributaries are the Kujodshiol, the Tshamlyk, the Tshegrassa, and the Farsa.

LABABAR, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Plogastel, 14 m. W of Quimper. Pop. 364. It has an annual fair.

LABACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Saarlus. Pop. 435.

LABAJOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. WSW of Segovia, and partido of Santa Maria-de-Nieva, on the road from Valladolid to Madrid. Pop. 786. It has a parish-church, a public granary, and an estanco or repository for patent goods, and possesses some manufactories of bolting-cloth.

LABARTHE-RIVIERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Garonne, cant. of Saint-Gaudens. Pop. 1,558.

LABASHEEDA, a village at the head of a bay of the same name, in co. Clare, 4½ m. SW of Kildysart. Pop. 420.

LABASTIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, and partido of Guardia, on the slope of the Sierra-de-Tolono, 7 leagues from Vitoria. Pop. 2,316. It contains the ruins of a castle and some other fortifications, a parish-church, and a convent. It has manufactories of brandy.

LABATA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and partido, and 15 m. E of Huesca. Pop. 378.

LABATA, or **MUENI-CALUNGA**, a town of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, 60 m. SW of São-Felipe-de-Benguela.

LABATHUDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. of La-Capelle-Marival. Pop. 1,240.

LABATUT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. of Pouillon. Pop. 1,519.

LABBE, **LABY**, or **LABE**, a town of Senegambia, in the territory of Futa-Dialon, 58 m. direct distance NNW of Timbo, near the sources of the Gambia, Rio-Grande, and Senegal, in N lat. 11° 20'. It is represented as having an active trading pop., who push their enterprises as far as Timbuctu, which distance they perform in four months. It was visited by Watt and Winterbottom in 1794, who describe it as 2½ m. in circuit, and containing a pop. of 5,000.

LABBODY, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the Inkran territory, 6 m. NE of Christiansborg.

LABBRO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 7 m. NNW of Rieti. Pop. 900.

LABCHISTA, or **LAPSISTA**, a village of Albania, in the sanjak and 4 m. NNW of Janina, on the S bank of a small lake of the same name, which communicates with that of Janina.

LABECEDE - LAURAGAIS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. of Castelnaudery. Pop. 1,144.

LABEHN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coslin, circle of Stolpe, near Stolpe. Pop. 149.

LABENZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coslin, circle of Schiefelbein. Pop. 435.

LABER, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 9 m. NW of Regensburg, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, which flows into the Danube at Sanzing, after a course of about 30 m. from NW to SE. The town has 3 churches, a castle, an hospital, a paper-mill, and a gunpowder manufactory. Pop. 860.—Also a river in the circle of Lower Bavaria, which rises near Sandlzhansen, and flows NE to the Danube, which it joins on the l. bank, a few miles above Straubing, after a course of 35 m.

LABES, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 42 m. ENE of Stettin, on the l. bank of the Rega, at its confluence with the Lotznitz. Pop. 3,207. It has manufactories of coarse woollens, and some trade in wood.

LABESEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Grignols. Pop. 218.

LABESSERETTE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. of Montsalvy. Pop. 1,379.

LABESSIERE-CANDEIL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Gaden. Pop. 1,054.

LABIA, a town of Turkey in Servia, in the sanj. of Krushevacz, on the l. bank of the East Morava, 25 m. S of Nissa.

LABIAR, a village of Tripoli, in Barcah, 42 m. NE of Benghazi.

LABIAU, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 26 m. ENE of Königsberg, on the Deine, within a ½ m. of its embouchure in the Kurische-haff. Pop. 3,595. It has tanneries, breweries, distilleries, potteries, and a linen-market; and conducts an active fishery in the haff.

LABISCHIN, or **LABISZYN**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. SSW of Bromberg, on an island formed by the Netze. Pop. 2,520, of whom a considerable proportion are Jews. It has manufactories of woollens, and some trade in wood.

LABLACHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Labiau. Pop. 576.

LABORCZA, a river of Hungary, which rises in the mountains on the N frontier of the com. of Zemplin; runs S, and then SW; and uniting with the Latorcza coming from the E, near Zemplin, forms the Bodrog. Its principal affluents are the Cztroka and Ungh on the l., and the Ondava on the r.

LABOUAN. See **LABUAN**.

LABRADOR, a peninsular portion of British North America, lying opposite the island of Newfoundland, from which it is separated by the straits of Belleisle, and extending between the 50th and 60th parallels of N lat. It is bounded on the N by Hudson's straits; on the E by the Atlantic ocean; on the S by the straits of Belleisle, and the gulf of St. Lawrence; and on the W by Lower Canada, and by Rupert's river district and the territory to the N of it stretching to Hudson's strait. The W limits are very indefinite; and the territory to the N of Rupert's river district, between Hudson's bay and Hudson's strait, is sometimes comprehended under the general name Labrador. A physical boundary might perhaps be found in the course of the Wankwesh river, and its continuation the Kokovak, which flow NW into Ungava bay, and that of the Meshickeman or North-West river, which flows into the straits of Belleisle. This frontier would however reduce the area usually assigned to L. by nearly one-half. This region was discovered in 1496 by the Portuguese, and by them named Terra de Laborador, or 'Ploughman's or Cultivable land,' a designation to which it seems to have very little title. For many years after its discovery by Gaspar de Corte Real it was called after him Terra Cortereal. It is frequently comprised under the name New Britain; and its NW prolongation towards Hudson's bay is generally denominated the East Main by the Hudson's bay settlers. The whole of this vast tract of country, as far as it has hitherto been explored, is extremely barren and dreary; its surface is everywhere rugged, and covered with large stones; the mountains are devoid of herbage, producing at best a little moss or a few blighted shrubs. The southern tracts present some appearance of soil capable of cultivation; and in the deep bays a little timber may be found, consisting of scraggy poplars, and stunted firs and birch, and aspens. Corn does not ripen; but potatoes, cabbages, and turnips are grown; but the prevailing aspect of the whole region is a heap of bare and frightful rocks. The highest mountains extend along the E coast, from lat. 54° to lat. 59° or 60°; but their elevation does not appear anywhere to exceed 3,000 ft. There are vast chains of lakes and ponds throughout the country, produced by the rains and melting of the snow, but springs are extremely rare.

The climate is remarkably rigorous; and the winter lasts about nine months from the middle of September to the middle of July. A meteorological journal kept at Nain, in 57° of N lat., thus records the state of the thermometer:

1777.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
August,	76° 0'	36° 0'	52° 3'
September,	72 0	27 0	43 6
October,	51 0	12 0	30 2
November,	41 0	8 0	15 4
December,	31 0	26 0	10 3
1778.			
January,	18 0	30 0	12 2
February,	32 0	27 0	10 7
March,	27 0	25 0	4 3
April,	49 0	8 0	27 1

May,	68 0	29 0	39 0
June,	77 0	33 0	45 0
July,	82 0	34 0	51 0
August,	74 0	40 0	52 5
September,	69 0	34 0	43 5
Mean,		32 6	

The prevailing winds on the E coast are from WSW to NW.

Of the mineralogy of L. little is known. The only mineral productions hitherto discovered are iron ore, granite, hornblende, limestone, lapis-ollaris, hæmatite, and the beautiful shining spar called the Labrador stone, which is collected by the Esquimaux on the shores of the sea and lakes, particularly in the vicinity of Nain. The prevailing rock is gneiss, overlaid by sandstone near the shore.

The animals of this country are neither very numerous nor various. Rein-deer are tolerably abundant; and black and white bears are frequently seen in considerable numbers, especially where fish, retarded in their progress by the cataracts, are found collected in one place. Wolves, foxes, mountain cats, martins, beavers, otters, hares, a few ermines, and porcupines, are the principal quadrupeds met with. The more permanent feathered inhabitants are eagles, hawks, horned owls, the red game, and a smaller species called the spruce partridge. Many migratory birds frequent the woods and lakes in summer and autumn, and some of the smaller sort are remarkable for their beautiful plumage; but after the breeding season is past they seek a happier clime before the approach of winter. Curlews are extremely abundant; and sea-fowl are numerous, especially in the little islands which lie along the E coast. The rivers are frequented by salmon and sea-trout, pike, barbel, and eels. There are no venomous insects or reptiles; but the myriads of small flies in the warmer months are exceedingly tormenting.

Labrador is very thinly inhabited. The natives, a miserable and diminutive race, consist of various tribes who are perpetually at war with each other, and may be divided into two general classes,—the mountaineers who inhabit the inland districts,—and the Esquimaux who occupy the sea-coasts. The former resemble the Hudson's bay Indians; and those of them who frequent the S parts of L. carry on a regular intercourse with the Canadian traders. They are of a low stature; but possess a robust constitution, and are capable of enduring great fatigue in travelling. They travel chiefly by means of canoes covered with the rind of birch, which are sufficiently large to contain a whole family with their articles of traffic, and yet so light as to be easily carried on their shoulders. Their chief occupations consist in hunting rein-deer, catching seals, and collecting furs, which they barter for blanketing, fire-arms, ammunition, and spirits, of which last article immoderately fond. Some of them have been visited by Roman Catholic missionaries, and still retain an attachment to the priests of the Canadian church. The Esquimaux were formerly settled at different places on the coast, almost as far down as the river of St. John's; but in consequence of quarrels with the mountaineers, their inveterate enemies, or of the encroachments of Europeans, they have removed their habitations far to the N. They are of small stature, and of a lighter colour than the other natives. They bear a near resemblance to the Greenlanders in their persons, language, and customs; and are considered as having emigrated from the opposite coast of Davis' straits. The Moravian missionaries, since 1764, have been endeavouring with wonderful perseverance to bring those rude tribes to the habits of civilized life, and the duties of the Christian religion. They have suc-

ceeded in forming three settlements on the coast of L., viz., Nain, Okkak, and Hopedale, which employ 25 missionaries, and contain altogether about 600 inhabitants, of whom above one-half belong to their congregations. The entire fixed pop. of L. probably does not exceed 4,000.

The coast of L. is frequented for fishing for a distance of 10° or 12° of latitude. It has been preferred to any other, for a long time, even by the Americans, on account of its security, and the general certainty of obtaining a supply of fish. The fishing is done in boats, and the number usually employed is one boat for every 30 tons of a vessel's register. Mr. Macgregor says that during the fishing season from 280 to 300 schooners proceed from Newfoundland to the different fishing-stations on the coast of L., where about 20,000 British subjects are employed for the season. About one-third of the schooners make two voyages, loaded with dry fish, back to Newfoundland during summer; and several merchant-vessels proceed from L. with their cargoes direct to Europe, leaving generally full cargoes for the fishing-vessels to carry to Newfoundland. A considerable part of the fish of the second voyage is in a green or pickled state, and dried afterwards at Newfoundland. Eight or nine schooners from Quebec frequent the coast, having on board about 80 seamen and 100 fishermen. Some of the fish caught by them is sent to Europe, and the rest carried to Quebec; besides which they carry annually about £6,000 worth of furs, oil, and salmon, to Canada. From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but chiefly from the former, 100 to 120 vessels resort to L. The burden of these may amount to 6,000 or 7,000 tons, carrying about 1,200 seamen and fishermen. They generally carry the principal part of their cargoes home in a green state. One-third of the resident inhabitants are English, Irish, or Jersey servants, left in charge of the property in the fishing-rooms, and who also employ themselves in the spring and fall catching seals in nets. The other two-thirds live constantly at L., as furriers and seal-catchers, on their own account, but chiefly in the former capacity, during winter, and all are engaged in the fisheries during summer. Half of these people are Jerseymen and Canadians, most of whom have families. From 16,000 to 18,000 seals are taken at L. in the beginning of winter and in spring. They are very large, and the Canadians and other winter-residents are said to feast and fatten on their flesh. About 4,000 of these seals are killed by the Esquimaux. The whole number caught produce about 350 tons of oil, value about £8,000. There are six or seven English houses, and four or five Jersey houses established at L., unconnected with Newfoundland, who export their fish and oil direct to Europe. The Moravians, whose principal settlement on the coast of L. is at Nain, have a ship annually from London, which leaves the Thames in May or June, and arrives at Nain in July, from whence it returns in September, laden with a valuable cargo of furs, oils, &c., for London. [*Commercial Tariff.*]

LABRAZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 12 m. E of La Guardia, and 33 m. SE of Vittoria, on a mountain. Pop. 182. It is enclosed by walls, and was formerly a place of considerable strength.

LABREDE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Bordeaux. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,697; in 1841, 10,858. The v. is 19 m. S of Bordeaux, on an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 1,328. It is noted as the birth-place of Montesquieu. The locality affords excellent wine.

LABRIT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, arrond. of Mont-de-Marsan.

The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,579; in 1841, 5,778. The v. is 16 m. N of Mont-de-Marsan, on the Lestrignon. Pop. 938. It has two annual fairs. This place was formerly named Albret, and was capital of a small territory of the same name. It contains the ruins of a castle which belonged to Henry IV.

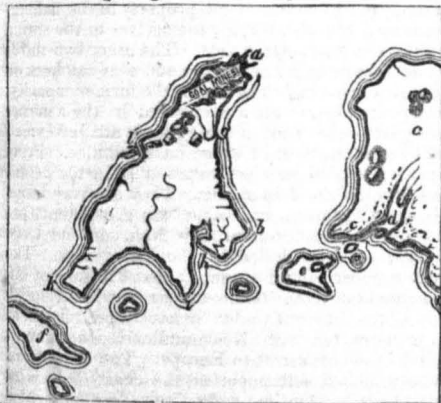
LABRO, a mountain in Tuscany, in which the Trusubio, an affluent of the Ombrone, has its source.

LABSOL, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, about 150 m. SE of Lassa.

LABTCHOU, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 70 m. W of Khamil.

LABU, a town of Upper Guinea, in the territory of Yarriba, a little to the SE of Jannah, and 112 m. SE of Abomey.

LABUAN, or **LABUHAN**, an island of the Malay archipelago, about 20 m. distant from the mouth of the Borneo river, on the NW coast of Borneo, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 19'$, E long. $115^{\circ} 10'$. It is of a triangular form, 10 m. in greatest length from NNE to SSW, and 5 m. in greatest breadth. Its area probably does not exceed 30 sq. m. It rises to an alt. of about 40 ft. above sea-level towards Bethune-head (*a*), its N point. The channel between its most eastern point, Tarras-point (*b*), and the nearest point of the mainland of Borneo (*c*), is but $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; and this channel is again further restricted by 4 islets, which, with 4 more lying to the SW, afford shelter in the SW or mild monsoon. This island was ceded to England in 1846, and the colony of L. was opened to settlers and other immigrants from and after the 1st of August 1848; the town of Victoria was also declared a free port, without any duties on imports or exports, and without tonnage or anchorage dues. The town from the sea presents a regular appearance. The anchorage is good, and well-protected from the



NE. Fish is abundant off the coast.—At the end of 1848 the pop., inclusive of the troops, 98 in number, amounted to 430 males, and 17 females, of whom the Europeans were 29 in number. In 1849, the total pop. was 751, of whom 175 were troops, and 26 Europeans; and the deaths amounted to 23. At present the climate is far from being healthy; but doubtless this is due in a great measure to defective drainage.—With the exception of rude jungle, and a few camphor trees, there is no vegetation on the island; every article of food, clothing, or merchandise is imported; and even fresh water is scarce; though there are a few streams on the E and S coast, and near its SW point. Cotton has been grown on the island, and is said to be of a good colour and strong fibre. The most valuable production of the island is coal, which appears to be the best that has yet been discovered in the East.

It is a continuation of the great Bornean seam. Recent advices state that the coal-seams are upwards of 11 ft. thick, and that the line of crop extends over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. A company has been formed for working the Crown coal-mines on this island, and establishing a colliery capable of furnishing supplies of coal to the steam-vessels navigating the Eastern seas.

It is probable that the coaling-stations at Hong-kong and Singapore, and perhaps even those of Batavia and Manila, may ultimately receive their supplies from this island. The seam commences at a distance of only 334 yds. from the beach, and in the neighbourhood of a bay presenting good anchorage, and a sufficient depth of water to allow steamers of moderate draught to proceed close in shore. L. lies nearly in the direct track both of steam and sailing navigation from India to China during the NE monsoon; and is as intermediate a position between Singapore and Hong-kong as can be found, being 700 m. from the former, and 1,000 m. from the latter.—In the annexed chart, the mouth of the Kallias river in Borneo is marked *d*. The two largest islets between L. and Borneo are Daat (*e*) and Kuraman (*f*). The other points marked on the coast of L. are the mouth of the Gangara river (*g*); Victoria harbour (*h*); Hamilton-point (*i*); Kiamsam-point (*k*); Luke-point (*l*).

LABUHAN (POINT), a headland on the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. $3^{\circ} 12'$.

LABUISSIE'RE, a department and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep. 670. It is watered by the Sambre, and has a building-dock, several marble saw-mills, and an iron-mine. Pop. of town 330.

LABUK, a bay of the NE coast of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 6° , E long. 118° .

LABUN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 29 m. ESE of Zaslav, on the Khorym. Pop. 3,200.

LAC (LE), or **VILLERS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. of Morteau, 21 m. NE of Pontarlier. Pop. 1,494. It has a manufactory of flint glass.

LA CACHE, a river of British North America, which joins Mackenzie river, about 40 m. above the confluence of Mountain river.

LACANAU, or **CANAU**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, and cant. of Castelnau-de-Medoc, 30 m. WNW of Borneaux, near a large etang of the same name. Pop. 879.

LACARACUNDA, or **LAKERIKHANDA**, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district of Birbhum, 12 m. SW of Nagore, and 78 m. WSW of Murshedabad. Muslin is extensively manufactured here.

LACAUNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,995; in 1841, 11,819. The town is 30 m. ENE of Castres, on the Gyas. Pop. in 1841, 3,965. It possesses a Calvinist consistorial church. It has manufactories of dimity and of cheese, and carries on a considerable trade in poultry and in common woollen fabrics.

LACAZE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. of Vabre, 18 m. NE of Castres, on the Gijon. Pop. 2,365. It has several manufactories of cloth.

LACCADIVES, a group of islands in the Indian ocean, 75 m. W of Malabar, between the parallels of 10° and $12^{\circ} 40' N$. They are divided into 15 smaller clusters, each of which comprises two or more islands, and several rocks and dry uninhabited spots; but the largest of them does not contain above 6 sq. m. of land, and they are surrounded by dangerous coral reefs. Their soil is rocky, and yields no grain; their only produce is poultry, eggs, cocoa-nuts, betel-

nuts, and plantains. The inhabitants are inoffensive, and not so shy as their Maldivian neighbours. They subsist on cocoa-nuts and fish, and manufacture a kind of sugar from cocoa milk. Their numbers are about 10,000, scattered over 19 islands. They are of Arabian origin, and profess Islamism, and are called Moplays by the inhabitants of the Deccan. These islands were discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1498, but are politically dependent on Canara, and passed with it under the dominion of England in 1792. They are seldom visited by European ships, on account of the intricate navigation. Ships may, however, safely take in refreshments at Kan-Rattea, in $10^{\circ} 34'$ N lat., and $72^{\circ} 56'$ E long. There is also a good harbour in the isle of Kalpeny. The three principal islands are Anderot, Cabarita, and Akhalu, which contain respectively 1,800, 1,200, and 1,300 souls, and somewhat exceed 3 m. in length, by one in breadth, each. They are all coral formations. Anderot presents one remarkable feature, in the land being highest on its windward side, which rises almost perpendicularly from an unfathomable depth, whereas all the others are protected to windward by sloping coral-banks. The medium height of Anderot above the level of the sea is 9 ft., and nowhere exceeds 15 ft. The larger islands are generally well planted with cocoa-nut trees; the manufacture of coir from the outer husk of the nut, into ropes, being the chief source of employment to the natives, beyond fishing, cultivating rice and a few vegetables, and gathering cowrie-shells which are found in considerable abundance among the islands. Only about twenty days' consumption of rice is grown in all the islands; the rest is imported from the continent.

LACCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 25 m. WSW of Naples, in the N part of the island of Ischia, on a group of low hills. Pop. 1,765. It has a fine church, a convent, and several mineral springs.

LACEBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. WSW of Great Grimsby, on an affluent of the Humber. Area 2,037 acres. Pop. in 1831, 616; in 1851, 1,001.

LACEDEMONIA, an administrative province of Greece, in the Morea, bounded on the N by the dio. of Mantinea and Cynuria; on the E by the latter dio. and the Archipelago; on the S by Vateka bay and the gulf of Laconia, and the dio. of that name; and on the W by the dio. of Laconia, Messenia, and Mantinea. Pop. in 1839, 39,936. In the SE it projects into a long peninsula terminating in Cape Malea. Its principal river is the *Eurotas*; and its chief town is Sparta.

LACEDOGNA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 17 m. NE of San-Angelo-di-Lombardi, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 500. It is the seat of a bishopric, and was formerly a considerable place.

LACEPEDE, a group of three low rocky islands, off the coast of NW. Australia, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $122^{\circ} 10'$.

LACHADO, or LACADO-LAKE, a large lake of Siam, intersected by the parallel of $14^{\circ} 48'$, between the Tachin river on the W, and the Menam on the E, and connected with the latter river by the Talan creek.

LACHAUX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. of Freibergen. Pop. 166. Cath.—Also a village in the cant. of Vaud, circle of Cossonay. Pop. 484.

LACH-DENNIS, a township in the p. of Great Budworth, Cheshire, 3 m. ESE of Norwich. Area 406 acres. Pop. in 1831, 32; in 1851, 28.

LACHEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 11 m. W of Spire, and 3 m. SE of Neustadt. Pop. 2,073.—Also a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 16 m. NNE of Schwyz, and

21 m. SE of Zürich, on the S bank of the lake of that name, near the mouth of the Wäggithal. Pop. (Cath.) 1,506. It has a church with two towers, and possesses manufactories of cotton fabrics.

LACHEN PASS, a pass from Sikkim into Tibet, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $88^{\circ} 32'$. Alt. 15,500 ft. It is near the head of the Lachen, the most northern head-stream of the Tista, which rises to the NW of the Lachung pass, on the Tibetan plain of Cholamo, and flows W to the meridian of the Lachen pass, where it abruptly bends SSE, and joins the Lachung coming from the NE, near Chungtan, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, at an alt. of 6,000 ft. above sea-level.

LACHENEW, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Lierre. Pop. 837.

LACHES, a savage tribe who inhabit the mountains and forests to the NE of Tunja, towards the centre of the dep. of Boyaca.

LACHFORD, a chapelry in the p. of Grappenhall, Lancashire, about 1 m. SE of Warrington, on the S bank of the Mersey. Area 1,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,166; in 1851, 2,542.

LACHIARELLA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Pavia, district and 2 m. ESE of Binasco. Pop. 1,620. It has an old fortress.

LACHIDA (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of the island of Milo, in the Archipelago, 5 m. WSW of Cape Vani, at the entrance to the port of Milo.

LACHINE. See CHINE (LA).

LACHLAN, or CALARE, a river of New South Wales, which takes its rise in two head-streams, the Abercrombie and the Boorowa, which unite their waters in S lat. $33^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $148^{\circ} 51'$. The united stream first runs NW through Hamilton plains, and WNW through Solway flats; after passing to the S of Mount Cunningham, spreads into a wide marsh which is intersected by the meridian of 147° , from the NW extremity of which it issues in a NW course, and after striking the parallel of 33° turns SW passing to the N of Flinder's range; under the parallel of 34° it again spreads out into a large marsh, at an alt. of 250 ft. above sea-level, which extends nearly to the right bank of the Murrumbidgee, and passes its superfluous waters into that river in times of flood.—Also a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, between Coombing creek and the Belubula river, an affluent of the Lachlan.—Also a district of New South Wales, lying between the r. bank of the Murrumbidgee on the S and the l. bank of the Lachlan river on the N, comprehending a superficies of about 10,000,000 acres of undulating hill and dale; and watered by these rivers and their affluents the Yass, Boorowa, Narallan, Cook, Cookermungala, Carawang, and Jugion. The live stock in this district on 1st January 1850 was returned at 4,847 horses, 138,479 horned cattle, 522 pigs, and 346,762 sheep. The pop. in 1846 was 2,198, of whom 1,569 were males, and 629 females.

LACHOWCY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 30 m. SSW of Ostrog, and 22 m. WSW of Zaslaw, on the l. bank of the Goryn. Pop. 1,950.

LACHOWICZE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. SW of Minsk, dist. and 54 m. W of Sluck. It was formerly fortified, sustained a siege by the Cossacks, and was taken and destroyed by the Swedes in 1706.

LACHSA. See LAHSA.

LACHUNG PASS, a pass leading from Sikkim into Tibet, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, E long. $88^{\circ} 55'$, about 13 m. E by S of the Lachen pass. Alt. 18,000 ft. above sea-level. It takes its name from a stream which rises in several small lakes on its S side, and flows first SE and then SW to its junction with the Lachen at Chungtan.

LACIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the

Terra d'Otranto, district and 16 m. WSW of Brindisi.

LACKAR. See **LAKOR.**

LACKARAGO, a town of Senegambia, in Kasson, near an affluent of the Senegal, 48 m. ESE of Kuniakary.

LACKAWANNA, a township of Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 363.—Also a river in the same state, which has its source in Wayne and Susquehanna cos.; and after a generally S and SW course, falls into Susquehanna river at Pittstown.

LACKAWANNOCK, a township of Mercer co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. SW of Mercer. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Little Neshannock creek. The soil consists of clay and loam. Pop. 2,130.—Also a range of mountains in the same state, in Luzerne and Wayne cos., running between the upper waters of the Lackawaxen and Lackawannock rivers. The N part of the range is named Moosuck mountain, and is intersected by the railroad from Honesdale to Carbondale.

LACKAWAXEN, a river of Pennsylvania, which has its principal sources in Wayne co., flows through a deep valley, and enters the Delaware in Pike co. It receives the Dyberry, Middle and Waulenpaupack creeks.—Also a township of Pike co., in the same state, 182 m. NE of Harrisburg, watered by Delaware and Lackawaxen rivers. Pop. 758.

LACON, a village of Marshall co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 99 m. N of Springfield, on the E side of Illinois river, consisting in 1840 of about 20 dwellings.

LACONI, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Cagliari, prov. and 9 m. NNW of Isili, and 42 m. N of Cagliari, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 1,600.

LACONIA, a diocese or administrative prov. of Greece, in the Morea, bounded on the N by the dio. of Messenia; on the E by that of Lacedemonia and the gulf of Laconia; on the S by the Ionian sea; and on the W by the gulf of Koron or Messina.

LACONIA, a village of Harrison co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 147 m. S of Indianapolis, 2 m. N of the Ohio river. Pop. in 1840, about 500.

LACONSAWAN, a town of Siam, 150 m. NNW of Yuthia, on the r. bank of the Menam.

LACONTA, a town of Annam, in Laos, 330 m. NE of Lanchang, about 12 m. from the E bank of the Man-lou.

LACOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Arige, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Saint Giron. Pop. 1,250. It has quarries of grey marble and of quartz.

LACQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Lagor. Pop. 635.

LAC-QUI-PARLE, a small lake, or an expansion of the St. Peter's river, in N lat. 45° 5', W long. 95° 58', about 10 m. below Big-Stone lake.

LACROMA, a small island of the Adriatic sea, in the Dalmatian archipelago, circle and 1 m. S of Ragusa. It has a fort belonging to the French.

LACROWZETTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. of Roquecourbe. Pop. 1,170.

LACSNO, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Saros, 19 m. E of Leutschau. It has some mineral springs.

LACUISINE, a department and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Arlon, watered by the Samur. Pop. of dep. 565. It has several iron-works and wire-mills. Pop. of v. 308.

LACUNZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 18 m. WNW of Pamplona, on the l. bank of the Araquil. Pop. 774.

LACZHAZA, a village of Hungary, in Little Kumania, 23 m. S of Pesth. Pop. 2,436.

LADA, a town of Wallachia, 42 m. W by S of Bukharest, near an affluent of the Vade.

LADAKH [*Moorcroft*], **LADAK** [*Strachey*], **LAHDAK** [*Gutzlaff*], a district of Chinese Tartary in the centre of the very elevated upland through which flows the Upper Indus, and which occupies the whole space between the lofty snow-clad range which bounds the valley of the Upper Sutledge and its tributary streams, and the equally elevated crest of the Muz-Tagh, the S frontier of Bukharia or Chinese Turkistan. It is bounded on the NE by the Chinese province of Khoten; and on the E and SE by the Lhasan provinces of Rodokh and Chan-than; on the S by the British prov. of Besahur or Bischur, and the independent states of Kulu and Chamba; on the SW and W by Cashmere and Baltistan, or Little Tibet; and on the NW and N by part of the latter region, and by Khafalum, and the Karakorum or Tsung-ling range of mountains. Its extent is computed at 30,000 sq. m., or half the surface of England. Its shape is that of an irregular triangle, the longest side or base of which forms the S limit, runs obliquely and irregularly about 220 m. from SE to NW, or from Bischur, by Kulu and Chamba, to Cashmere. These boundaries include what is called the Spiti of L. Now we demur to this arrangement, as it confounds the valley of the Indus with that of the Sutledge; and the same range which separates L. from the sources of the Little Sind, the Chenab, the Jelum, the Ravi, and the Beyah, also separates it from the valley of the Spiti and the Sutledge. Besides the Spiti is no more a dependency of L. than L. was of Runjit Sing of Lahore, to whom it paid a small tribute. For these reasons we would make the Spiti of L., and not Bischur, the S frontier. Little is really known of its E frontier, with this exception, that Chan-than or Chang-thang, where the E and S branches of the Indus originate and unite, lies to the SE of this principality, and is probably, like L. itself, bounded on the N by the same range of mountains continued to the E. Moorcroft indeed says that the unexplored territory of Khoten extends far to the E; along the face of the Muz-Tagh; that it is connected by irregular groups with the Kentsaisse or Caillas; and that the line of the ancient thoroughfare between Kashghar and India was through Khoten and Rodokh, formerly the summer-residence of the chief of L. If this be so, Chan-than must be included in the principality of L.; and there can be no doubt that the district of Khoten lies to the NE of Chan-than. But as Khoten is altogether on the N side of the Muz-Tagh, in 37° N lat., that range is, in geographical strictness, the real N and NE boundary both of L. and of Chan-than.

Having little or no knowledge of the interior of L., we cannot attempt any detailed description of its surface. It is evident, however, that as it is merely a long and apparently narrow valley watered by the Indus, and surrounded on all sides by lateral ridges descending to the main stream from the great ranges which bound it, its surface must be very rugged and irregular, having a constant interchange of hills and valleys each watered by its mountain-stream. Many of the hills are of great altitude, but far inferior in elevation to the ranges whence they proceed; and the hollows between are dangerous and difficult to pass, which renders travelling exceedingly laborious and tedious. It appears, that, after a journey of five days NE of Cashmere, an evident ascent commences, which continues very great for four days successively, after which it becomes less steep on to L., but the rise continues on to the great range which separates Tibet from Yarkund. To the l. of this route, the country is very mountainous, but perfectly desolate. A route from Dir in Punjora, passes eastwards

through the S part of this region, but it is excessively mountainous and difficult. Two marches before Izzet-Oollah reached the pass of Karakorom, he fell in with an icy elevated range called Khumdan, which, as he was informed, reached 200 coses from SE to NW; and which separates Baltistan from the district of Surikol on the frontier of Badakshan. Communication with the neighbouring countries, except by the valley of the Indus, is extremely difficult, whether with Cashmere, Kashghar, Yarkund, Khoten, the Punjab, or the Spiti; everywhere mountain-ranges must be crossed ere L. be entered, so that it is, as it were, an insulated region, secluded from the rest of the world, the course of the Indus being its only outlet.

L. is extremely well-watered, from the numberless streams which run from valley to valley, increasing as they descend their rugged channels, till they reach their common receptacle the Indus. The most important river is the Sinh-kha-bab, or great Eastern branch of the Indus, which rises in the Kangis mountains, the Kailasa of the Hindus, and after traversing Chan-than from SE to NW, enters L. on its eastern, and follows the same course to its western frontier. Its two principal affluents are the Zanskar from the N, and the Shayuk from the S. The Dras, also from the S, joins it at Lé. The bed of the Shayuk, at the town of the same name, where it is joined by the Kamdan from the Karakorom mountains, has an alt. of 13,000 ft. above sea-level. The climate is very cold, as might be expected from its great elevation, and as lying between the Himalaya, Caillas, and Muz-Tagh, which must influence its temp. very much. Mountains half-covered with snow during the greater part of the year skirt the plain on which stands the city of L. Even in the month of June it freezes every night. As the territory of L. is almost entirely composed of hills and moors, it forms a good grazing country for almost every species of graminivorous animals, especially horses, sheep, and goats. The dogs of Tibet are twice as large as those of Hindostan, having large heads, and long coats; and are amazingly fierce and strong. This exactly agrees with Marco Polo's account of the Tibetan dogs; indeed the more we learn of these regions the more strongly is the veracity of the illustrious Italian confirmed. The bushy-tailed cow, or *yak*, of Tibet, is common to the whole of Western Tibet, and is an invaluable boon to the natives of L., both as a beast of burden, and as perfectly fitted, from its constitution and habits, to carry the traveller over the loftiest heights, or across the most impetuous torrents. The ponies of Zaishkar sell from 20 to 70 rupees each. They are very fleet, sure of foot, and cross the highest passes with ease. Moorcroft has communicated an interesting account of a new species of sheep he met with in L. called *purik*. This animal, when full-grown, is scarcely so large as a South Down lamb of five or six months old. It is as completely domesticated as the house-dog. On a surface of granite rock where a blade of vegetation can hardly be seen it will pick up food; and when the land is cleared of harvest and stubble, and not a stalk of vegetation appears, its indefatigable industry detects substances which afford sustenance. It will examine the cooking-pot, pick up crumbs, drink the remains of a cup of salted and buttered tea or broth, or nibble a cleanly picked bone; leaves of lettuce, rinds of turnip, skins of apricots, are to it luxurious fare; and the residuum of the coarse black tea consumed by the natives, after being steeped and treated with the utmost frugality, are devoured by this animal. It gives two lambs annually, and is twice shorn within the same period, the clip affording 3 lbs. of wool annually, the first crop being fine enough for tolerably good shawls.

Moorcroft affirms that a British cottager could keep three of these sheep easier than he could a cur-dog, as they would live luxuriantly by day on the stripes of grass that border the roads. He also mentions a nondescript species of wild horse, called *kiang*, which he thinks might be domesticated for the use of the small farmer and poor in Britain. It is about 14 hands high, of a round muscular form, with remarkably clean limbs. It may perhaps be the *Equus Caballus*, which is found wild in almost every part of Central Asia. The produce of shawl-wool in this country is immense. L. abounds in fine timber for ship-building, and if it were possible—which it is not—to transport it down the Indus to the Punjab, it would be a most invaluable acquisition.—Of the mineral produce of L. we have no account whatever, save that Izzet-Oollah tells us that there are mines of sulphur three stages from Lé; that saltpetre abounds; and that excellent gunpowder is made at Lé.—L. is the great entrepot for all the produce of the pastoral region of the upper valley of the Indus; and is a common resting-place for all the caravans that go from Kashghar, Yarkund, and Khoten, to Cashmere and Afghanistan, or from these latter to Chinese Turkistan. It is the great emporium for all the shawl-wool which is produced in the districts of Chan-than and the Oondes, and which is subsequently exported to Cashmere. The Ladakhis enjoy a complete monopoly of the shawl-wool produce in the Cashmere market. The reason of this is, that in the reign of Mahmud Shah, the Mogul sovereign, the gealbo or chief of L., unable to contend with the Tartars to the eastward, applied for aid to the governor of Cashmere, who defeated the Tartars, or Kalmucks according to Izzet-Oollah, and restored the gealbo to the possession of his capital. In consequence of this defeat, an article was inserted in the treaty of peace with the Tartars to the effect that the Ladakhis should have the sole privilege of buying up, at their own price, all the shawl-wool produced in the districts of Rodak, Ghortope, and the Oondes of the upper valley of the Sutledge; and the sale of this article to any other save them is forbidden under pain of death. Even the Cashmerians, though allowed to attend the fairs of Rodak and Ghortope, and dispose of their merchandise, are prohibited from purchasing the shawl-wool, but must receive it at second hand from the Ladakhis. A duty of 4 rupees, or 10s., is charged by them on every horse-load of shawl-wool exported to Cashmere; but no duty is levied on it when imported into Tibet from other countries. A duty of 4 rupees is also charged on every terek weight of Cashmere shawls when exported to Yarkund. Three grand fairs are annually held, in the city of Lé, one in October, one in February, and a third in August. The second of these is the greatest fair. At these fairs the concourse of Mahomedans from Kashghar and Yarkund, of Lamas from Lassa, Tishulumbu, Diggarchi, and Ghortope, from Amritsir, and all the Punjab, and of merchants from Cashmere and other places, is said to be immense. All these pay duty for their merchandise; and the valuable productions of all their respective regions are poured into L., to be re-exported by various natural channels to their ultimate markets. From Hindostan are imported every species of Hindu manufactures and produce, as Mulian chintzes, the silks of Benares and shawls. From Yarkund come silver, Russia leather, felt carpets, coarse and fine China silks, taffeties, velvets, earthenware, sable furs, small coral beads, and seed pearls; tea is brought from Lassa, and pays a small duty.

The question whether L. was a detached sovereignty from Tibet, as Father Desideri maintained, and which Malte Brun was unable to determine, is

now solved; and it is ascertained that it is altogether a distinct state from Tibet, though closely connected with it by political, commercial, and ecclesiastical bonds. The Chinese chief of Takklacotte assured Webb that the authority of the emperor of China extended as far as L., which, however, was independent of China. This doubt arose from the extended application of the name Tibet or Tobhot, which included all the vast region between China, Tangut, the two Bokharas, and Hindostan. Hence it was concluded, that since L. was in Tibet it must be a prov. of it, and not a distinct independent state. But it was forgotten that the appellative *Tibet* was not so much a political as an ecclesiastical designation—like the terms Christendom, Iran, Belad-al-Islam, and Kafiristan—denoting the region of the faith of Budha. L. is actually an independent state, though Runjit Singh sent a vakeel in 1819 to demand tribute. In fact, it is the interest of all the neighbouring states that L. should be independent, and it is to this sense of common interest that it owes its independency. It is the interest of the Chinese authorities, both to the N and E, that L. be protected, as it is the great market for their shawl-wool, and as the great transit of commercial intercourse with Hindostan; and it is equally the interest of Cashmere that L. be independent, to insure a constant supply of the precious shawl-wool for its favourite manufacture of shawls. All religions are tolerated at L.; but the established religion is Buddhism, and the chief, whose title is *gealbo* or *rajah*, sends a yearly donation to the Dalai lama of Lassa. Whenever a son is born to the *rajah*, he abdicates the sovereignty; and the ministers govern in the name of the prince. The principal ministers are the *ghylong* or lama, who acts as deputy; the *chaglut* or steward, and the *muaghten* or military commander. During this period the *ghylong* is perfect master of the supreme authority, and the *gealbo* takes no part in state affairs. He derives his income from a tax levied on the head of each house.—The pop. of Lé, as of the country at large, is of the Tibetan stock, but a very considerable number of Cashmerians are domesticated at Lé, and a mixed race has originated from them and the women of the country, termed Argands. The Cashmerians and their descendants are engaged in commerce, and the lower orders follow the business of butchers, cooks, and petty retailers. There are also some Turani merchants, and in the lands of Chushut a colony of Balti Mahommedans is established. According to such information as could be obtained by Moorcroft, the whole pop. of L. may be between 150,000 and 180,000. Gutzlaff states that the number of families is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 60,000. The Ladakhis are in general a mild and timid people, frank, honest, and moral, when not corrupted by communication with the dissolute Cashmerians; but they are indolent, dirty, and addicted to intoxication. They have some singular domestic institutions. When an eldest son marries, the property of his father descends to him, and he is charged with the maintenance of his parents, who may continue to live with him if he and his wife please; if not, he provides them with a separate dwelling. A younger son is usually made a lama. Should there be more brothers, and they agree to the arrangement, the juniors become inferior husbands to the wife of the elder; all the children, however, are considered as belonging to the head of the family. The younger brothers wait upon the elder as his servants. On the death of the elder brother, his property, authority, and widow, devolve upon his next brother.

The dress of the natives is a coarse cloth made of sheep wool; in winter the poorer sort wrap themselves in the skin. They wear high black caps fall-

ing over one ear, shoes of undressed hide, within which they sew woollen cloth that comes up to the middle of the leg. Their hair is plaited like that of women, and falls down in a braid behind; they shave the beard, but preserve the mustachios. The lower part of the tunic is straight and scanty, whilst the upper part is folded, all in one piece. The tunic is made of black or coloured woollen. The women wear turquoises, emeralds, and pearls, woven with their hair.

LADAPEYRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, and cant. of Gueret. Pop. 1,502.

LADBERGEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and circle and 14 m. NNE of Munster. Pop. 1,300.

LADDA, or LADO, a group of small islands in the strait of Malacca, near the W coast of the peninsula of that name, and to the S of the island of Lancava, in N lat. 6° 20', E long. 99° 40'. The principal island, which bears the same name, is covered in the interior with dense forests. The coasts are indented with numerous bays, affording good anchorage. The inhabitants are Malays, and noted pirates. The island belongs to Neda.

LADENOE-POLE, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Olonetz. The district is in the S part of the gov., to the E of Lake Ladoga. It is woody, damp, and cold. The town is 32 m. SE of Olonetz, and 21 m. E of the lake of Ladoga, on the l. bank of the Svir. Pop. 340. It has a church, and a dock erected by Peter the Great, in which the first Russian vessels for the navigation of the Baltic were built.

LADEK, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, and obvod of Konin, on the r. bank of the Warta.

LADENBURG, a town of Baden, chief town in an amt of the same name, in the circle of the Rhine, 7 m. E of Mannheim, on the r. bank of the Neckar, at an alt. of 374 ft. above sea-level, and on the Main-Neckar railway. Pop. 2,431, of whom 1,359 are Catholics. It is enclosed by walls, and has 5 churches. The culture of tobacco and madder forms the chief branch of local industry. Fairs are held twice a-year. Pop. of amt 11,833.

LADERN, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 3 m. ENE of St. Hilaire. Pop. 486. Fairs for cattle are held twice a-year.

LADÉUZE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Mons, watered by the Lanelle. Pop. 1,132.—Also a commune in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Elichove. Pop. 157.

LADIES' BRIDGE, a village in the p. of Ightermurragh, co. Cork. Area 20 acres. Pop. 243.

LADIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 8 m. from Saint-Yrieix, on the r. bank of the Isle. Pop. 2,600. It has a blast-furnace, and several fineries. Fairs for cattle are held 4 times a-year.

LADIK, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in the sanj. and 30 m. NW of Konieh, in a valley, at the foot of a ridge of hills, on the site of the ancient *Laodicea Combusta*. Pop. 500. It is built of mud, and contains several mosques, public baths, and caravanserais. In 1797 it suffered greatly from an earthquake. It is noted for its manufacture of carpets. Of the ancient city the only remains are some fragments of marble columns, and a few capitals and pedestals of pillars, which the Turks have converted into tomb-stones.

LADINHAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. of Montsalvy, 15 m. SSE of Aurillac. Pop. 1,118.

LADOGA, a lake of Russia in Europe, the largest in Europe, lying between 59° 58' and 61° 46' N lat., and between 29° 50' and 32° 55' E long., and en-

closed by the gov. of Viborg on the W and N; by that of Olonetz on the E; and by the gov. of St. Petersburg on the S. Its length from N to S is 138 m., and its greatest breadth 90 m., comprising a total superficies of 6,300 sq. m. It contains several islands, of which Valamo in the N, and Konovits towards the S, are the most remarkable; and numerous rocks and sand-banks, rendering the navigation extremely dangerous. Its banks are indented, and generally low. It receives about 60 tributary streams, the principal of which are the Volkhov and Siasi on the S, and the Svir, which conveys the waters of Lake Onega. It discharges itself by the Neva, which issues from its SW extremity, and flows into the gulf of Finland. The chief towns on its banks are Schleisselburg, Serdebol, Novaia-Ladoga, and Kexholm. The dangerous character of this lake, and the frequency and violence of its storms, induced Peter the Great to begin a canal from Schleisselburg to Novaia-Ladoga, on the Volkhov, a work which was completed in 1732; and under Catherine II. additional canals were dug, to extend communication to the Baltic. The Ladoga canal, 70 m. in length, and 74 ft. in breadth, forms, with the Siasi and Svir canals, a continuous line round the S and SE sides of the lake.

LADOGA (NOVAIA), a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of St. Petersburg. The district comprises the NE extremity of the gov. The town is 74 m. E of St. Petersburg, on the Volkhov, between Lake Ladoga and the canal of that name. Pop. 3,000. Navigation forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

LADOGA (STAROI), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 72 m. E of St. Petersburg, district and 8 m. S of Novaia-Ladoga. Since the erection of the latter town it has become almost entirely depopulated, and the number of its houses does not exceed 50. It was formerly a large place, and is noted in Russian annals as the earliest residence of Rurik, first sovereign of Russia. The ruins of its ancient walls are still to be seen.

LADON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. of Bellegarde, 11 m. W of Montargis, on the Besonde. Pop. 1,095. It carries on an active trade in honey, wax, and saffron. Fairs for cattle and horses are held 5 times a-year.

LADRONES, a group of islands, two in number, near the S coast of China, in the prov. of Kwangtung, at the entrance of the bay of Canton, 18 m. SE of Macao, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$, E long. $113^{\circ} 52'$. The larger and most easterly, named Great Ladrone or Mansan, is 3 m. in length, and about 5 m. in medium breadth. They are infested by pirates, who have long defied the maritime power of China. Their fleet is said to consist of upwards of 500 vessels, each carrying from 20 to 30 guns, and from 200 to 300 men. Their piracies have been considerably checked of late by the British force on the coast of China.

LADRONES, or MARIANNE ISLANDS, a large archipelago stretching from N to S from the southern extremity of China into the N. Pacific about 450 m., between 13° and $21^{\circ} 35'$ N lat., and nearly under the 145th meridian of E long. They were originally discovered by Magellan in 1521, who first gave them the name of LAS ISLAS DE LAS VELAS, from the peculiar sails of their prows; but afterwards denominated them LAS ISLAS DE LOS LADRONES, from the thievish disposition and dexterity of the inhabitants. Nearly a century and a half elapsed before the Spaniards proceeded to take formal possession, or make any kind of settlement upon these islands; but about the year 1668, Mary-Anne of Austria, widow of Philip IV., sent out a body of missionaries for the instruction of the natives; and from this

circumstance they received the name of the MARIANNE, or more properly MARY-ANNE ISLANDS.

The L. are 20 in number; but only 5 of them are inhabited. The principal are Guam, Guajan, Guahon, or St. John, the largest and most southerly, which is about 80 m. in circumf., situated in N lat. $13^{\circ} 25'$; Zarpene, or Rota, about 7 leagues farther N, and 15 leagues in circumf.; Agniguan, or St. Ann, a high island of difficult access, 3 leagues in circuit, and 13 leagues N of Zarpene; Tinian, about 12 m. long and 6 m. broad, separated from the last mentioned by a narrow strait; Saypan, or St. Joseph, 3 leagues N of Tinian, and 25 leagues in circuit; Anatachan, or St. Joachim, 10 leagues in circuit, and 36 leagues N of Saypan; Sarigan, or St. Charles, 4 leagues in circumf., and separated from the last mentioned by a channel 8 or 9 m. in breadth; Gaguam, or St. Philip, 6 m. farther N; Amalgan, or Concepcion isle, 12 leagues to the N, and 5 in circumf.; Pagon, or St. Ignatius, 10 leagues from the last mentioned, and 14 leagues in circuit; Grigan, or Agrigan, or St. Xavier, at 10 leagues' distance from the last mentioned, and nearly of the same size; Assonsong, or Assumption island, nearly 12 leagues to the N, and lengthwise, a black, rugged, uninhabited cone, about 40 toises above the level of the sea, with the crater of a volcano on its summit; Urac, a desert isle, 3 leagues in circumf., and the most northerly of the chain, situated in N lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$. Their geological constitution is volcanic. Among them are numerous rocks, shoals, and currents, which render navigation extremely dangerous; and there are few safe harbours or roads in the whole group, except that of Guam at the town of Agana, the residence of the Spanish governor.

The climate of the L., though they lie under the torrid zone, is in general serene and temperate, except in July and August, when the weather is intolerably hot; and during the season of the western monsoons, between June and October, when violent hurricanes are experienced at full and change of moon. Their general aspect is beautiful and picturesque; their mountains and forests are covered with perpetual verdure, and their soil is naturally fertile and productive. Owing to the decreasing numbers and depressed state of the inhabitants, however, the most delightful among them have been suffered to relapse from a state of cultivated beauty into the rudest forms of an impenetrable wilderness. In 1742, the island of Tinian, according to the description given in Lord Anson's voyage, was one of the most interesting and healthy spots in the world; but in little more than twenty years afterwards, the same spot, when visited by Byron and Wallis, presented a picture in almost every feature completely opposite to that which Anson beheld: The woods were overgrown with underwood, and parasitical plants obstructing every path; the lawns were covered with rank grass and reeds, furnishing an asylum to swarms of centipedes, scorpions, and other venomous insects; the cattle were few in number, and so extremely shy as to render the pursuit of them a most laborious service; the air was so hot and oppressive that the seamen could scarcely make the necessary exertion to procure the requisite supplies of provisions; the water was brackish, and full of worms, and the rains incessant, while a suffocating heat continued to prevail, and many of the crew were seized with fever.—The L. produce cotton, indigo, rice, sugar, and the plantain in abundance. Sulphur and some signs of metals have been discovered on Guam, and a pearl fishery exists near the coast of Saypan. Kotzebue says the only original native quadruped on these islands is the rat. There are numbers of wild hogs of a large size, and a few

guanacoos or lamas, which are supposed to have been introduced by the Spaniards; immense swarms of musquitoes, large black ants, a variety of venomous insects, and a species of tick, commonly attached to cattle, but apt to settle on the hands and limbs of European visitors. The fish on the coast have been uniformly found to be unwholesome.

The inhabitants of these islands regarded themselves, before the arrival of the Spaniards, as the only human beings in the world, and had a tradition that the first man was formed of earth from the island of Guam. In colour, speech, manners, and government, they bore a great resemblance to the Tagals, the original inhabitants of the Philippines. They appeared even to Magellan to have made some advance in civilization; and several monuments were observed by Anson and other navigators, particularly on the islands of Tinian and Saypan, which indicated the early presence of arts. They are a tall, robust, and well-proportioned race: of an olive complexion, darkened by the use of cocoa-nut oil; with well-grown beards, and long black hair which is sometimes tied up on the top of the head. The men wear little covering, commonly nothing more than a few palm-leaves; but the women have a kind of petticoat made of mat. Both sexes stain their teeth black, and some paint their bodies red. To the earlier navigators they appeared naturally acute, lively, and ingenious. The females are described by them as peculiarly cheerful in their dispositions, and of graceful deportment. They were treated with greater respect than is usual among uncivilized tribes; and, in the married state, seemed to hold rather a superiority in point of privileges over the men. Their huts were framed of the palm-tree, and divided by mats into different apartments appropriated to distinct uses, as places for sleeping, eating, working, and holding provisions; and their utensils, though few, were neatly made. Their canoes were peculiarly adapted to the nature of the seas and winds around these islands, and altogether unequalled for simplicity of structure, swiftness of sailing, and ease of management. They were usually about 40 ft. in length, 4 ft. in depth, and little more than 2 ft. in breadth. Kotzebue says the present inhabitants of the L. are no longer mariners, and have ceased even to build boats, contenting themselves with a rudely hollowed tree, from which they fish within the breakers. They were without any regular government before their subjection to the Spaniards; but had a class of nobles among them, who preserved a degree of dignity and distance in their intercourse with the other ranks, and were treated with great respect. Every man avenged his own quarrel; and hostilities frequently occurred between the inhabitants of different districts; but their wars were conducted with more acrimony than courage, and were never sanguinary; the loss of one or two combatants decided the battle, and usually terminated the dispute. Their religion consisted chiefly in a superstitious dread of an evil being, and of departed spirits, whom their magicians taught them to appease by stated fasts and ceremonies. They had poets among them who were greatly admired; and whose songs—which consisted of eulogies on their ancestors and nation—the women were accustomed to sing in bands with considerable harmony of voice and gracefulness of gesture. Their number in the middle of the 17th cent. was estimated at 150,000. This was probably greatly beyond the actual number. Their pop. when first visited by the Spanish missionaries was estimated at from 40,000 to 44,000. At present it probably does not exceed 2,000. The number of Spaniards is also very small. A considerable proportion of the present pop. are descendants of some hundreds of Philippine islanders

who were brought to Guam after the depopulation of the L. by an epidemic. In 1816 the whole was officially returned at 5,389. The present inhabitants of Guam, says Kotzebue, "have been transformed into Spaniards. They live and dress like the Tagalese about Manila, cultivate rice for their own consumption, prepare and drink cocoa wine, chew betel, smoke tobacco, and are content indolently to enjoy to an advanced age the fruits of the forest and the bountiful produce of the fertile earth."—*Anson's Voyages*, book iii., ch. 1.—*Byron and Wallis' Voyage in Hawkesworth's Collection*.—*Marchand's Voyage round the World*, vol. ii.—*Mortimer's Observations during a Voyage to Teneriffe*.—*Kotzebue's Voyage in 1815-18*.

LADRONES (Los), a group of islands, three in number, in the Pacific, near the coast of Guatemala, 60 m. WNW of the island of Quibo.

LADWA, a town of Hindostan, capital of a small independent state, in the prov. of Delhi, 22 m. N by E from Kurnal.

LADY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Mohilev, district and 48 m. SE of Babinovitchi. It contains 2 churches and a synagogue.

LADY, a parish, forming the NE part of the island of Sanda, Orkney, comprising an area of 8 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 858; in 1851, 1,004.

LADY ISLE, an uninhabited rocky islet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in length from N to S, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth, in the bay of Ayr, 2 m. SW of Troon point, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Ayr pier, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of the mouth of Irvine water. It is the only place of shelter from W winds along a great extent of coast.

LADYKIRK, a parish in Berwickshire, bounded on the SE by the Tweed. Area 3,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 485; in 1851, 561.—Also a district in the island of Stronsay.

LADYKIRK, or NORTH KIRK, a district in the island of Westray. Pop. in 1831, 834; in 1851, 993.

LADYKIRK, or SOUTH KIRK, a district in the island of Ronaldshay. Pop. 637.

LADYTOWN, a parish in co. Kildare, 3 m. SW by S of Naas, on the Liffey. Area 2,682 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in 1851, 247.

LADYZYN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 13 m. SSW of Gaisin, on the r. bank of the Bug. In the vicinity is a ferruginous spring.

LAE-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is 186 m. ENE of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 12'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 47'$. It is on a small river, which falls into the gulf of Chih-le a little below, and forms at its embouchure a good harbour. The town has a numerous garrison.

LAEFFELT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Vlytingen. Pop. 133.

LAE-FUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of She-nan-fu.

LAE-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Chu-chu, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 25' 10''$, and E long. $118^{\circ} 25' 39''$.

LAEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Houthaelen. Pop. 255.—Also a river in the prov. of Antwerp, an affluent of the Great Nethe.

LAE-KEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Kea-tsing-fu.—Also a river in the prov. of Hu-nan, which runs N, and, after a course of about 120 m., joins the Hang-keang, on the r. bank, nearly opposite Hang-chu.

LAEKEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of South Brabant, arrond. of Brussels. The principal river in the dep. is the

Senne. Pop. 3,020. The village is 2 m. N of Brussels, near the canal of that name, which is here crossed by a fine iron-bridge. Pop. 1,230. It has a magnificent royal palace with fine gardens and numerous handsome villas, and possesses extensive chemical works, a dye-work, calico-printing-mills, a distillery, and a brewery.—Also a commune in the dep. of Molenbeek-Saint-John. Pop. 1,781.

LAEMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Quaremont. Pop. 586.

LAE-PAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Lew-chu-fu.

LAE-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Lew-chu-fu, 144 m. SW of Kwei-lin, in N lat. 23° 38' 24", and E long. 109° 5' 52".

LAER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Huy. Pop. 305.

LAERNE, a department and village of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 3,690. The village is 12 m. W of Termonde. Pop. 733.

LAER'S BANK, an extensive sand-bank, at the S entrance to the strait of Macassar, Asiatic archipelago, to the S of Zalinaf islands, in the line of the probably best route towards China, in December, January, and February.

LAE-SHWUY-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Yih-chu, 54 m. SW of Pe-king, in N lat. 39° 25', and E long. 115° 47' 22".

LAETETEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Zelzate. Pop. 101.

LAETHEM-SAINT-MARTIN, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Gand, watered by the Lys. Pop. 1,305. It has manufactories of linen.

LAETHEMSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Laethem-Saint-Martin. Pop. 432.

LAE-WU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 36 m. E of Tae-gan-fu, in N lat. 36° 16', and E long. 117° 51'.

LAE-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Ting-chu-fu, 60 m. ESE of Lae-chu-fu, in N lat. 36° 59', and E long. 121° 13'.—Also a district and town, in the prov. of Hunan, div. of Hang-chu-fu, 123 m. S of Chan-sha, in N lat. 26° 29' 48", and E long. 130° 39' 48", or 3° 47' 42" W of Peking.

Lafa, a town of Manchuria, in the district and 30 m. E of Kirin, on the r. bank of the Lafa-Pira.

Lafa-PIRA, a river of Manchuria, in the district of Kirin, which has its source in the mountain of Chanyen, runs SW, and, after a course of about 75 m., joins the Songari, on the r. bank, 30 m. SE of Kirin.

LAFAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. of Dun-le-Palletan. Pop. 1,020.

LA FAYETTE, a parish in the S part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 1,800 sq. m., bounded on the W by Mermentau lake, and on the S by the gulf of Mexico. It is entirely flat, and to a great extent too marshy for cultivation. Pop. in 1840, 7,841; in 1850, 13,691. Its capital is Vermilionville.—Also a county in the N part of the state of Mississippi, containing a superficies, generally undulating, of 790 sq. m., drained by Tallahatchee river and its branches, and Yocanapua river. It has a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 6,531; in 1850, 14,069. Its capital is Oxford.—Also a county in the N part of the state of Missouri, containing an undulating surface of 450 sq. m., bordered on the N by the Missouri, and drained by its branches. Its soil is extremely fertile. Pop. in

1840, 6,815; in 1850, 13,961. Its capital is Lexington.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Arkansas, containing an area of 1,260 sq. m., drained by Red river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 2,200; in 1850, 4,837. Its capital is Lewisville.—Also a township of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, 130 m. W by N of Albany. Its surface is hilly, and is drained by Onondaga creek. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,600. Pop. of village, 150.—Also a village of Newton township, Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, 75 m. N of Trenton, on Paulinskill river, consisting in 1840 of about 14 dwellings.—Also a village of Deer creek township, Madison co., in the state of Ohio, 22 m. W of Columbus. Pop. 150.—Also a township of Coshocton co., in the same state. Pop. 848.—Also a township of Medina co., in the same state. Pop. 937.—Also a village of Walker co., in the state of Georgia, 199 m. NW of Milledgeville, on the W side of Chattooga river. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Tippecanoe co., in the state of Indiana, 70 m. NW of Indianapolis, on the E side of Wabash river, and at the terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town of Jefferson parish, in the state of Louisiana, contiguous with New Orleans, on the Mississippi, and intersected by the New Orleans and Carrollton railway. Pop. 3,207.—Also a township of Van Buren co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 327.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 307.—Also a township of Floyd co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 928.—Also a township of Owen co., in the same state. Pop. 511.—Also a township of Union co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 337.

LAFFERDE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 14 m. ENE of Hildesheim. Pop. 1,117.

LAFFREY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Vizeli. Pop. 320. It has two annual fairs. In the environs are quarries of freestone and of marble.

LAFITTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Tonneins. Pop. 1,119. It has a Calvinist and a consistorial church.

LAFNITZ, a river of Austria, which has its source in Styria, in the circle of Grätz, near St. Jacob; runs SE along the frontier of Hungary; enters the comitat of Eisenburg, and, after a total course of about 60 m., throws itself into the Raab, on the l. bank, opposite St. Gothard. Its principal affluent is the Feistritz, which it receives on the r.

LAFORCE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, arrond. of Bergerac. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,411; in 1841, 9,224. The village is 7 m. W of Bergerac. Pop. 957.

LAFORET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Semoi. Pop. 266.

LAFOURCHE, a river of the state of Louisiana, U. S., an offset of the Mississippi, which separates from that river at Donaldsonville, and, after a SE course of 90 m., flows into the gulf of Mexico.

LAFOURCHE INTERIOR, a parish of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 1,000 sq. m., watered by Bayou Lafourche. It has a level surface, and is to a great extent too marshy for cultivation. Sugar and cotton are grown on the banks of some of the streams. Pop. in 1840, 7,303, of whom 3,246 were slaves; in 1850, 9,533.

LAFT, a town and port of Persia, on the N side of the island of Kishm, in the Persian gulf.

LAGA-AN, or LA-HOLM, a river of Sweden, which issues from the Widöstersi, in the prefecture and 15 m. from Jönköping; runs S, and traverses Lake Västern; passes through the prefectures of Krono-

berg and Halmstad, and, after a course of about 120 m., throws itself into Laholm bay, in the Cattagat, 5 m. below the town of that name.

LAGAN, a river, and an artificial navigation, in the counties of Down and Antrim, in Ireland. The river rises on the N declivities of the Slieve-Croob mountains; and first flows 8 m. NW by W, then $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W and N, to the vicinity of Magheralin; it next flows 7 m. NE by E; and finally 6 m. NNE, to Belfast harbour, or the head of Belfast lough. Its longest affluent has a run of only 7 m., and joins it from co. Down at Lisburn.—The L. navigation ascends the river L. from Belfast harbour to the SSW vicinity of Lisburn; and then commencing to be all canal, first describes a crescent curvature, with the concavity to the N, within co. Down, and next describes another but less bold curvature, with the concavity to the S, chiefly within co. Antrim. The length of the navigation is 22 m.; the rate of lockage is $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; and the cost of construction was £96,000. Its interior landing-places are the bleach-greens, mills, and factories, between Belfast and Lisburn; and the towns of Lisburn, Hillsborough, Moira, and Lurgan. It affords means of communication with all the shores of Lough, with the Blackwater and its navigations, and with the Newry navigation and the Bann.—Also a small river formed by the junction of three streams which have their sources in the counties of Monaghan, Cavan, and Meath, and unite $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Moynalty, and, after a course of about 5 m., fall into Dundalk bay.

LAGAREJOS-DE-LA-CARBALLEDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Zamora, partido and 11 m. ENE of Puebla-de-Sanabria, on a rising ground. Pop. 84.

LAGARTERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Toledo, and partido of the Puente-del-Arcebispo. Pop. 1,681. It has a parish-church, a public granary, and an estanco or repository for patent goods; and possesses a trade in cattle.

LAGARTO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, about 60 m. W of Sergipe-del-Rey, in a plain. Pop. 2,000. The cultivation of cotton and other objects of local agriculture, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief employments of the inhabitants. It is noted for its gun-flints.

LAGATA, a town of Spain, in Aragón, in the prov. of Zaragoza, partido of Belchite, near a small river, in a flat but healthy locality. Pop. 557.

LAGÉ, a village of Hanover, in the county of Bentheim, on the Vecht, S of Neuenhaus. Pop. 340.—Also a market-town in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, 6 m. NNW of Detmold, on the r. bank of the Werre. Pop. 1,500.—Also a parish and walled town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 11 m. NE of Gustrow, and 14 m. SE of Rostock, on the r. bank of the Recknitz. Pop. 1,624. It has distilleries of brandy, a paper-mill, and numerous spinning mills. Fairs are held twice a-year.

LAGÉ, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of São-Jose. It has a parish-church.—Also a town in the prov. of Bahia and district of Jaguaripe. It has a parish-church and an elementary school.—Also an island at the entrance of the bay of Nitheróhi, which it divides into two parts. It is surmounted by a fort, and cut in the rock below are several caverns which are used as state prisons.

LAGÉ-DE-CANHOTA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas and district of Imperatriz. It has a parish-church.

LAGENS, a town of the island of Flores, one of the Azore islands, on the SE coast. Pop. 1,400.

LAGER (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 4 m. W of Belle-

ville. Pop. 1,180. The environs afford excellent wine.

LAGERN, a mountain-range in Switzerland, extending from the vicinity of Baden, in the cant. of Argau, to Dielsdorf in Zurich. It forms the E branch of the Jura chain, and has an alt. of 3,000 ft.

LAGERY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Ville-en-Tardenois. Pop. 420.

LAGE, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina. The district is large but thinly populated, the number of its inhabitants not exceeding 5,000. It is watered by the Curitiba or Iguaçu, and several smaller streams; and produces fruit, gums, and varieties of excellent timber in great abundance. Cattle are also reared in great numbers. Timber and hides form the chief articles of local trade. The town is 130 m. E of Nossa-Senhora-do-Desterro.—Also a river in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which is supposed to have its source on the N side of the Serra-d'Itaguahi, runs NE through the district of São-João-do-Príncipe, receiving in its course the rivers Cosmo, Panellas, Passa-Vinte, Mozambique, Piloto, and Santa-Anna, and discharges itself into the Angra-dos-Reis. It derives its appellation from the quantity of boulders which are met with in its bed. After the junction of the Santa-Anna it takes the name of Guandu.

LAGGAN, a parish of Inverness-shire, about 17 m. SE of Fort-Augustus, about 20 m. in length, and from 18 to 20 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 1,196; in 1851, 1,223. It is intersected by the Spey, and contains several lochs, the principal of which, Loch Laggan, is 9 m. in length, and from 1 to 2 m. in breadth, and it discharges itself by the river Spean into the Lochy.

LAGHI, or **LAGIN**, a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. of El-Bassan, on the S side of the bay of Durazzo.

LAGHUAT, an ancient town, belonging formerly to Morocco, but in recent times under the Algerine government, and now comprised in the French subdivision of Medeah, in the prov. of Algiers, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 95'$, E long. $3^{\circ} 10'$. It is built on the N and W sides of a mountain to the E of which runs the river Mzi, a small stream from which irrigates fine gardens to the N and S of the town, yielding dates, figs, peaches, plums, apricots, vines, almonds, mulberries, and bananas. The town is fortified, and is regarded as the capital of the Desert. Its pop. is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, who conduct a considerable trade in grain, powder, flints, oil, dates, cattle, haiks, cutlery, spices, sugar, and coffee.

LAGHY, a village of co. Donegal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Donegal, and on the road thence to Ballyshannon. Area 20 acres. Pop. in 1851, 130.

LAGISHIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 141 m. SW of Minsk, district and 23 m. N of Pinsk.

LA GLEIZE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Verviers, watered by the Emblève. Pop. of dep. 1,363; of com. 542.

LIGNASEO, a village of Sardinia, in Piedmont, in the div. of Coni, mandemento and 3 m. SE of Saluzzo, between the Po and Varaita. Pop. 1,980.

LIGNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. ESE of L'Isle. Pop. 750. Fairs are held here twice a-year.

LIGNIEU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, arrond. of Belley. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,912; in 1841, 11,882. The town is 21 m. N of Belley, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. in 1841, 2,531. It has a manufactory of straw-hats, and a tannery;

and carries on a considerable trade in thread. Fairs are held six times a year, and a market weekly.

LAGNI-REGL, **LAGNO**, or **LANIO**, a river of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, which has its source on the confines of the Principato-Ultra, in the mountain of Avella; traverses the plain of Nola; and after passing near Acerra, divides into two arms, of which one, having traversed Lake Patria, throws itself 1½ m. below, into the Mediterranean, after a course, in a generally W direction, of 51 m.

LAGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, arrond. of Meaux. The cant. comprises 30 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,561; in 1841, 12,926. The town is 11 m. SW of Meaux, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Marne, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1841, 2,212. It has a fine fountain and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of copper-ware and of cheese, and carries on an extensive trade in grain, timber, fruit, and fowls. This town was formerly fortified. In 1358 it was taken by the English, in 1544 by the marshal of Lorges, and in 1590 by the duke of Parma.

LAGO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Citra, district and 17 m. SSE of Paola. Pop. 2,800.

LAGO-MAGGIORE. See **MAGGIORE (LAGO)**.

LAGOA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the com. of Ajuruoca, near the Rio Grande.

LAGOA. See **ALAGOA**, and also **DELAGOA BAY**.

LAGOA, or **MAFUMO**, a river of Eastern Africa, in the district of Inhambane, which runs S into Delagoa bay.

LAGOA-DE-CIMA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, 10 m. W of Campos. It receives the Imbá, and discharges itself by the Ururahi into Lake Feia.

LAGOA-DE-MOSTARDAS, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between the Lagoa-dos-Patos and the ocean. It is about 18 m. in circumf.

LAGOA-DOURADA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 15 m. NNE of São-José.

LAGOA-SANTA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, comarca of Rio-das-Velhas, 10 m. NE of Sabara, on the bank of a lake of the same name.

LAGONEGRO, or **LAGONERA**, a district and town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate. The district is divided into 10 cantons. The town is 12 m. ENE of Policastro, and 41 m. S of Potenza, at the foot of the Apennines, and near a lake of the same name, at an alt. of 2,100 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 5,000. It has 2 convents, and several charitable institutions. Linen and hats form its chief articles of manufacture. Fairs are held twice a-year.

LAGOR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, arrond. of Orthez. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,238; in 1841, 11,375. The town is 10 m. SE of Orthez, and 17 m. NW of Pau. Pop. 1,700. It affords good red wine.

LAGORCE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Vallon, 9 m. SE of Largentiere. Pop. 1,525.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Guetres. Pop. 1,304.

LAGOS, a comarca and town of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve. Pop. of com. 27,850. The town is 23 m. E of Cape St. Vincent, and 114 m. S of Lisbon, on the Atlantic, on the NW coast of a bay of the same name. Pop. 7,000. It is well-built, and has 3 churches, 3 convents, a civil and a military hospital, a town-hospital, a classical school, and a fine aqueduct. It has a small port. The bay is 6 m. in extent from E to W, and 3 m. from N to S,

and is capable of affording anchorage to a large number of vessels. Its entrance is defended on the W by the batteries on the point Nossa-Senhora-de-Piedade, and nearer the town are the forts of Pinhao and Bandeira. Tunny and sardines are extensively fished on the coasts. The surrounding district produces wine, figs, and legumes, in great abundance.—Also a gulf of the archipelago, on the S coast of Turkey in Europe, in Romelia, in the sanj. of Gallipoli, in N lat. 41°, and E long. 25° 15'. Its entrance, lying between capes Fanari and Balustra, is 9 m. in breadth, and the depth of its embrasure is about equal. It receives the Karatch and the Sopari, and contains several islands. On its N side are a town and fortress of the same name.

LAGOS, a considerable town on the Guinea coast of Africa, at the N end of a low island, 5 m. long, and 1½ m. in breadth, within the entrance of Crado lagune. The river Ogu, which flows into the bight of Benin, and is navigable for moderate-sized vessels, connects L. with the populous and recently formed town of Abbeokuta, about 60 m. in the interior, on the Egba prov. of Yoruba. Although tributary to Benin, the king of Dahomey looks upon L. as within his dominions. This place has long been notoriously engaged in the slave-trade; and when the British cruisers began to capture slave-ships to the N of the equator, the slave-dealers, in order to escape detection, while at anchor in the Crado lagune at the mouth of the river—from which there is an inland canoe-passage to Benin—filled a number of vessels with stones and sank them on the bar. The chiefs of Yoruba are entirely opposed to the slave-trade; and Abbeokuta is composed of the inhabitants of 130 towns, who have assembled there for mutual defence against the ravages of the slave-trade. That spot was chosen for its natural strength; and although 80 years ago not a house existed on its site, it now contains 50,000 inhabitants. In 1842 a tide of emigration commenced from Sierra Leone, of liberated Africans who had been carried off from this part of the country, captured by the squadron, and landed at Sierra-Leone. Totally unassisted by government or European influence, they clubbed together, purchased a vessel, and undertook the voyage of 1,500 m. The natural access to Yoruba by Lagos being closed by the slave-traders, they landed at Badagry, and proceeded overland to Abbeokuta, where their arrival excited the strongest feelings of respect and affection towards England. The first body were soon followed by others, and now about 3,000 of these British subjects are settled at Abbeokuta, and a few at Badagry. In 1845 the Church Missionary society established a mission at these places; and 6 or 7 English missionaries belonging to that society and the Wesleyan Missionary society are now devotedly at work in the heart of Africa, spreading Christianity and civilization with unparalleled success. The late king of L. had two sons, Akitoye the younger, and Kosoko the elder. The latter was banished to Badagry for rebellion in his father's lifetime; but Akitoye, who had been made heir by the will of his father, on succeeding to the government, invited his brother home. The invitation was accepted; but before long Kosoko had organized a powerful party, by whose aid he deposed Akitoye, drove him from Lagos, and made himself king. In March 1851, the king of Dahomey marched against Abbeokuta, with the design of exterminating the missionaries and reducing the pop. to slavery. A severe action was fought under the walls of the town, in which the Dahomians were defeated with a loss of 1,209 of their best warriors. This abortive attempt was followed up, however, by other hostilities; and it soon became apparent that the safety both of the mission-

aries, the traders, and the liberated Africans in these free districts, depended on the restraint which could be put upon the hostile operations of the chief of Lagos. There seems reason to believe that these operations were the result of a preconceived scheme arranged and assisted by the Brazilian slave-dealers, between the king of Dahomey and the slave-trading chiefs on the coast. Whydah, the principal port of Dahomey, was strictly blockaded, and the commodore on the station was instructed to consider the practicability of sending a small force into L. for the purpose of expelling the then chief and the slave-dealers by whom he was supported, and of re-establishing in his stead Akitoye, the former chief, who had been driven out mainly by the slave-dealers on account of his hostility to the slave-trade. Before, however, the formal instructions to commence these operations had reached the coast of Africa, Mr. Consul Beecroft had in some degree anticipated their tenour. Having arrived off L. on the 13th of Nov. 1851, he opened a negotiation with Kosoko, to induce him to renounce the slave-trade; but, without waiting for the orders of the commodore, the consul went up the river to confer with this hostile chief. The proposed terms were rejected, and as the forts opened their fire on the boats—which were armed though sailing under a flag of truce—it was resolved that a somewhat precipitate attack should be made on the position. The Bloodhound steamer unluckily ran aground; the fire from the mud forts and stockades was more severe than had been anticipated; the defence was skilfully conducted by about 5,000 men against a party of 160 or 180 who had been landed, and it was found necessary to recall the forces, with a loss of two officers killed and 10 seamen wounded, after firing a part of the town. This failure rendered it incumbent on the commodore to take the earliest opportunity of inflicting summary retribution on Kosoko; and in less than a month after the first attack by the Bloodhound this refractory chief was assailed by a strong and well organized force, which led to an action on the 24th and 26th of December, in which, after a desperate engagement, the reduction of Lagos was effected, and 57 guns taken and destroyed. A treaty which was concluded a few days later with the restored chief of Lagos, Akitoye, prohibits the slave-trade, expels the slave-dealers, secures freedom of trade, puts down human sacrifices, and protects the propagation of Christianity. If these objects are really obtained, and if the territory of Abbeokuta proves to be what it is represented by the missionaries, a city of peace, of commerce, and in part of Christianity, an important step may have been made towards the improvement of Africa. If this channel has been cleared, and can be maintained clear for a legitimate trade, it will afford great facilities to the shippers of produce from the interior, which produces coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, palm-oil, and ivory.

LAGOS, a town of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 105 m. ENE of Guadalajara, and 225 m. NW of Mexico, in a fertile and well-watered plain. Pop. 2,000. In the vicinity is a silver-mine.

LAGO-SANTO, a town of the Papal states, in the leg. of Ferrara, on a point of land which stretches into the lake of Comacchio, and 6 m. N of Comacchio.

LAGOSTA. See **AGOSTA**.

LAGOW, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. E of Frankfort, on a lake which is traversed by the Pleiske. Pop. 383.—Also a town of Poland, in the voivode of Sandemir, 15 m. WNW of Opatow. Pop. 1,500.

LAGRAN, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SSE of Vitoria, partido and 9 m. NNW of La Guardia. Pop. 396.

LA GRANGE, a county in the NE part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 380 sq. m., generally undulating, and watered by the Fawn, Pigeon, and Little Elkhart rivers. Pop. in 1850, 8,424. Its cap. is Lima.—Also a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, 97 m. NNE of Augusta. It has a fertile soil; and is watered by several streams, affluents of the Penobscot. Pop. 336.—Also a township of Dutchess co., in the state of New York. It has a hilly surface, drained by Sprout and Wappinger's creeks, and possesses a fertile and well-cultivated soil. Pop. 1,851.—Also a township of Lorain co., in the state of Ohio, 111 m. NNE of Columbus, between two branches of Luck river. Pop. 1,001.—Also a village of Oldham co., in the state of Kentucky, 35 m. NW by W of Frankfort, on the S bank of the Ohio. Pop. 233.—Also a village of Troup co., in the state of Georgia, 121 m. W of Milledgeville, on an affluent of Chattahoochee river. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Franklin co., in the state of Alabama, 136 m. N by W of Tuscaloosa, on elevated ground, 16 m. S of Tennessee river.—Also a village of Fayette co., in the state of Tennessee, 184 m. SW by W of Nashville, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N of Wolf river. Pop. 450.—Also a township of Cass co., in the state of Michigan, 171 m. W by S of Detroit, watered by a branch of Dowagiac river and Putnam's creek. It possesses a fine and well cultivated soil. Pop. 769.—Also a village of Lewis co., in the state of Missouri, 129 m. NNE of Jefferson city, on the W bank of the Mississippi, below the junction of Wyconda river.

LAGRASSE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Aude, arrond. of Carcassonne. The cant. comprises 18 coms. Pop. in 1841, 5,901.—The com. is on the l. bank of the Orbieu. Pop. 1,327. It has several tanneries, and carries on a considerable trade in wool and iron.

LAGRAULET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. of Montreal. Pop. 1,255.

LAGRAULIE'RE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. of Seilhac. Pop. 2,009.

LAGRO, a village of Wabash co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 94 m. N by E of Indianapolis. Pop. 486.

LAGRUERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Le-Mas-d'Agenois, 9 m. SE of Marmande, on the Garonne. Pop. 1,279.

LAGUAN, an island in the Philippine archipelago, to the SW of Batag, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 37'$, E long. 125° . It is about 8 m. in length.

LAGUDIA, a group of islets in the Ionian sea, near the SW coast of the island of Corfu, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 24'$, E long. $19^{\circ} 45'$.

LAGUEPIE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Saint-Antonin. Pop. 1,099.

LAGUINGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 2 m. S of Tardets, and 10 m. S of Mauleon. Pop. 226. In the vicinity are beds of slate and marble.

LAGUIOLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, arrond. of Espalion. Pop. 2,128.

LAGUNA, a province of the island of Luzon, in the Philippine archipelago. It derives its name from lake Bay, around which it lies. It is watered by numerous streams, of which the principal is the Passanhan, and contains several thermal springs. Although possessing little culture, it produces rice in considerable quantities, indigo, and cacao. It affords also some kinds of Campeachy wood, and good timber. Pop. in 1825, 96,247, of whom 317 were mulattoes.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and par-

tido and 4 m. S of Valladolid, in a plain between the Duero and Pisuegro. Pop. 385.

LAGUNA, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. of Charcas, and prov. of Tamina. It is now much decayed.

LAGUNA, LAGOA, or SANTO-ANTONIO-DE-LA-LAGUNA, a district and town of Brazil, on the Lagoa Grande, in the prov. of Santa Catharina. Pop. 3,000. The district has a pop. of 6,000, chiefly cultivators of mandioc and millet, which, together with wood, are largely exported.—The lagoon is 10 m. N of Cape Santa-Martha.

LAGUNA (LA), or **SAN-ANTONIO-DE-LA-LAGUNA**, a town of Ecuador, in the prov. of Mainas, near the r. bank of the Huallaga, a few miles above its junction with the Orellana or Marañon.

LAGUNA (SAN-CRISTOBAL-DE-LA), a town on the NE coast of Teneriffe, the capital of the island. It is finely situated on a basaltic hill, at an alt. of 1,620 ft. above sea-level. Most of the houses consist of only one story, with wooden balconies or roofs. Pop. 6,532. Since the eruptions of the volcano destroyed its port of Garachico, L. has declined from its former opulence, and Santa Cruz has become the centre of the commerce of the island.

LAGUNADALGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SSW of Leon. Pop. 511. It has some trade in oil, soap, and leather.

LAGUNA-DE-CONTRERAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Segovia, 12 m. ENE of Cuellar, on the l. bank of the Duraton. Pop. 248.

LAGUNA-DE-LA-SOMOZA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, 7 m. SW of Astorga, near the Duerna. Pop. 310.

LAGUNA-DE-NEGRILLOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. S of Leon. Pop. 870. It has a parish-church, a public granary, and a custom-house.

LAGUNA ENCINILLOS, a lake of Mexico, in the dep. of Chihuahua, between the towns of Carazel and Chihuahua. It is about 20 m. in length, by 3 or 4 m. in breadth. The country in the vicinity affords excellent pasturage, but at present is entirely useless, from the continued inroads of the Apaches.

LAGUNAS (LAS), a chain of lakes in Bolivia, in the Chiquitos territory, dep. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra.

LAGUNAS-DE-MAMORE (LAS), a group of lakes in Bolivia, near the junction of the Mamore and Itenez or Guapore.

LAGUNILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Logrono. Pop. 998.

LAGUNILLA (LA), a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Salamanca, and partido of Bejar. Pop. 720. It has a parish-church, an hospital, and a custom-house.

LAGUWAN, an island off the coast of Guayana, at the embouchure of the Essequibo, to the SE of Quoquaraba, in N lat. 6° 52'. It is about 10 m. in length.

LAHADJ, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, 16 m. NW of Aden, on the r. bank of the Meidam. It is the residence of a sultan, and is surrounded by a well-cultivated plain. Pop. about 500.

LAHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 40 m. ESE of Gohed. It was taken by the British in 1781, but was restored to Sindia at the peace of 1783.—Also a town in the state and 54 m. E of Gualior.

LAHAWANOCK CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, in N lat. 41° 20'.

LAHDACK. See **LADAKH**.

LAHERIE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Longlier. Pop. 134.

LAHESTRE, a department of Belgium, in the

prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Haine. Pop. 1,216.

LAHL, or LAGHI (CAPE), a cape on the Albanian coast of the Adriatic, in N lat. 41° 20' 10", E long. 19° 25' 6".

LAHIJAN, a town of Ghilan, in Persia, 8 m. E of Reshd, on the r. bank of the Longhirud. It was once the metropolis of the prov.; but having revolted against Shah Abbas, it was taken and demolished, and has since ceased to be of any importance.

LAHMEDIEH, a village of Lower Egypt, on the E branch of the Nile, 14 m. SSW of Damietta.

LAHN, a small town of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, 23 m. SW of Liegnitz. Pop. 900.—Also a considerable river of the W of Germany, which rises in Prussian Westphalia, in the Rodhaargebirge; flows through Upper Hesse and the duchy of Nassau, passing Marburg, Giessen, Wetzlar, and Nassau; and joins the Rhine between Upper and Lower Lahnstein, 4 m. SE of Coblenz, after a course of 100 m. It is navigable as far as Dietz, but might be rendered capable of conveying small boats as far as Marburg. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Fulda, Limde, Dill, Weil, Ems, and Elb; on the l. the Ahrd, the Solm, and the Dörsbach.

LAHNBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, on the Lahn, 2 m. N of Weilburg. Pop. 700.

LAHNSTEIN (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous towns in the duchy of Nassau, 8 m. WNW of Nassau, at the confluence of the Lahn and the Rhine. Pop. 3,393.

LAHOLM, or LAGEHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, in the prov. of Halland, at the mouth of the Laga-aa, 30 m. N of Helsingborg. It has a considerable fishery of salmon; also fortifications erected by the Danes when in possession of the south of Sweden. It was reduced to ashes by accidental fire in 1802. Pop. 1,000.

LAHORE, a recently dissolved state of India, chiefly comprised between the Indus and the Sutledge, forming the dominions of the last Sikh maharajah, Runjit Sing, but now, with some exceptions of territory, annexed to the British dominions. Before its dismemberment and annexation it comprised a territory of at least 100,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 3,500,000; and its boundaries were the Himalaya on the N and E; the Sutledge, separating it from Gurwhal, Sirmur, and Sirhind, on the S; the Gharra, or united stream of the Beas and Sutledge, separating it from Upper Sind on the SW; and Afghanistan on the W. Of this territory, the region denominated the Punjab forms the larger, and by far the most valuable portion. The departments or great administrative divisions of Runjit Sing's kingdom were: 1st, the Punjab; 2d, Jammu and its dependencies; 3d, that of the Upper Indus, with Peshawur for its chief town; 4th, the district W of the Indus, of which the cap. was Dera-Ismail-Khan; 5th, Multan; 6th, the metropolitan prov. of Lahore. The three cities of Lahore, Amritsir, and Peshawur, contained each above 60,000 inhabitants; and Multan nearly 50,000. After the death of Runjit, and before the monarchy of his constitution had suffered any dismemberment, the total revenue paid annually into the exchequer of Lahore amounted, upon an average, to 122 lacs of rupees, or £1,220,000. Of this sum about 50 lacs were contributed directly by Cashmere and Multan, and between 2 and 3 lacs from the Jallinder Doab lying between the Beas and the Sutledge. Several small districts produced in the aggregate 22 lacs more; and about 11 lacs were annually raised by tolls and other duties. Burnes estimated the Khalsa or Sikh pop. of this state at 500,000; but Major Lawrence doubts whether the whole Punjab contains 250,000 Sikhs. Though comparatively few in number, they formed the mili-

tary and dominant class, and were chiefly located in the metropolitan prov., and especially in the cities of Amritsir and Lahore. Of the remaining pop., amounting to about 3,000,000, Mahommedans formed by far the most numerous portion, both in the Upper and the Lower Punjab. A considerable number were Hindu-Jats. The richest class were the Rajputs of the hills. A brief notice of the physical features and productions of the region lying within the limits above described, may be here inserted; but the reader will find ampler details under other heads, especially those of CASHMERE, INDUS, PUNJAB, and SUTLEDGE.

Physical features and productions. Extending between the 28th and 36th parallels of N lat., and between the 71st and 77th meridians of E long., the country has a medium position corresponding nearly with that of Northern Africa and the American states. With mountain-ranges in its N portion which reach an elevation of 2 or 3 m., and with broad plains descending towards the S till they are scarcely above the level of the sea, all varieties of climate are obtainable, as well as every description of natural produce. The five rivers, the Indus, the Jelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, and the Sutledge, afford a navigation of not less than 1,960 m., together with such facilities of irrigation as may be turned to account even by the simplest methods.—Regarding climate, it appears that in Cashmere and the N district generally the therm. during winter often falls several degrees below the freezing point; that in the centre, at Lahore, it is seldom below 70° or 80°, and has been known to rise in the month of June, the period of greatest warmth, as high as 112°, in a tent artificially cooled; and that further S, towards Multan, the heat and dust storms are oppressive. During the principal part of the year the heat is accompanied by great dryness, except at midsummer, when there is rain for some weeks, especially in the northern districts. The diseases common to the country are the same as those observed throughout British India, fevers, liver complaints, and dysentery, being the most frequent. The readiness with which change of temperature may be obtained presents, however, a valuable means of mitigation, and the climate of Cashmere, as regards healthfulness, is asserted, not without some show of proof, to be the finest in the world. With respect to products, those of the N portion, including Cashmere, with its harvests of saffron and its important manufacture of shawls, estimated at £300,000 annually, together with the plains of Attock and Peshawur, which are covered with rich crops of rice, of wheat, and of barley, are extremely varied. The mountains, moreover, yield drugs and dyes and fruits, while their sides are covered with gigantic pines. Iron, copper, lead, salt, coal, nitre, plumbago, and even gold-mines abound; and, properly worked, would furnish, it is alleged, an enormous revenue. The Central Punjab is mostly a bushy jungle or pastoral waste, rescued from the desert by its rivers and by a primitive system of irrigation, while its dryness keeps it free from beasts of prey. Under these circumstances, large herds of cattle constitute its wealth. The plains, however, in the immediate vicinity of the Indus and its tributaries, are not surpassed in fertility, salubrity, or loveliness, by any in the East. The chief products which are cultivated are wheat and other descriptions of grain, indigo, sugar in abundance, rice, opium, cotton, hemp, assafetida, and various sorts of oil seeds. The gardens yield guavas, dates, mangoes, limes, lemons, peaches, apricots, figs, pomegranates, plums, oranges, mulberries, grapes, almonds, melons, apples, beans, cucumbers, carrots, turnips, and a great variety of fruits unknown even by name

to Europeans. Flowers, too, are produced in beautiful profusion. There are also trees valuable for their wood, but those adapted for fuel are rare. Amongst animals deer and camels are numerous. Buffaloes and sheep are also found in large herds and flocks. The flesh of cattle is, however, respected by the Sikhs, who only use the milk of the cow and the wool of the sheep, in addition to the skins or hides of either animal, which form an article of export. The Sikhs are extensive breeders of horses. Common domestic fowl as well as game exist in abundance, and the rivers swarm with fish, such as mullet, carp, &c., and a great variety of unknown species. The bee and the silk-worm thrive, and the fruits of their industry constitute valuable articles of trade and of home-consumption.

History. Towards the close of the 17th cent the Sikhs, or Seikhs—whose history is sketched under the head SIKHS—had the nucleus of their empire, under Govind, in the fort of Amandpur-Nukkiwal on the Sutledge. In 1707, Banda, a Sikh chief, sacked Sirhind, and carried his devastations as far as Paniput. On Banda's capture and death, the Moslems waged a war of extermination against the Sikhs. All who escaped fled to the hills NE of Lahore, where they remained almost fugitives for 30 years, until Nadir Shah's invasion. On Nadir's death, they issued from their fastnesses, ravaged the Punjab, and repossessed themselves of Amritsir. In 1746, during the first Afghan eruption, they seized the Jallindar Doab; and when Timur, son of Ahmed Shah of Cabul, took Amritsir, and defiled their temples, they rose en masse, drove him out of the Punjab, and even captured Lahore. Ahmed Shah vainly endeavoured to subdue them. He retook Lahore, and drove the Sikhs before him from one end of the Punjab to the other; but no sooner had he retired than they were again upon his heels. The anarchy that followed upon the death of Ahmed Shah, and the weakness which preceded the hastening dissolution of the Delhi state, gave the Sikhs ample opportunity to subdue the Punjab, and consolidate their power. In 1750, Churut Sing held a small mud fort at Gujraoli, a village not far N of Lahore. At this time the Sikh confederacy was composed of 12 misals or brotherhoods, some of whose sirdars or leaders were able to muster 10,000 or 12,000 horse. Churut Sing's misal was originally the weakest, but his successful defence of his mud fort raised him to popularity and leading influence among the Sikhs. Churut Sing was succeeded by his son Maha Sing, who also worked steadily and wisely for the aggrandizement of his family. Runjit Sing was only 12 years old when he succeeded his father Maha Sing; but in 1793, when only 17 years of age, he assumed the management of his own affairs, and at the age of 23 made himself master of the city of Lahore. He soon afterwards seized Kussur, and made an attempt on Multan; and in 1807 crossed the Sutledge, and began to wrest territory from the Sikh chiefs between the Jumna and Sutledge. His career in this quarter was, however, speedily checked by British interference; and in April 1808, a treaty was signed by him on the basis that he was not to keep troops to the S of the Sutledge, and the British were not to interfere with his government beyond that river; and that, as regarded the Cis-Sutledge states, the status of the year 1808 was to be upheld, while the territories of Sirhind and Malwa were specially taken under British protection. Runjit now directed his whole energies towards seizing all within the Punjab, and as far to the N and W of it as he could. In 1809, he got possession of Kangra; and in 1810, turning his attention to the opposite extremity of the Punjab, he laid siege to Multan, but retired on payment of a sum of money. In 1812, he took the rajaships of Blunbar and Rajauri in the northern hills. In 1813, he bought for a lac of rupees the important fortress of Attock on the Indus. In 1814, he made an unsuccessful attempt on Cashmere; but he eventually achieved its acquisition in 1819. In 1818, he got possession of Multan; and the fall of that strong fortress paved the way for the conquest of Peshawur and Cashmere. In 1834, he entered into a treaty with Shah Sujah, whereby the latter gave up all claim to Peshawur and certain tracts on the Indus. Runjit died on the 27th of June, 1839, leaving an imbecile son named Karrack his direct heir. Karrack's cause was favoured by the British; but Dhyana, the able minister of the late maharajah, placed himself at the head of a dissident party, and espoused the cause of Shere, an adopted son of one of Runjit's wives. In the meantime an accident, as was alleged, removed Karrack out of the way. The new monarch, Shere, finding himself a mere tool in the hands of Dhyana, made an attempt to place himself under English protection, which insured his death. "The Warwick of the Punjab," under promise of raising a cousin of Runjit to the perilous height yet occupied by Shere, induced the ready instrument, whose appellation was Ajit, to enter into a conspiracy, the desired fruits of which he destined for another. This other was the too-famous boy-king Dhulip, the adopted son of one of Runjit's wives. This child was secretly brought into the capital; and shortly after, as Shere, while reviewing his troops, was passing before the body of cavalry commanded by Ajit, the latter advanced, and, under pretence of presenting him with a superb English carbine, shot him dead on the spot. So far successful, Ajit, with his followers, gai-

loped to the fort of Lahore. On his way he encountered a young son of Shere, named Pertab, whose throat he cut with his own hand; and entering the fort, he massacred the whole of Shere's wives. The last murder committed was that done on the infant son of Shere, who was only one day old; the monsters dashed it on the ground, and jumped upon it till life was extinct. The same day, and the eve succeeding to that day, witnessed the violent deaths of the old ex-minister and the new monarch, Ajit. The latter shot Dhyan dead, on his declaring that the boy Dhulip was the rightful heir to the throne. But Hira, the son of Dhyan, aided by the whole of the troops under the orders of the French general, Ventura, immediately attacked Ajit in the citadel, captured him, and slew him, with a vast number of his adherents. The boy-king Dhulip, under the management of his mother, the Rani, and the governorship of Hira, was forthwith acknowledged by our government, whose only object was to see a tranquil and friendly power established in the Punjab. But tranquillity and amity were destined to be strangers to the banks of the five rivers. The soldiery, who had been bribed by all sides, and who were gratified in proportion as usurers increased, and their services were the more eagerly sought after and remunerated, grew mutinous for want of occupation. Hira, who would fain have tamed the monster whose savageness he had encouraged while it could be useful to him, was their first victim: he was shot—with the connivance it is believed of the Rani whom he had offended—before the eyes of the king while passing down the ranks on the back of an elephant. From that period the wildest anarchy reigned uncontrolled; the Sikh soldiery exercised the most licentious military despotism; and it was when they could exact nothing more from the exhausted treasury of the Punjab that they began to raise their lances in the direction of the British frontier on the Sutledge. The Rani, unable herself to control the army, whose excesses were now as burdensome to the country as the presence of an enemy could have been, urged it to measure its strength with that of the British on the other side of the Sutledge. The Sikh army had in 1845 and 1844 moved down upon the river from Lahore, and after remaining there encamped a few weeks, had returned to the capital. On the 11th of December, 1845, they took courage, and crossing the Sutledge at a point 12 m. from the cantonment of Ferozepur, invaded British India with a force of 60,000 men, and a noble train of artillery.

Sir Henry Hardinge, the governor-general of India, had at this critical juncture 10,500 men at Ferozepur, 7,200 at Ludiana, and 13,000 at Umballa; or about 30,000 men in all within 70 m. of the point of danger. With this comparatively small force the Sikhs were beaten in four pitched battles, fought in succession within six weeks, at Mudki, at Ferozepur, at Ferozeshah, and at Aliwal; but the want of heavy artillery and ammunition prevented the British following them across the Sutledge; and early in January 1846, a Sikh force crossed the river a few miles from Ludiana, with a large park of well-appointed artillery, and, under the very eyes of the British troops, formed a strong camp on the S side of the Sutledge, consisting of a series of semi-circular entrenchments, the outer one of which was 2½ m. from end to end, and ¾ m. in depth; the whole surrounded by a deep ditch, and bristling with 67 pieces of artillery. A bridge of boats united this formidable camp to another on the opposite bank of the river, where also were planted heavy guns whose range swept easily across the river. The first portion of the siege-train, with ammunition, only reached the British camp on the 7th and 8th of February. On the morning of the 10th the army moved from their lines at Nialki. The artillery opened at 7 A.M.; the entrenchments were carried at the point of the bayonet; and at 4 past 10 o'clock, A.M., not a Sikh soldier was left alive upon the British bank of the Sutledge. On the 14th, the whole British army of the Sutledge was encamped at Kussur in the Punjab, within 30 m. of Lahore; and on the 20th the army encamped on the plain of Mean Mir, in the suburbs of Lahore. The maharajah, Dhulip Sing, having tendered to the governor-general the submission of himself and his chiefs, on the 9th of March, 1846, a treaty of peace was signed by which all the territory S of the Sutledge, and also the hill country between the Beas and the Indus, including the provs. of Cashmere and Hazarah, were ceded to the British. The maharajah also engaged to pay 50 lacs, or £500,000; to disband the mutinous troops, and confine his military force to 20,000 infantry, and 12,000 cavalry; not to extend or alter the limits of his territory without the concurrence of the British government; and to recognise the independence of Gholab Sing in such territories and districts as might be made over to him by the British government. No mention was made in this treaty of the provinces of Multan and Peshawar. On the 16th of March, a counter-treaty was signed at Umbitter by the governor-general of India and Gholab Sing, chief of Jamu, by which the latter was installed in possession, under British protection, of all the hilly or mountainous country between the Ravi and the Indus, including the valley of Cashmere, and the provs. of Husarab and Chumba, but excluding Lahul; and Gholab Sing undertook to pay £750,000. At the request of the Rani 10,000 British troops, with 36 pieces of artillery, were left in Lahore until a solid government should be established. The plan of government introduced under the treaty of Kussur, as it is called, was for a time eminently successful; but in the course of 1848 "the army of the state, and the whole Sikh people,"—to use the language of the governor-general's proclamation,—headed by Dewan Mulraj, chief of Multan, were again arrayed in arms against the British power. The storming of Multan, and the

great battles of Chillianwalla and Gujerat, finally established British supremacy throughout the whole Lahore states; and on March 29th, 1849, the governor-general having proclaimed that the kingdom of the Punjab was at an end, and that the territories of Maharajah Dhulip Sing were then and henceforth a portion of the British empire in India, the Indus became the boundary of British India. Whether the Indus is a better boundary than the Sutledge is a question which divides military authorities. "The mouths of that river were made ours by the annexation of Sind. If we are to judge from the result, we could not have held the lower part of the Indus with either security or advantage, unless we held also the higher: nor would it be possible to make Sind pay for its keeping so long as it had to be armed and munitioned against a Sikh neighbour. Four years ago we had a sandy desert for our frontier, with a fierce, a numerous, a well-trained, and a fanatic army for our neighbours. That was not a state of things which could last long. The enemy burst into our dominions at once, and was checked in his onward progress rather through ignorance of his opportunities than any real impediment; and we, on the other hand, had to concentrate our army by forced marches from a considerable distance. If fortune seconded the desperate precipitancy of our attack and the courage of our arms, it is too much to reckon always on her favours. Our present situation is almost the reverse. We have mountains for our frontier, and hill-tribes for our neighbours. In the occupation of the Punjab we have the means of maintaining an army of observation, which we can easily concentrate at any one of the few passes through which our enemies can invade us. In fact, we can employ against the Afghans those very facilities which the Sikhs have employed against us. A glance at the Punjab shows its capacity for a frontier province or 'march,' to use the old word. Its five rivers are five natural lines of circumvallation, which our superiority in the arts and appliances of war will render more useful to the British defenders than to the Afghan assailant. Were it a matter of choice, these considerations would be rather too doubtful to justify so extensive a change in our Indian position and defences; but it is no longer a matter of choice, and has not been since the 12th of Dec. 1845, when the mutinous Janissaries of Lahore started on their unprovoked and ill-starred foray. We were then obliged to advance or recede." [Times.] For further considerations *pro* and *con* on this question see article INDUS.

In the new arrangements which have been made for the internal administration of the newly annexed territory, it is understood that the whole is to be arranged in 5 divisions, viz.: 1st, The division of Lahore, comprising the 5 sub-districts of Lahore, Amritsir, Dinanuggur, Skekhopura, and Wuzirabad. 2d, The division of Multan, comprising the 3 sub-districts of Multan, Pak-Puttun, and Jung. 3d, The Leia division, comprising the 4 districts of Leia, Kangurh, Dera-Ghazi-Khan, and Dera-Ismail-Khan; 4th, The Jelum division, comprising the 4 districts of Jelum, Shapur, Rawal-Pinder, and Pind-Dadun-Khan. And, 5th, a division comprising the 2 districts of Peshawur and Huzara. Important reforms have already been introduced into the taxation of the country. The whole of the land-assessment has been revised; and "when you have revised the land-assessment of an eastern exchequer you have seen the end of at least nine-tenths of everything which can be submitted to revision. The peaceful cultivators of the provinces have seen the end of the ancient system, under which the only limit to new demands was the exhaustion of the power of payment, and under which the emissaries of the government made it a rule to exact as much for themselves as for those who sent them. In many instances the scale of rates has been reduced 25, and in some 35, per cent.; and we are informed that a fixed revenue of 30 per cent. of the gross produce in the plains and 20 per cent. of the gross produce in the hills may now be raised with ease by the exchequer, and without oppression to the cultivator. There is every reason to believe that, however these changes may have influenced the minds of the upper classes of the Sikh community, they have abundantly conciliated towards us the goodwill of the majority of the native inhabitants. It is no uncommon occurrence, in the numerous feasts and festivals which are inculcated by their heathen superstitions, to hear the current of conversation among the common people interrupted by loud and spontaneous celebrations of the blessings of the British rule. The husbandman feels his deliverance

from the grinding tyranny of a fiscal overseer. The father begins to have faith in the preservation of his children from wanton outrage; and the man in whom nature has implanted a spark of honour or a principle of thrift exults over the establishment of a government which obtains the allegiance of its subjects by other means than bloodshed and spoliation. It is because the classes among whom sentiments like these have taken the firmest root, and for the most substantial reasons constitute the preponderating bulk of our new tributaries in the Punjab, that we cherish the most confident hopes of the discomfiture of any hostile invasions of our authority."

LAHORE, the capital of the state whose rise and fall under Runjit Sing is detailed in the above article, and at one period the residence of the Mogul emperors, is situated on the Ravi, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$, and E long. $74^{\circ} 26'$, 230 m. NE of Delhi. Its fort and palace, and splendid gardens under the Mogul dynasty, have long been in a state of decay; for its position on the high road from Cabul to Delhi rendered it peculiarly open to the ravages of war. Some, however, of its splendid monuments still remain; but a recent French traveller says of it: "When seen from a distance, no idea can be formed of the spectacle it presents within; its present misery is as great as its past splendour. It is nothing but a mass of ruins; everywhere its noble mansions seem ready to fall to the ground. To adventure on foot through the inextricable mass of tortuous, infectious, dark streets forming the town, obstructed as they are too by ruins, and filled with elephants, horses, and men, is almost impossible for a stranger. The streets are so narrow that in many you may touch both sides as you pass. The houses, constructed of brick, are so high, so overlaid with balconies and occupiers, and in such a state of dilapidation, that a blow would seem sufficient to overturn them, as it would the triumphal gates under which you pass in going from one quarter of the city to another. To sum up all, the ground, which has never been paved, is a mere open sewer, as horrible to see as to bear; and is pierced here and there by deep holes, which, notwithstanding all the address which is displayed to avoid them, often cause the elephants dangerous falls." Runjit Sing was at much expense in strengthening its walls and fortifications; but these are now being dismantled with a view to the opening up, ventilating, and cleansing of the city. Moorcroft states that the brick wall which surrounded L. when he visited it, in 1819, was 30 ft. high, and about 7 m. in extent; and Burnes says that the ancient cap. extended from E to W 5 m., with an average breadth of 3 m. The modern city occupied only the W angle of the ancient cap. There are two or three mosques; but none of them are of any size or magnificence; nor do the bazaars exhibit much appearance of wealth. There are now from 1,200 to 2,000 European residents within the city or in its vicinity; and their presence will doubtless speedily introduce trade and its concomitants into the city. In the city itself there were in 1850, 28,692 houses; and 143 schools, with an attendance of 2,243 pupils.—At Shahdara, 2 m. N of the city, is the mausoleum of the emperor Jehangire, a quadrangular building of great beauty; and to the S of it, in the open plain, is the tomb of his favourite, Nur Jehan Begum.—The expenses of the municipal improvements introduced by the British authorities in this city are met by the levying of a petty custom, such as is common at home, on articles entering into the town for sale; and so highly are the improvements appreciated, and so lightly is the tax felt, that other large towns within the Punjab have applied for the extension of the system to them. Funds sufficient both for police and conservancy

purposes are expected to be raised in this fashion, without taxing the resources of the state.

LAHORI BUNDER, a village of Sind, 33 m. SW of Tattah, on the l. bank of the Baggar or W branch of the Indus, 20 m. from the Pitti mouth. This place was formerly the seat of an extensive commerce, but it has fallen to decay in consequence of the Baggar having ceased to be navigable. By the treaty concluded in 1739 between Nadir Shah and the emperor Mahomed Shah, L. was used to mark the W boundary of Hindostan.

LA HORRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos, and partido of Roa. Pop. 731. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. Agriculture forms the chief branch of local industry.

LAHR, an amt or bail. and town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine. Pop. of bail. 15,860.—The town is on the r. bank of the Schultze, 11 m. SSW of Offenburg, and 20 m. SSE of Strasburg. Pop. 6,048. It is enclosed by a wall; and has an hospital, a poor's-house, a college, and an industrial school. It possesses manufactories of cloth, cotton, and linen fabrics, ribbon, leather, tobacco, chicory, vinegar, glue, playing-cards, &c. The environs afford lime and free-stone.

LAHR. See LAR.

LAHSA, EL-AHSA, or HADJAR, a district of Arabia, stretching along the W side of the Persian gulf, from the Chor-Abdullah to the S extremity of the gulf, or between the parallels of $23^{\circ} 30'$ and 30° N. The desert tract to the S of the lower part of the course of the Euphrates, inhabited by the Montefig Arabs, skirts it on the N; on the W a chain of hills running parallel to the coast of the gulf, and at a distance varying from 60 to 120 m., appears to divide it from the Nejed; on the S its limits are probably the interminable wastes of the great Roba-el-Chaly. Little is known of its interior. From the town of El-Kuweit or Kurem, on the coast of the gulf, a route leads NW into the territory of the Aneizeh Arabs, and SW to Jelajel in the Nejed. From El-Katif, 200 m. further S, on the coast of the gulf, routes lead W to Jelajel, WSW to Shakra and to Derayah or El-Derej; and S to El-Hofuf. The great gulf of Bahrein, and the peninsular projection of Bahran, diversify the outline of the gulf to the S of El-Katif.—The greater part of L. is inhabited by Bedouin tribes, of whom the most powerful is that of Beni Khaled. A considerable number of Turks and Jews are found in the pop., scattered along the coasts. The Arabs of the coast mainly support themselves by fishing; those of the interior, upon dates. Rice and dhurra are cultivated; camels and asses, both of superior breed, are largely reared for exportation; and the fishery of pearls is pursued in the gulf, especially around the island of Bahrein.

LAHU (GRAND), a port of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 30 m. W of Trade Town. Both points of the river are low and sandy. The town is built upon the W one, between the sea and a lagoon, and is upwards of 1 m. in length. On the E point there is another smaller town. The two towns contain a numerous pop. The following description of them, from the *Journal of an African cruiser*, narrates their appearance in 1843: "On the side next the sea, you discern only the bamboo-walls of the town, and a few cocoa-nut trees scattered along the sandy beach; but on the lake-side there is one of the loveliest views imaginable. The quiet lake and its wooded islands,—the thousand of green cocoa-nut trees, laden with fruit, and shadowing all the shore,—the rivers, broad and dark, stretching away on either hand, until lost among the depths of the forest, which doubtless extends into the mysterious heart of Africa,—the canoes

returning along these majestic streams with people who had fled,—the hundreds of natives who reclined in the shade, or clustered around a fountain in the sand, or busied themselves with the canoes,—all contributed to form a picture which was very pleasant to our eyes, long wearied as we were with the sight of ocean and sky, and the dreary skirts of the sea-shore. King Peter, who rules over this beautiful spot, held his court under an awning of palm-leaves, in an area of more than 100 ft. square, around the sides of which were the little dwellings that conjointly composed his palace. The king received us with dignity and affability; and probably no less than 200 of his subjects were collected in the area to witness the interview. These people are a fine-looking race, well formed, and with very pleasing countenances."

LAHU (HALF), a village of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, 4 m. W of Grand Lahu.

LAHU (MOUNT), a range of hills in Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, 6 m. NNE of Grand Lahu. Alt. 350 ft.

LAHUL, or **LAWUR**, a territory of Hindostan, in the NE of the Punjab; bounded on the N and E by Ladakh; on the S and SW by Kulu; and on the NW by Kishitawar; comprising an area of about 2,000 sq. m., and situated between 32° 35' and 33° 20' N lat., and between 76° 30' and 77° 30' E long. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, the highest summits of which rise to the alt. of upwards of 17,000 ft., and are covered with perpetual snow. Barra-Lacha pass, on the NW, has an elevation of 16,500 ft.; and Ritanka pass, on the S, 13,300 ft. The elevation of the whole territory considerably exceeds 5,000 ft. It is intersected by numerous streams, affluents of the Surajbhaga and Chandrabhaga, and is capable of successful cultivation. The indigenous productions of the soil are scanty, and the few fruits it affords are harsh and of small size. With the exception of Goshia and Tandii, two small hamlets at the head of the Chenab, it contains nothing in the form of a village. The houses are built in rows on the acclivities of the mountains, and are generally two or three stories in height. They are flat-roofed, and built of stone. The lower part is used as a place of shelter for cattle. Access to the upper is obtained by means of a notched plank of pine. The inhabitants are Tartars, and find their chief employment in the transit of goods between Chumbakulu and Ladakh. They wear a thick but soft species of woollen cloth of their own manufacture, and both men and women adorn themselves with a profusion of trinkets.

LA HULPE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles, watered by the Argent. Pop. of dep. 1,397; of com. 963. Paper forms the chief article of local manufacture.

LAHUN (EL), a village of Central Egypt, in the district of Fayum, 11 m. SE of Medenit-el-Fayum, at the entrance of a gorge of the same name, and on Joseph canal. It is supposed to be on the site of the ancient *Ptolemais Portus* or *Ptolemaïdon Arsinoïtum*.

LALIAH, a town of Senegambia, in the district and 30 m. SE of Furicaria, near the r. bank of the Kolumtang.

LAIBACH. See **LAYBACH**.

LAICHE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Chassepierre. Pop. 272.

LAICHEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 30 m. SSE of Kazan, on the r. bank of the Kama, 21 m. from its confluence with the Volga. Pop. 550. It is one of the chief entrepôts for the salt of Perm, and has an annual fair.

LAICHINGEN, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 11 m. ENE of Munsingen, and 10 m. NNW of Blaubeuern. Pop. in

1840, 2,014. It has an hospital. The manufacture of linen, and agriculture, form the chief branches of local industry.

LAID-BROLY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Ayeneux. Pop. 187.

LAIDLEY (MOUNT), a summit of New South Wales, between Hervey and Croker ranges, between 32° 50' and 33° S lat., and 148° 58' E long.

LAIDLEY PLAINS, a level tract in the district of Moreton bay, New South Wales, between Hay peak and an affluent of Lockyer creek.

LAIGLE. See **AI GLE (L')**.

LAIGNE', a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. W of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,015.

LAIGNE-EN-BELIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Ecommoy. Pop. 1,248.

LAIGNELET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Fougères. Pop. 1,084. It has a glass-work.

LAIGNES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, arrond. of Châtillon-sur-Seine. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,956; in 1841, 10,904. The town is 11 m. W of Châtillon-sur-Seine, near the source of a river of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 1,563. It has manufactories of linen, hats, and wooden ware, and an oil-mill; and carries on an active trade in cattle, wool, and hemp. In the environs are mines of coal.—The river L. has its source 1½ m. W of the town of the same name; runs N into the dep. of the Aube; passes Riceys; and, after a course of 21 m., throws itself into the Seine, on the l. bank, at the v. of Polizy.

LAIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and cant. of Vervins. Pop. 1,282.

LAIGONAL, a mountain of France, in the chain of the Cevennes, 10 m. N of Vigan, on the confines of the depts. of the Gard and Lozère.

LAIGUEGLIA, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 7 m. SSW of Albenga, mand. and 2 m. SW of Alasio, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,421. It has several oil-mills.

LAIGUILLAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Mareuil. Pop. 1,019. It has two annual fairs.

LAILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of Guichen, 10 m. SSW of Rennes. Pop. 1,728. Fairs are held twice a year.

LAILLY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, 2 m. E of Beaugency, and 15 m. SW of Orleans. Pop. 1,735.

LAINATE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 11 m. NW of Milan, district and 5 m. S of Saronno. Pop. 1,500.

LAINE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NNW of La Chapelle-de-Guinchay. Pop. 520. It has 4 annual fairs.

LAINIO-ELF, a river of Sweden, in the prefecture of N. Bothnia, which issues from Lake Rostö; runs SE; and, after a course of about 150 m., throws itself into the Muonio-elf, on the r. bank, at Painalo-Kengiz, 120 m. N of Tornea.

LAINSEQ, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Sauveur. Pop. 1,000. It has 6 annual fairs.

L'AIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, dep. of Hornues. Pop. 117.

LAIRG, or **LARIG**, a parish in Sutherlandshire, intersected in nearly its entire extent by Loch Shin, and containing several small lakes and streams. Pop. in 1831, 1,045; in 1851, 1,162.

LAISSAC, or **LAYSSAC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, arrond. of Millau. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831,

7,912; in 1841, 7,477. The town is 26 m. NW of Millau, near the l. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 1,702. It possesses manufactories of pottery and of caddis, a wool-spinning mill, and several paper-mills, and has 2 annual fairs. In the vicinity are mines of coal.

LAITHAFALVA, or **POTZNEUSTEDEL**, a small town of Hungary, on the Laitha, 11 m. SSW of Presburg. Pop. 1,350.

LAIVES, or **St. MARTIN-DE-LAIVES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 1½ m. W of Senecy, and 14 m. S of Chalons-sur-Saône. Pop. 1,373. It has 2 annual fairs.

LAIZETTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Engies. Pop. 355.

LAJAS, a port of the Canary islands, on the E coast of the island of Fortaventura, to the E of Oliva.

LAJE (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town and small port of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 37 m. WSW of Corunna, on a bay of the same name. Pop. 492. It has extensive sardine fisheries.

LAJNO, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 19 m. NW of Castroville, near the source of the Lao. Pop. 2,600.

LAKA, a river of Galicia, which rises near Kolbuszow; runs NE, and then NW; and flows into the Vistula, on the r. bank, opposite Sandomir, after a course of 48 m.

LAKAHURRA, a village of the Punjab, 60 m. NE of Multan, on the route to Lahore.

LAKARDEWANI, a district of Hindostan, in the SE of Bhagulpur, consisting of rich land, finely interspersed with rocky hills. Area 919 sq. m. Pop. 240,000, nearly all Hindus. Its chief town is Nuni, on the l. bank of the Mawr, which drains the entire district, intersecting it from NW to SE.

LAKE, a county in the NE part of the state of Ohio, U. S., watered by Grand and Chagrin rivers. Area 220 sq. m. Its cap. is Painesville. Pop. in 1840, 13,719; in 1850, 14,645.—Also a co. in the NW part of Iowa, bordering on the N on Lake Michigan. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,468.—Also a co. in the N part of Illinois, skirted on the E by Lake Michigan. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,634; in 1850, 14,134. Its cap. is Little Fort.—Also a township in Starke co., in Ohio. Pop. 2,150.—Also a township in Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1,175.—Also a township in Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1,144.

LAKE (CIRCLE OF THE), or **SEE-KREIS**, a circle of the duchy of Baden, on the N side of the lake of Constanx, bordering on Hohenzollern, Würtemberg, and Switzerland. It comprises the bishopric of Constanx, the eastern part of the principality of Fürstentberg, and the towns of Überlingen and Offullendorf.

LAKEDIVES. See **LACCADIVES**.

LAKE-OF-THE-THOUSAND-ISLANDS, a lake-like expanse formed by the St. Lawrence, after issuing from Lake Ontario, so called from the variety and number of islands with which it is interspersed. It is about 6 m. in breadth, and extends for 40 m. NE of Kingston. The islands are said to amount to 1,700 in all; but the largest is only 10 m. in length, by 6 m. in breadth.

LAKE-OF-THE-HILLS, a large lake in the NW part of North America, about 200 m. in length, and from 50 to 25 m. broad.

LAKE-OF-THE-WOODS, or **LAC DE BOIS**, a lake of North America. It is 70 m. long, and 40 m. wide; and derives its name from the quantities of oak, fir, pine, spruce, &c., which grow on its banks. It contains a few small islands. The boundary between Canada and the United States runs from Lake Superior, by Pigeon river, to the NW angle of this lake, in N lat. 49° W long. 94° 25'; and thence due W along the parallel of 49° to the Rocky mountains.

LAKE PLEASANT, a township in Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 81 m. NW by N of Albany, which takes its name from one of numerous small lakes, on the W side of which stands a village, also named from the lake. Pop. 300.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, a village in Carroll p., in the state of Louisiana, U. S., 366 m. NNW of New Orleans, on a lake formed by the ancient bed of the Mississippi, which discharges itself by the Tensas.

LAKENHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 1½ m. SSW of Norwich. Pop. 4,776.

LAKENHEATH, a parish of Suffolk, 5½ m. W of Brandon-Ferry. Area 10,550 acres. Pop. 1,864.

LAKE RIVER, a small stream of North America, which falls into the Mississippi, in N lat. 46° 30'. It is about 15 yds. wide at its mouth.

LAKE RIVER (LITTLE), a river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 45° 36'.

LAKKI, a town of Afghanistan, in the district and 10 m. N of Marwat, on the Kurund river.

LAKOR, an island in the Banda sea, one of the Serawatti group, 62 m. E of the E end of Timor, between Moa on the W, and Loewang on the E, in S lat. 8° 15'. It resembles a dry coral bank raised about 20 ft. above sea-level. A few patches of sand which occur here and there are planted with coconuts; and some spots admit of cultivating yams and other roots. The pop. is estimated at between 800 and 1,000, whose chief wealth consists in pigs and sheep.

LAKTHO, a territory of India beyond the Ganges, situated to the N of Ava, and to the S of the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan. It is very little known, and has never been visited by Europeans; but appears to stretch along both sides of the Le-sien-kiang, between the Ho-Ti-kiang on the E, and the Kiu-ling on the W; and is described as mountainous, rocky, and incumbered with various species of underwood. The mountains are said to be penetrated by extraordinary natural caverns, which have been formerly inhabited. The soil is suited in many places to the cultivation of rice; and bamboos of immense size are among its vegetable productions. The inhabitants are represented as trading with Tonquin for salt, of which their country is destitute, though in cases of necessity they procure an inferior kind from the ashes of burned vegetables. They also import salt fish, oil, and silk stuffs for their chiefs; paying for these articles in buffaloes and cotton. Some have supposed that Laktho is only another name for Laos; others identify it with the Tar-ut-Shan territory of the Chinese.

LAKURA, a village of Beluchistan, 70 m. S of Kelat, in N lat. 28° 5'.

LALAIN, or **POUY**, a small river of France, which rises near Pouy, in the SW of the dep. of Aube, and flows into the Vannes, on the r. bank, near Foissy.

LALAING, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Douay. Pop. 1,692.

LALAND. See **LAALAND**.

LALANG, an island near the N coast of the island of Sumatra, in the straits of Malacca, in N lat. 2° 20'. It is about 10 m. in length.

LALANNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 2 m. WSW of Trie. Pop. 1,200.

LALANT (UNY), a parish of Cornwall, 3 m. SE of St. Ives. Area 3,927 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,290.

LALBENC, or **LALBENQUE**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 3 m. NE of Vinay. Pop. 1,960.

LALEHAM, a parish in Middlesex, 2 m. S by E of Staines. Area 1,214 acres. Pop. in 1851, 637.

LALESTON, a parish in Glamorganshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Bridgend. Pop. in 1831, 442; in 1851, 538.

LALEU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Rochelle. Pop. 800.—Also a com. in the dep. of the Orne, 3 m. NNE of Mele-sur-Sarthe. Pop. 1,115.

LALÉYRIAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 4 m. E of Nantua. Pop. 1,100.

LALHEUE, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. W of Senecey, on the r. bank of the Grone. Pop. 650.

LALIA, a town of Senegambia, in the territory of Futa-challon, 35 m. ESE of Labbe.

LALIM, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 12 m. SW of Lamego.

LALIN, a judicial partido, district, and town of Spain in Galicia, in the prov. of Pontevedra. The partido comprises 164 parishes. The town contains a parish-church and a custom-house. Pop. 270. Its industry consists chiefly in the rearing of cattle.

LALINDE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, arrond. of Bergerac. Pop. of cant., comprising 15 coms., 9,484; of com., 1,882.

LALITA-PATAM, a town of Nepal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Kathmandu, near the l. bank of the Bognutti, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, E long. 85° . In 1803 it had a pop. of 24,000. Copper and tin wares, and cotton goods, are amongst its manufactures.

LALLA, or **LALA**, a small town of Greece, in the Morea, 15 m. NNW of Fanari, in the middle of a fine champaign slope which extends 5 or 6 m. on both sides of the Alpheius, in the elevated country to the NE of Olympus. It is the ancient *Alesiceum*.

LALLARY POINT, a cape on the SW coast of the island of Banca, in N lat. $2^{\circ} 48'$.

LALLAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. SW of Villé. Pop. 600.

LALLI, a town in the Punjab, between the Chenab and Jelum, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$. Pop. 5,000.

LALLYCROSS, a village of co. Cork, in the p. of Castlemagner. Pop. 187.

LALPUR, a town of Northern India, on the l. bank of the Cabul river, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 17'$. At an alt. of 1,404 ft. above sea-level. The river is fordable here.

LALSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, on the r. bank of the Louza, 45 m. NE of Veliki-Oustoug. Pop. 1,500. It has a brisk trade with Siberia, Moscow, and Archangel.

LALSUNT, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, state and 45 m. SE of Jeypur.

LALUE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Anderlues. Pop. 572.

LALUSI, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the nom. of Achaia, 5 m. S of Chelandritza, on a small affluent of the Peirus.

LALUTAYA, an island of the Philippine archipelago, between Paragua and Panay, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 7'$, E long. 121° . It is about 9 m. in length.

LAMA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 7 m. ENE of Ascole. Pop. 1,100.—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the Polecina, 4 m. NE of Crespino.—Also a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 15 m. SE of Lanciano. Pop. 2,000. It has manufactories of woollen cloth.—Also a canton and com. of Corsica, in the arrond. of Bastia. Pop. of cant. 1,392; of com. 387.—Also a river of Russia, in the gov. of Moscow, which rises 12 m. N of Rouza; flows N; and skirting the gov. of Tver, joins the Volga; on the r. bank, 24 m. NNW of Kein, after a course of 90 m.

LAMA (SAN SALVADOR DE), a judicial partido, district, and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Pontevedra. The partido comprises 31 parishes. Pop., chiefly pastoral 760.

LAMA-DANGRA, a chain of mountains in Nepal, running WNW and ESE, from the l. bank of the Gordok, to the r. bank of the Kosi.

LAMAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Tournay. Pop. 595.

LAMAJAN, or **LOEMADJAN**, a native town of Java, 26 m. SSE of Proboling. It stands on a plain at a considerable elevation above sea-level. Its principal feature is a fine square or central area, shaded by noble banyans, and bordered by the residences of the principal people.

LAMALMON, a large and lofty mountain of Abyssinia, on the caravan-road from Massuwah to Gondar, near the centre of the Samen chain. The ascent is very difficult, being in many places nearly perpendicular, and only to be mounted by a narrow path on the edge of precipices. At the most difficult pass, a duty is levied on all travellers. At the summit is an extensive plain, finely watered, and abounding with corn and pasture. A number of villages on this mountain are occupied by the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the mountains of Abyssinia, who still preserve the religion and manners of their ancestors, and speak a language peculiar to themselves called the Falasha.

LA-MAR. See **MAR**.

LAMAR, a township in Clinton co., in Pennsylvania, on Cedar creek. Pop. 1,883.—Also a village in Marshall co., in the state of Mississippi.

LAMARCHE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, arrond. of Neufchateau.—The cant., comprising 26 com., had a pop. of 16,355 in 1841.—The com., 22 m. S of Neufchateau, on the r. bank of the Mouzon, had a pop. of 1,625.

LAMARCHE-SUR-SAONE, a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 3 m. SW of Pontaillier. Pop. 1,050.

LAMAROSA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 52 m. SE of Santarem, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 300.

LAMARSH, a parish of Essex, 6 m. NE of Halstead. Area 1,245 acres. Pop. in 1851, 409.

LAMAS, a province of Peru, intersected by the Moyobamba, a branch of the Huallaga. It is mountainous, and covered with wood.—The capital, of the same name, is situated in S lat. $7^{\circ} 5'$, on the l. bank of the Moyobamba.

LAMAS-DE-ORELHAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 21 m. NE of Villa-Real.

LAMATO, a small town of Austrian Italy, 5 m. NW of Milan.—Also a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 2da, 9 m. NW of Catanzaro. Pop. 1,400.—Also a river of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 2da, which rises near Adamo, runs S, and WSW, and flows into the gulf of Santa-Eufemia, 9 m. NNE of Il Pizzo, after a course of 32 m.

LAMB-HEAD, a cape on the SE coast of the island of Stronsa, one of the Orkneys, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 57'$.

LAMB'S HEAD, a cape of Ireland, forming the N point of entrance to Kenmare river, in co. Kerry, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 42'$.

LAMBA, a small uninhabited island of Scotland, on the NE coast of the mainland of Shetland, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 45'$.

LAMBACH, a town of Upper Austria, on the l. bank of the Traun, 6 m. ENE of Schwannstadt. It has 3,000 inhabitants, and is neatly built, most of the houses being erected since 1809, when it was burned. It is an entrepot for the salt of Hallstadt and Ischil. There is a noble Benedictine abbey and church here.

LAMBALE, a village of Western Africa, on the Senegal, 75 m. SE of Goumel.

LAMBALLE, a town of France, dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, on the Gouessant, 21 m. W of Dinan. Pop. 4,200. It is surrounded with walls of old date, and has two suburbs. It has manufactures of linen and parchment.—The cant., comprising 13 coms., had a pop. of 14,634 in 1841.

LAMBANESS, a cape on the NE coast of the island of Unst, in the Shetland group, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 10'$.

LAMBARE, a fort of Paraguay, on the Paraguay, 2 m. S of Assumption, in S lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$.

LAMBAY, a small island in the Irish sea, near the W coast of co. Dublin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. Area 595 acres. Pop. 100.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town of Peru, in the intendancy of Truxillo, situated in a pleasant and fertile spot, about 2 leagues from the sea, and 4 from its port of Pascamayo, 95 m. WNW of Truxillo. It has an elegant parish church of stone; and the river Lambayeque runs through the town, and fertilizes the environs. Some wine is made here; the poorer classes manufacture coarse cottons. The road to Lima passes through this place. Pop. 8,000, consisting of Spaniards, Mestizoes, and Indians. The principal manufactures are soap, goat-skin leather, cotton cloth, and marmalade of quinces, guavas, and limes. Hats of palm and rushes are also made here. Some of the shops and stores are well-stocked with European goods.

LAMBEG, a parish partly in co. Down, partly in co. Antrim. Area 1,565 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,819; in 1851, 2,185.—Also a village in co. Antrim, 2 m. N of Lisbon. Pop. 205.

LAMBERHURST, a parish partly in Kent, partly in Sussex, 14 m. SW of Maidstone. Area 5,290 acres. Pop. 1,734.

LAMBERMONT, a village and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege. Pop. 743.—Also a com. of the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Muno. Pop. 378.

LAMBERT, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. NE of Artigny. Pop. 216.

LAMBERT BAY, a bay on the NE coast of the island of St. Christopher, 2 m. SW of Muddy-point.

LAMBERT (CAPE), a headland on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$, E long. $117^{\circ} 8'$.

LAMBERT (POINT), a cape on the coast of New Cornwall, forming the S boundary of Port Essington, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 10'$.

LAMBERT-DU-LATRAY (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 12 m. SSW of Angers. Pop. 414.

LAMBERT-DES-LEVEES (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 2 m. N of Saumur. Pop. 1,726.

LAMBERT-DE-LA-POTERIE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Thouarce. Pop. 1,273.

LAMBERT'S POINT, a cape of the island of Barbadoes, on the WSW coast, 2 m. WSW of High point.

LAMBESC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. of Aix. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,715; in 1841, 9,408.—The town is 14 m. NW of Aix, on the road from that town to Avignon. Pop. in 1841, 3,587. It is built partly on the slope of a hill, and has a handsome church, a large town-house, an hospital, several fountains, and two public walks. The lower part of the town possesses some elegance, but the upper is ill-built. It has manufactures of vermicelli and of soda, several oil-mills, and in the environs extensive brick and tile-kilns. The trade consists chiefly in grain. Fairs are held three times a-year. Previous to the revolution this town bore the title of a principality.

LAMBETH, an extensive parish, metropolitan

suburb, and parl. borough, situated in the E division of the hund. of Brixton, Surrey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of St. Paul's cathedral, on the SE bank of the Thames, which is here crossed by the Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and intersected by the London and Southampton railway. It forms, with Southwark, one of the most extensive suburbs of London, covering an area of 16 m. in circumf. Area of parish, including the districts attached to the new churches of St. John, Waterloo road, Kennington, Brixton, and Norwood, 3,640 acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 27,937; in 1831, 87,856; in 1841, 115,888; in 1851, 139,240. By the Reform act, part of Lambeth, with the parish of St. Mary Newington, and the parish of St. Giles Camberwell, except the manor and hamlet of Dulwich, were appointed to return 2 members to parliament. Area of parl. borough 8,840 acres. Pop. in 1841, 197,412. Electors registered in 1837, 7,040; in 1847, 13,885. At Nine Elms is the London terminus of the South-eastern railway, well situated for economy and convenient connexion with the Thames. The residence of the archbishops of Canterbury is an extra-parochial precinct in this parish. It is situated near the Thames, between Vauxhall and Westminster bridges. It is an irregular but extensive pile, exhibiting specimens of almost every style of architecture that has prevailed within the last 700 years.

LAMBEZELLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 2 m. N of Brest. Pop. in 1841, 9,548. It has manufactures of sailors' coats and hats, and several oil-mills.

LAMBL. See MEL.

LAMBLEY, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 5 m. NE of Nottingham, and NW of the Trent. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 824; in 1851, 991.

LAMBLEY-UPON-TYNE, a parish and township in the co. of Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Haltwhistle, on the W bank of the S. Tyne. Area of p. 2,968 acres. Pop. in 1831, 252; in 1851, 365.

LAMBOGE'. See AMBOJAR.

LAMBOURN, or CHIPPING-LAMBOURN, a parish in Berks, 65 m. W of London, and 7 m. NNW of Hungerford, comprising the market-town of Chipping-L., and the tythings of Upper-L., Blagrove-with-Hadley, and Eastbury-with-Bockhampton. Area of the p. 14,830 acres. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 2,045; in 1831, 2,386; in 1851, 2,577; of the town in 1831, 1,166; in 1851, 1,258.—The town is situated in a pleasant open country, near the edge of the chalk-downs which intersect this district. It is an ancient place, but contains some neat modern houses, and is well supplied with water. Horse-races are held annually on L. downs.

LAMBOURN (UPPER), a tything in the above parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Lambourn. Pop. in 1831, 387; in 1851, 422.

LAMBOURNE, a parish in Essex, 4 m. S by E of Epping, on the river Roding. Area 2,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 778; in 1851, 842.

LAMBRATE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and dist. and 3 m. ENE of Milan, on the r. bank of the Lambro. Pop. 600. It has a manufactory of gunpowder.

LAMBRECHT (SAINT), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, 4 m. W of Neustadt, on the Speirbach. Pop. 1,476. It has a manufactory of cloth, and of copper-ware.

LAMBRECHT (SAINT), a town of Austria, in Styria, circle and 22 m. WSW of Judenburg, and 33 m. N of Klagenfurt. Pop. 600. In the environs are quarries of marble.

LAMBRES-LES-DOUAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Douay. Pop. 700. It has an old mill.

LAMBRIGG, a township in the p. of Kirkby-in-Kendal, Westmoreland, 5 m. ENE of Kendal, at the source of the Mint. Pop. in 1831, 176; in 1851, 153.

LAMBRO, a river of Austrian Lombardy, which has its source in the prov. of Como, between the two arms of the lake of that name; traverses the provs. of Milan and Lodi; and throws itself into the Po, on the l. bank, near Corte-San-Andrea. It has a total course of about 75 m. in a generally S direction; and is joined on the r. at San-Angelo by the southern Lambro or Lambro-Morte.

LAMBSHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, 3 m. SW of Frankenthal, and 17 m. NNW of Spire. Pop. 2,630.

LAMBSTON, or **LAMMERTON**, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 3 m. W by N of Haverford-West, and E of St. Bride's bay. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 283.

LAMBTON, a township in the p. of Chester-le-Street, co. of Durham, 7 m. NNE of Durham, on the S bank of the Wear, and on the Great North of England and the Stanhope and Tyne railways. Area 652 acres. Pop. in 1831, 256; in 1851, 115.

LAMBTON, or **KITLEY**, a village of Canada-West, partly in the township of Toronto, and partly in that of York, on the Humber, and 8 m. from Toronto. Pop. 250.

LAMEGO, a comarca and town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira. The comarca contains 101,500 inhabitants. The town is 39 m. N of Viseu, and 87 m. NNE of Coimbra, at the foot of the Serra-Penude, and on the Balsamao, a little above the junction of that river with the Douro. Pop. 8,870. The principal buildings are the cathedral, founded by count Henry, father of the first king of Portugal; the episcopal palace, a large and handsome building, and containing an extensive library. It has also a church and several chapels, 4 convents, an old castle, a college, 2 hospitals, and an episcopal seminary. Pop. 9,000. It is noted as the place in which the Cortes assembled in 1144, to confirm the election of Alphonso I. to the throne of Portugal, and to enact the basis of the constitution of the new monarchy.—Also a small village of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, on the l. bank of the Guaporé, 6 m. N of the junction of the Rio-Baure.

LAMEIRA, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 16 m. ENE of Guimaraens. In the environs are the remains of Roman baths.

LAMENTIN (LE), a town on the NE coast of the island of Guadaloupe, 20 m. NNE of La Basse Terre.—Also a town in the island of Martinique, 2½ m. NE of Fort-Royal.

LAMERDINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, NW of Landsberg. Pop. 360.

LAMERTON, a parish in Devonshire, 15 m. N by W of Plymouth. Area 7,232 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,209; in 1851, 1,510. The Brent-tor, in this p., has an alt. of 1,100 ft. above sea-level.

LAMESLEY, a chapelry and township in the palatinate of Durham, 4 m. S of Newcastle, on the Great Northern railway. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,910; in 1851, 1,914.

LAMIA. See ZEITUN.

LA MINE, a navigable tributary of the Missouri, which joins it at Boonville, in the state of Missouri, after an ENE course of about 80 m.—Also a village in Cooper co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 988.

LAMINGTON, a parish in Lanarkshire, 11 m. SE of Lanark. Area 11,000 acres. Pop. in 1851, 369.

LAMJUN, a town of Northern Hindostan, 32 m. NW of Gorkha, in N lat. 28° 12'.

LAMLASH, an excellent harbour on the SE side of the island of Arran, in the frith of Clyde, where vessels of any size, and almost in any number, can safely lie at anchor. It is sheltered from the sea by

the Holy Isle, which bears 22 m. S ½ W from Girvan, and 7 m. NE ½ E from Cambræ light. On each side of Holy Isle there is a good entrance into the bay. See article ARRAN.

LAMMAS, a parish in Norfolk, 9 m. NE of Norwich. Area 629 acres. Pop. in 1851, 287.

LAMMERMOOR-HILLS, a broad range of moorish heights, stretching E from the vale of Gala-water, in the SE extremity of Mid-Lothian, to the German ocean at the promontory of St. Abb's-head in Berwickshire. From the middle of the lofty mountain-range which begins at Cheviot in Northumberland, and the most elevated part of it, called the Louthers or Hartfell heights, a less lofty range goes off NE across Peebles-shire, to the vale of the Gala, which, but for being cloven through by this vale, would, under the name of the Lammermoor-hills, be continuous to the sea. The L. all lie within East Lothian and Berwickshire; and their range forms, with the loftier and commanding chain of the Cheviots and the Louthers, the vast triangular basin of the Tweed. The L. are in themselves an extensive curvature of heights nowhere bold and imposing in aspect, and often subsiding into low rolling table-lands of bleak moor. Primary micaceous schist composes the entire range, not only of the L., but of the heights which continue it through Peebles-shire, till it joins the metalliferous mountains about the sources of the Clyde. Lammerlaw, which rises in the p. of Lauder, and gives name to the whole range, has an alt. of 1,500 ft. Among other chief or remarkable summits, according to the measurements of Blackadder in his survey of Berwickshire, Criblaw has an elevation of 1,615 ft.; Clint-hill of 1,544; Tippet-knowes, 1,328; Manslaughter-law, 1,273; Twinlaw-hill, 1,260; Earliston-hill, 1,200; Great Darrington-law, 1,145; Ayrhouse-hill, 1,054; Bemerside-hill, 1,011; and Cockburn-law, 912 ft.

LAMNAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Montmirail. Pop. 1,139.

LA-MOA, or **NA-MOA**, an island of China, off the coast of the prov. of Fo-kien, in N lat. 23° 28', E long. 117° 10'.

LAMOILLE, a river of the state of Vermont, U. S., rising in Orleans co., and flowing SW, and then WNW, into Lake Champlain.—Also a co. in the NW part of Vermont. Pop. in 1850, 10,953.

LAMONDBY, a township in the p. of Skelton, in Cumberland, 8½ m. NW by W of Penrith. Pop. 268.

LAMONE, a river of Italy, which rises in the Central Apennines, and flowing from SSW to NNE, enters the reg. of Ravenna in the Papal states; passes Faenza; turns E, and flows into the Adriatic 9 m. NNE of Ravenna, after a course of 50 m. Near Faenza, it is connected by a canal with the Po-di-Primaro.

LAMONTGIE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Jumeaux. Pop. 1,246.

LAMONZIE-SAINT-MARTIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Sigoules. Pop. 1,214.

LAMORRAN, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. SW of Tregoney. Area 1,234 acres. Pop. in 1851, 94.

LAMORSEK, one of the Caroline group, in N lat. 7° 30', E long. 146° 48'.

LAMOV (NĪJNĪ), a town of Russia, in the gov. of Penza, 30 m. ESE of Keren'sk, on the l. bank of the Lamov, an affluent of the Mokcha. Pop. 3,700.

LAMOV (VERKHNIJ), a town of Russia, in the gov. of Penza, 9 m. SW of Nijni L. Pop. 4,300.

LAMOVSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 42 m. SE of Tula.

LAMPA, a district of Peru, in the intendency of Cuzco, which commences 30 leagues S of Cuzco, and is 30 leagues long from N to S, and 20 l. in breadth.

It is bounded by the chain of Vilcomota, which separates it from Assangara on the E, and whose crests constitute a part of the barrier between Buenos Ayres and the kingdom of Peru. On the SE it has the lake of Titicaca. Its climate is cold, producing little else than pasturage for numerous herds of cattle.

—The chief town of the district is 150 m. S of Cuzco, on the river Nunai, which flows into Lake Titicaca. —Also a river of Chili, in the prov. of Santiago, which descends from the W flank of the Andes, and joins the Mapocha, on the r. bank, 14 m. W of Santiago, after a course of 65 m.

LAMPAGAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, a little to the S of Junk-Seilan.

LAMPANGUL, a lofty mountain of the Chilean Andes, in S lat. 33° 18', celebrated for its mines of gold, silver, and other inferior metals.

LAMPAUL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Landivisiau, 12 m. WSW of Morlaix. Pop. 2,443.

LAMPEDOSA, or **LAMPEDUSA**, the ancient *Lopadusa*, a small, narrow, but bold island in the Mediterranean, in N lat. 35° 31' 10", E long. 12° 36' 44". Its circumference is about 13½ m. Its surface is nearly level, and its soil equally good if not richer than that of Malta. Its coasts are craggy and abrupt, except to the SE, where they shelve from nearly 400 ft. to a low shore. It was long uninhabited, both on account of its vicinity to the piratical part of Barbary, and because the question of its property was the subject of a never-ending lawsuit before the courts of Sicily and Malta. In 1802 it was ceded by the Neapolitan government to Don Fernandez. In 1843, the king of the Two Sicilies was allowed to take possession of it for a state-prison. Its importance lies in its harbour, which is capacious, and open only to the N, being sheltered on the E, W, and S by the land. The island is not accessible along its W side; but on the SE, near the port, good anchorage is found. The islets of Lampione and Linissa are dependent upon it.

LAMPENBERG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Basle, bail. of Waldenburg. Pop. 401, chiefly Protestants.

LAMPERSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 900.

LAMPERTHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 9 m. SE of Worms. Pop. 3,161.

LAMPERTSLOCH, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Waerth-sur-Sauer. Pop. 584. There are petroleum springs in the vicinity.

LAMPETER, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 3,269.

LAMPION, or **LAMPIONE**, a steep tabled rock in the Mediterranean, in N lat. 35° 32' 50", 7 or 8 m. W by N from the W cape of Lampedosa. It is about 800 yds. in length, and 200 yds. in breadth.

LAMPLUGH, a parish in Cumberland, 7 m. ENE of Whitehaven. Area 6,354 acres. Pop. 615.

LAMPON BAY, a bay on the E coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 14° 46'.

LAMPONG, a district in the S extremity of the island of Sumatra, beginning on the W coast, at the river of Padanguchi, and extending across as far as Palembang, on the NE side. It has several ports in the straits of Sunda, particularly Keyser's and Lampong bays; and the great river Tulangbawang runs through it. In the neighbourhood of the rivers the land is overflowed during the rainy season, or months of January and February; and the villages situated on the higher grounds then appear like so many islands. In the W parts, towards Samangka, the land is mountainous; Keyser's peak, as well as others, are visible at a considerable distance from the sea. Of all the Sumatrans, the inhabitants of this district have

the strongest resemblance to the Chinese, particularly in the roundness of their face, and the appearance of their eyes. They are also the fairest people in the island, and their women are esteemed the most handsome.

LAMPONG BAY, an indentation on the coast of Sumatra, about 30 m. from Keyser's bay, formed between Tanjong Tekus on the W, and Rajah Bassa on the E side. It is 20 m. wide at its entrance, and extends nearly the same distance in a N direction. From the W point of the bay a chain of islands extends a considerable way towards the E.

LAMPORECCHIO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence. Pop. 2,800.

LAMPORT, a parish in the co. and 9 m. N of Northampton. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. 228.

LAMSAKI, or **LARSAK**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Dardanelles, nearly opposite Gallipoli, on the site of the ancient *Lampsacus*. It is celebrated for its wine.

LAMSPRINGE, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Lamme, 18 m. W of Goslar. Pop. 1,181. It has some trade in hops.

LAMTAH, a village on the E coast of Tunis, 30 m. E of El Kirwan, on the spot formerly occupied by *Leptis Parva*. There are few traces of ancient remains here.

LAMUTES, a wandering tribe of Tunguses, in Eastern Siberia, who are scattered over Daouria, the E banks of the Baikal lake, and along the shores of the sea of Okhotsk.

LAMUZO, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Itshil, 28 m. SW of Tarsus.

LAMVILLE, a river of Vermont, U. S., which, after running about 75 m., and receiving 14 tributary streams, falls into Lake Champlain.

LAMYATT, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. WNW of Bruton. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. 209.

LAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 38° 25', E long. 111° 45'. —Also a district and town in the prov. of Chih-le, 135 m. E of Peking, on the r. bank of the Lan-ho.

LANAEKEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 1,993; of com. 753.

LANAJA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Huesca, and partido of Sarinena. Pop. 890. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. The manufacture of linen and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry. The town is of Moorish origin.

LANARK, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by the co. of Nelson; on the E, by the cos. of Goderich and Stirling; on the S and SW by the Pacific; and on the NW by the co. of Sussex. It is intersected from N to S by the Darling range; and watered by Donelly, Warren, Bowles, and Gordon rivers. The principal headlands are Green point, Point D'Entrecasteaux, and Cape Chatham. The coast to the W of Point D'Entrecasteaux affords no landing-place.

LANARK, a county, township, and village of Canada-West, in the Bathurst district. The township is watered by branches of the Mississippi, and has 10,430 acres under cultivation. Pop. in 1842, 2,129. —The village is 12 m. from Perth, on the river Clyde. Pop. about 250.

LANARK, a parish in the upper ward, and nearly in the centre of the co. of the same name, on the E bank of the Clyde. With the exception of the precipitous and highly romantic banks of the Clyde and the Mouse, the land generally consists of an elevated level, the highest parts being the moors of L. and Lee, which are about 760 ft. above the sea-level. There are two bridges over the Clyde; one of them

called the Hyndford bridge, 2 m. from the town, is a modern erection of great lightness and elegance. There are five bridges over the Mouse. One of these, the Cartland bridge, constructed by the celebrated Telford, is remarkable for its beauty and boldness of design. It has three arches, of 52 ft. span each; the height from the channel of the stream to the parapet is 125 ft., and to the spring of the arch, 84 ft. The parish contains the ancient burgh of L., and the large and thriving manufacturing village of New-Lanark. The pop. of the parish was, in 1801, 4,692; in 1811, 6,067; in 1821, 7,085; in 1831, 7,672; and in 1851, 8,243. This p. contains some of the most beautiful river-scenery in the kingdom, viz., the falls of Bonnington, Corra linn, and Stonebyres.

LANARK, a royal burgh in the above p., is situated upon a slope of ground about 300 ft. above the level of the Clyde adjacent to the town, and 650 ft. above the level of the river at Glasgow, in $55^{\circ} 34' N$ lat., and $3^{\circ} 5' W$ long., nearly in the centre of the Lowlands, being 25 m. distant from Glasgow, 31 m. from Edinburgh, 35 m. from Stirling, and 47 m. from Ayr. It consists principally of one main line of street, with several lanes diverging on either side, and the parish-church occupying a prominent position nearly in the centre of the town. The principal industrial occupations are hand-loom weaving and shoe-making, chiefly for the supply of the Glasgow market. There are three breweries and three mills. Upwards of 100 females are employed in flowering or embroidering lace. The pop. of the burgh in 1841 was 4,818; in 1851, 5,305. The town joins with Falkirk, Hamilton, Airdrie, and Linlithgow, in electing a parliamentary representative. The registered electors in 1848 were 232. The yearly revenue of the burgh amounts to about £1,000. For more than two centuries, the keeping of the weights and measures for Scotland was committed to the care of the town of L. These olden national standards were measured by Professor Robison in 1790, and again a few years afterwards, for the purpose of adjusting the standards of Edinburgh. The pound weight was then discovered to have lost about 7 grains English troy, giving 7,613 grains instead of 7,620 grains, which it should have contained: even with this error, however, the L. standard was better ascertained than any in Europe, with the exception of that at Brussels.—L. gives the title of Earl to the noble house of Hamilton.

LANARK (NEW), a large and handsome manufacturing village, situated on the r. bank of the Clyde, about 1 m. above the town of Lanark. It is the creation of the late philanthropic David Dale, who, in 1784, fenced the site of the mills and village. The first mill was begun in 1785: since then various extensions have been made, until it is now the most extensive cotton manufacturing establishment in the co. About 1,400 of the inhabitants are employed directly in the mills. The majority of the present inhabitants are descendants of the original settlers collected from various parts of the Highlands. Mr. Dale was succeeded in the management of the mills by his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Owen, whose projects for the regeneration of the social system of mankind have made his name, and that of the v. in which he first attempted to carry them out, notorious in the kingdom. In 1827 he ceased to have any connection with these works.

LANARKSHIRE, a large, wealthy, and important county in the W division of the Lowlands of Scotland. It is bounded by the cos. of Dumbarton and Stirling on the N; by Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles shires on the E; by Dumfries-shire on the S; and by Ayr and Renfrewshire on the W. It is situated between $55^{\circ} 18'$ and $55^{\circ} 56' N$ lat.; and

between $3^{\circ} 24'$ and $4^{\circ} 23' W$ long. The extreme length of the co., from SE to NW, is about 54 m. The greatest breadth in the centre is 33 m.; but at the extremities it becomes narrowed to little more than 10 m. It contains an area of 926 sq. m., or 471,278 Scots statute acres, equal to 584,800 Imperial acres. It is divided into three wards, or divisions, the Upper, Middle, and Lower wards; but formerly the co. was much more extensive, and there were only two divisions, called the Over and Nether wards of Clydesdale. Glasgow is, of course, the head-quarters of the circuit-justiciary and other courts, and the residence of the sheriff-depute, and two substitutes; but substitutes are also appointed over the Middle and Upper wards, and hold their courts at Hamilton and Lanark.

Physical features.] The Upper ward, which contains about three-fifths of the whole superficies, consists to a great extent of moorland pasture. Many of the hills are covered with verdure to the summit; but the general aspect of the district is sterile and uninviting. As the hills undulate towards the Middle ward of the co., their aspect is much softened, and the country presents every alternation of sylvan sweetness, with hill and dale, wood and wold, meadow and streamlet. Wheat has been grown in this ward, but it has been found that this grain has never paid the farmer except in highly propitious seasons. Oats are extensively cultivated, and barley. Potatoes are raised in large amount; and the turnip husbandry has been introduced with considerable success.—The Middle ward is much less mountainous than the Upper. Its surface is everywhere broken into inequalities, and throughout there is little level space except the valleys on each bank of the Clyde. The cultivated land of this ward is generally from 250 to 300 ft. above the level of the sea. Along the valley of the Clyde rich alluvial soils are met with upon a gravel bed. Within the present century the mosses in this district were computed to extend to more than 40,000 acres, or nearly one-third of the whole ward; but a considerable extent of these have now been brought under tillage. The most fertile portion of the Middle ward is that extending on each bank of the Clyde, stretching from Lanark to below the town of Hamilton. It is said that the far-famed orchard husbandry of Clydesdale was introduced into this district by the Romans, but whether or not this may be the case, the banks of this noble stream have long been celebrated for the fruits they bear; and, though this species of cultivation is not now so profitable as it used to be, it is still followed to a great extent. It is for its mineral wealth, however, that the Middle ward is most celebrated.—The Lower ward comprehends a fertile district, but the least interesting of the three so far as the external beauties of nature are concerned. It is, however, by far the most important, from possessing in the city of Glasgow that immense hive of population whose ingenuity and untiring industry has done so much to enrich the kingdom.—The Clyde—which, so far as the West of Scotland is concerned, may aptly be termed ‘the Father of Waters’—receives into its bosom all the rivers or streamlets of any note in this co. Among these are the Daer, the Duneaton, the Douglas, the Culter, the North and South Medwin; the Mouse, rising in Carnwath, which winds through the charming glen of Cartland-crag, and falls into the Clyde about a mile from the town of Lanark; the Nethan, which joins the Clyde at Clydesgrove; the Avon, which rises on the borders of Ayrshire, passes Hamilton, and completes its course by mingling with the Clyde at Hamilton-bridge; the South Calder, which rises in the bleak moorland district of Linlithgowshire, and passing Shotts falls into the

Clyde after a course of nearly 20 m.; the North Calder, which rises near Bertram-Shotts, and after watering Old Monkland, increases the Clyde at Dal-dowie; the Calder-water, or the Rotten-Calder, which rises in East Kilbride, and joins the Clyde at Turnwheel; and the classic Kelvin, which takes its rise in the parish of Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, and joins the Clyde opposite the village of Govan.—The co. is little celebrated for its lakes or lochs. The Crane-loch, situated in a wild and bleak district in the p. of Dunsyre, at an elevation of 800 ft. above the level of the adjacent streams, is about a mile in circumf. Bang-loch, situated between the town of Lanark and Hyndford-bridge, is a sheet of water of considerable length, but remarkably narrow. Bishop's-loch covers between 80 and 90 acres in the p. of Old Monkland. A lake or reservoir, formed by art for supplying the Monkland and the Forth and Clyde canals, is situated in the ps. of New Monkland and Shotts, and has a superficies of more than 300 acres.—The mountains of L. are all situated in the hilly range of the S division or Upper ward. The principal are the lofty Louthers, on the borders of Dumfries-shire, which have an average elevation of 2,450 ft. above the level of the sea, and whose highest peak towers to the height of 3,100 ft.; Culter-fell is 2,330 ft.; Tinto, 2,236 ft.; Cairntable, on the borders of Ayrshire, 1,630 ft.; Dolphinton-hill, 1,550 ft.; Dunsyre-hill 1,230 ft. Perhaps the highest inhabited land in Scotland is the mining village of Leadhills, in this co., which is 1,300 ft. above the level of the sea. The town of Lanark has an elevation of 656 ft. The Middle and Lower wards possess no elevated features of this kind, but are in general so open in their view towards the frith of Clyde, that from any portion of the rising ground varying from 150 to 200 ft. above the level of the sea, the spectator may descry on a clear day the serrated peaks of the isle of Arran, at a distance of 50 m.

Geology and Minerals.] Respectable as this district has now been rendered in an agricultural point of view, it is to its ample possession of the mineral treasures of coal, iron, and lead, that this shire owes its supremacy over all other districts in North Britain. In the Upper ward, the mountainous ranges are generally composed of graywacke, or trap-rock; indeed these constitute the principal formation of the extensive range of hills which runs from the confines of the co. of Ayr to the Pentlands. The lofty territory of Leadhills is perhaps the most ancient mining district in Scotland. Lead has been successfully worked here for several centuries; and besides rich veins of this mineral, gold and silver have been wrought here, particularly in the reign of James V. of Scotland, who employed miners from Germany in this service. Copper-ore has been found in this district in small quantity, and a vein of antimony is known to exist, but neither are sufficiently abundant to encourage the working on a large scale. Ironstone exists in most of the parishes of the Upper ward, but it has only been worked in those of Carluke and Carnwath. The black-band ironstone is found abundantly in Cambusnethan, and the Shotts company have furnaces constantly in operation. Old Monkland is also rich in this mineral treasure, and from it the extensive works around, including those of Carron, Clyde, Gartsherrie, and Calder are partly supplied. The vast extension of the engineering and machine-making trade of Glasgow and the west of Scotland during the last thirty years, but more particularly the introduction of railroads, have given an impetus to the iron manufacture in this co. which is scarcely credible. It is not easy to ascertain the aggregate amount of the mineral produce of L.; but as a proof of its rapid and great growth it may be stated that the Monkland district is known to turn out nearly 200,000 tons annually, while only a few years previous to 1800 it did not produce more than 4,000 tons. There are also extensive works at Govan, in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow.—Valuable, however, though the iron of Clydesdale may be, it derives its great value from a still more important subterranean treasure, viz. the coal-field of the same district, which forms the best part of that great field which crosses the N part of the kingdom from E to W, and stretching in Lanarkshire to the extent of 30 m. It has been reckoned that the coal-field of this co. contains 110 sq. m. and in the ordinary acceptance of the term the supply may be said to be exhaustless.—Limestone is found abundantly throughout the coal-district, and some of it is of excellent quality. Freestone of excellent quality is found throughout the co., and in all the coal districts, in distinct strata of red and white, and sometimes of a mixed colour. On the E side of the

Clyde the red sandstone predominates, while on the W and S the white is the standard.

Climate.] The wind in this co. is computed to blow about two-thirds of the year from the SW and W, over a vast ocean, where no land intervenes to prevent its coming to the coast saturated with the moisture of the vast Atlantic. The winds from the E blow less frequently, and the cold damps so prevalent on the E coast do not often arrive here. Intense frost is seldom of long continuance, and deep long-lying snow is rare.

Manufactures.] The rise and progress of the manufactures of L. belong so intimately to the history of Glasgow, that it is not necessary to treat of them at length here. From 1784, when the cotton-trade was introduced, after Arkwright's magnificent invention had become fully understood, and its practice was open to the whole country from the expiry of the patent, this co. was particularly qualified for entering into the new trade, first from its possession of an exhaustless supply of coal, and next from possessing sea-ports on the Clyde by means of which the merchants of Glasgow could hold communication with almost all the markets of the world. Wealth speedily flowed into the co.; old coal-mines were worked on improved principles with renewed spirit, and new ones opened; the iron-trade was called into existence; the superficies of the land, from the near presence of a wealthy commercial and manufacturing capital, grew in fertility and beauty; and thus L. received an impetus which has long since accorded her the first rank for pop., wealth, and importance among the counties of Scotland.

Population.] Of the total area of the co., the three wards contain the following proportions:

	Sq. m.	Scotch statute acres.
Lower ward,	78.75	40,075
Middle ward,	302.50	153,954
Upper ward,	544.75	277,246
	926	471,278

By the government censuses of 1811 and 1831, the pop. of the various wards, and the total for the co., was as follows:

	Pop. in 1811.	Town and v. pop. in 1831.	Rural pop. in 1831.	Total.
Lower ward,	122,501	208,736	8,100	216,836
Middle ward,	41,357	37,189	27,554	64,743
Upper ward,	28,868	17,121	18,090	33,211
	192,726	263,046	53,744	316,790

By the census of 1841, the pop. of the wards, and of the co., was as follows:

Lower ward,	300,593
Middle ward,	96,772
Upper ward,	36,894
	434,199

This pop. comprised 82,730 distinct families, including 211,666 males, and 222,533 females. The total pop. of the co. in 1851 was 530,169, being an increase of 95,970, as compared with the census of 1841. The larger portion of this total is, of course, attributable to the city of Glasgow, the increase on which alone amounts to 66,302. The excess of females over males is almost entirely confined to Glasgow, which is easily accounted for by the great numbers of female factory-workers and domestic servants who are drafted into it from all parts of Scotland as well as from Ireland. In 1801, the pop. of Lanarkshire was 146,699; in 1821, 244,387. From 1801 to 1811, the increase was 31 per cent.; from 1811 to 1821, 27 per cent.; from 1821 to 1831, 30 per cent.; from 1831 to 1841, 38 per cent.; and from 1841 to 1851, 24 per cent. The average for all Scotland in the last decennial period, was only 10 per cent. The annual

rate of increase per cent. in the 50 years from 1801 to 1851 was 2.59; that for all Scotland being only 1.16 per cent.

The county of L. returns one member to parliament, and had a constituency of 2,705 voters in 1832; of 4,001 in 1841; and 3,732 in 1848. Glasgow returns 2 members. The burghs of Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie, within the co., and Falkirk in Stirlingshire, and Linlithgow in the shire of that name, return one member; and Rutherglen in the Lower ward, is associated in a similar privilege with the burghs of Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew. Thus the co. is represented in parliament directly or indirectly by 5 members.—The annual value of assessed property in 1815 was £686,531; the land assessed to property tax in 1843 was £341,121; of mines, £58,308; and of all assessed property, £1,834,998. The number of registered paupers on the roll during the year ending 15th May 1847, was 17,264; that for all Scotland being 85,971.—The number of criminal offenders in 1836 was 401; in 1841, 513; in 1847, 796; in 1849, 750.

History. Originally L. was peopled by the ancient tribe of Britons called the *Damni*, and when the Romans withdrew from Britain Clydesdale was again left in the possession of this semi-barbarous tribe. By them was founded the kingdom of Strathclyde, which gradually extended until it included within its ample limits Liddesdale, Teviotdale, Dumfries-shire, Galloway, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, part of Peebles-shire, the western part of Stirlingshire, and the greater portion of Dumbartonshire, forming indeed a kingdom which embraced the greater part of Scotland south of the Forth, with the exception of ancient Lothian. After the formation of the Scottish kingdom, L. suffered more or less from the domestic conflicts between the kings and Gallovidian chiefs, or the wars of England; but continued to progress in rustic wealth. Its civilization was accelerated by the foundation of the bishopric of Glasgow, and the settlement in the district of several distinguished Flemings, from a family of which people were descended the once all-powerful Douglasses. Sir William Wallace's first exploit was that of driving the English out of the town of Lanark. In the reign of James II. the ambition of the Douglasses plunged the shire into the horrors of civil war. On the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven castle, her army assembled at Hamilton, and was defeated by the regent Murray at Langside, near Glasgow. The western counties were the chief scene of the devoted resistance of the Presbyterians to Episcopal tyranny, in which this co. had its full share. The revolution of 1688 brought more peaceful times, and the declaration of the prince of Orange was published at Glasgow before its publication in any other part of Scotland. In proportion, however, as L. favoured and supported the Revolution, it bitterly opposed the Union of 1707.

LANCARA (SAN-PEDRO-DE-), a parish of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Lugo, and partido of Sarría. Pop. 315. It has a parish church, and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of common linen and woollen fabrics.

LANCASHIRE, a co.-palatine on the W coast of England; bounded on the N by Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the E by Yorkshire; on the S by Cheshire, from which it is divided by the river Mersey; and on the W by the Irish sea. The dist. of Furness, a portion of the county at its NW extremity, is detached from the rest by a narrow part of Westmoreland, and by Morecambe bay. The co. extends from 53° 20' to 54° 25' N lat.; and from 2° 0' to 3° 15' W long. Its extreme length, including the district of Furness, is about 74 m.; extreme breadth, about 45 m.; circumf. 342 m.; square area 1,117,260 statute acres.

Aspect of the country. The surface of this co. is various in elevation; its features in some districts, especially towards the N, and all along the E border, are strongly marked. The disjoined portion of the co. called Furness partakes of the romantic, bold, and picturesque character of the adjacent counties. Conistone-fell, in this part of the co., rises to an elevation of 2,577 ft. above sea-level. The district of Lonsdale south of the Sands, contains land of a much less rugged description. The district of the Lune valley from Kirkby-Lonsdale is adorned by every

charm of picturesque landscape from Hornby, to Lancaster, and finely intersected by the Lune winding between wooded hills, and backed by the Yorkshire mountains of Ingleborough. The Fylde country, between the Lune and the Ribble, is chiefly a flat and fertile plain, interspersed with marsh-land and mosses. Seaward of the Lancaster and Preston canal, between Preston and Lancaster, and along the coast, the surface has the appearance in many places of having formerly been covered by the ocean; this is also observable in the district between the Ribble and the Mersey; and the whole of the district seaward of the Liverpool and Leeds, and the Douglas navigations, contains the traces of subterranean forest. That part of Ribblesdale where the river encompasses the town of Preston is very fine. Towards the NE part of the co., near Blackburn, Clitheroe, and Haslingden, the surface is rugged, and interspersed with numerous rivulets. Dividing the co. on the E from Yorkshire, and running northwards from Ashton-under-Lyne, near Manchester, to Hornby, is a ridge of hills called 'the Back bone of England,' which from its great elevation screens the co. from the severity of the E winds. Pendle-hill, near Clitheroe, one of the highest in the co., except those in Lonsdale north of the Sands, has an elevation of 1,805 ft. above sea-level; Boulsworth-hill, near Burnley, of 1,689 ft. Towards the SE the land is at some points considerably elevated. Rivington-moor, near Bolton, is 1,545 ft. above sea-level. Between Bolton and the southern border of L. are Chat-moss and Trafford-moss; and there are other extensive bogs, mosses, and moors in various parts, as at Rainford to the N of Prescot, and the moors near Bolton, Kearsley, and Edgworth, and Whitworth-moor near Rochdale. There are several districts called 'forests,' but they contain little wood; indeed, the face of the country in general is bare of trees, though the numerous hedge-rows give the whole country a green and well-clad aspect.

Rivers and coasts. The principal rivers of this co., viz. the Irwell, the Mersey, the Douglas, the Ribble, the Calder, the Wyre, and the Lune, noticed under their respective heads, all direct their course to the W, and fall into the Irish sea. The Irwell rises on the hills that form the boundaries between Lancashire and Yorkshire. Its first course is to Bury; it then bends to the W, and afterwards to the SE, to Manchester, where its waters are enlarged by two streams, and its course is again changed to the W, till it falls into the Mersey below Flixton. The Mersey rises on the borders of Cheshire and Derbyshire; and divides Cheshire and Lancashire, for a course of nearly 60 m., about 35 m. of which are navigable from Liverpool to the mouth of the Irwell. The Ribble rises in the Craven moors in Yorkshire. Its course is first S to Clitheroe; it afterwards declines to the W to Rochester, flows through the valley of Ribblesdale to Preston, and soon afterwards falls into the Irish sea by a very broad estuary. The Lune rises in the falls of Westmoreland; and flows through the valley of Lonsdale to Lancaster, where it becomes navigable. It also joins the sea by a very broad estuary. The Duddon, which divides the W side of Furness from Cumberland, at its junction with the sea forms a considerable bay at high water. The Crake, which runs nearly parallel to the Duddon, connects Thursten water with the sea at Leven sands.—The Mersey empties itself into a great estuary filled with banks, and crossed by a bar, over which at low tide there is but a foot or two of water; but the tides rise from 21 to 28 ft. The coast here is very flat, and in some places the sea is encroaching on it, particularly between the Ribble

and Morecambe bay. In the estuary of the Ribble there are numerous sand banks which are dry at low water, but on which the tide rises 6 faths. Morecambe bay is a large gulf, between the mainland of Lancashire and the peninsula of Furness. Off the extremity of this peninsula are several islands, the principal of which, called Walney, is 16 m. long and 1 m. broad. It is so low that it is frequently nearly inundated. It would appear that these islands were formerly connected with the mainland.

Lakes.] The lakes of this co. are situated in the northern district. Coniston lake, or Thurston water, extends from N to S about 7 m., with a breadth of from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $\frac{3}{4}$ m.—Winandermere belongs partly to Lancaster and partly to Westmoreland. It is 15 m. in length, and forms part of the line of boundaries of this co. Its average breadth is about 1 m.—Esthwaite lake is about 2 m. in length, by a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth.—Among the mountains are numerous small lakes called *tarns*, which do not deserve particular notice. Near Ormskirk is a sheet of water called Martin-mere, which in summer becomes nearly dry.

Artificial navigation.] The inland navigation of L. has been greatly promoted by the excavation of canals, forming part of that immense system of inland navigation by which the Irish sea and the German ocean are connected. The first completely artificial canal formed here, and indeed all but the first ever made in Britain, was the Sankey canal, which was begun in the middle of the 18th cent., merely by the deepening of the Sankey brook, but was soon changed into a proper canal, beginning in the Mersey near Warrington, and extending about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., along the Sankey brook valley, to St. Helen's near Prescot. But long previous to the making of this canal, different acts of parliament for rendering the rivers Irwell, Mersey, Weaver, Douglas, &c., artificially navigable, had been obtained, and these objects in great measure effected: the Irwell, particularly, had been rendered navigable as far as Manchester. The Douglas, also, was rendered navigable in 1727, by the proprietors of the rich coal-mines in the district round Wigan.—The Duke of Bridgewater's canal, begun soon after the Sankey canal, was completed in 1766. From the aqueduct across the Mersey, E. of Ashton, where it enters this co. from Cheshire, the Bridgewater canal runs N to Stretford, beyond which it branches off to the Leigh and Wigan canal on the one hand, and to Manchester on the other. That part of this canal which runs between Worsley and Manchester, formed the original design for the supply of Manchester with coals from the duke's collieries at Worsley. The Manchester branch joins the great line which runs N along the valley of the Roch, by Rochdale and Todmorden, to the Calder and Hobbie navigation. The junction of the Bridgewater canal with the Mersey, by means of locks, was completed in September 1838.—The Manchester and Salford junction canal, connecting the river Irwell with the Rochdale canal, and thus, by means of the existing navigations, the W coast at Liverpool with the E coast at Hull, was opened in October 1839.—Besides those already noticed, several other canals radiate from Manchester. The Ashton-under-Lyne and Oldham canal joins the Rochdale canal at Manchester, and after a short E course sends one branch off S to Stockport, and another N to the collieries at Hollinwood, and then runs to Duckinfield, near Ashton, where it is joined by the Huddersfield and Peak-forest canals. This canal is 12 m. in length, exclusive of its Stockport branch.—The Manchester, Bury, and Bolton canal, 15 m. in length, commences in the Mersey and Irwell navigation, at Manchester, and runs NW to Bolton with a branch to Bury.—Wigan may be held as the centre of the S district canals, though many unite at Manchester. Wigan is connected with Manchester by the Wigan and Leigh, and the Bridgewater canals; with Liverpool on the one hand, and with Chorley, Blackburn, Burnley, and Yorkshire, on the other, by the Leeds and Liverpool, and the Lancaster canals; and with Preston and the N canals, by that part of the Lancaster canal which runs from the Liverpool and Leeds canal to the river Ribble and the railroad crossing it by a viaduct to Preston.—The Liverpool and Leeds canal is one of the most extensive lines of inland artificial navigation in the empire. It was begun in 1770. It unites with the Aire and Calder navigation, and enters this co. from Yorkshire, at Foulbridge, near Colne, where its alt. above the Liverpool basin is about 435 ft., and where it passes through a tunnel about 1 m. long, and runs by Burnley and Blackburn, between which place and Wigan 11 m. of the Lancaster canal are incorporated with it. From Wigan to Liverpool its circuit is very tortuous, running first NW to the Douglas navigation, then passing round to the N of Ormskirk, and S to Aintree, near which its course is changed from SE to NW, and again to SW and SE. It proceeds by Forde and Bootle to Liverpool. The length of this canal, exclusive of branches, but including the 11 m. of the Lancaster canal, is nearly 180 m.; for 30 m. of which from Liverpool to Wigan, the country is so level that there is not a single lock in its course.—The Lancaster canal from Preston runs N in a circuitous course by Garstang, where it crosses the

Wyre, by an aqueduct, to the vicinity of Eifel, at which place it sends off a branch to the Lancaster dock basin in the Lune estuary. It then proceeds to Lancaster, where it crosses the Lune by an aqueduct of 5 arches of 70 ft. span each, and 40 ft. high. Thence it runs into the Lancaster and Kendal canal. Between Preston and Kendal, a distance of 55 m., there is not a single lock on the line.—In the district of Furness, from Ulverston to the Leven, there is a short canal with a capacious basin formed in 1795.

Geology, minerals, &c.] The tract of mountainous moorland which separates Lancashire and Yorkshire, is chiefly composed of millstone-grit and hard freestone formations. As we approach the northern mountains of the co. which divide it from Westmoreland and Cumberland, transition limestone and slate prevail. The great coal-field of South L. to which the co. owes its pre-eminence in manufacture, occupies an extensive but irregular tract between the Mersey and the Ribble; its outline stretching SW from Colne, at its NE extremity, nearly in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, to its junction with the Lancaster canal, whence it continues its SW sweep till it reaches a point between Wigan and Ormskirk. Thence it spreads W and S through the districts to the S of Ormskirk, and around St. Helen's and Prescot, its S outline being nearly coincident with the line of the Liverpool and Manchester railway as far as Manchester, whence it curves S by Stockport, while its E limit nearly coincides with the E boundary of the co., as the high land dividing it from Yorkshire consists of millstone-grit which crops out from beneath the coal-measure. The millstone-grit also rises to the E of Chorley and Wigan. To the NE of Lancaster the coal again crops out from beneath the superincumbent grit into a small coal-measure extending from near Hornby to the E of Inglet in Yorkshire. There are upwards of 100 coal-pits in the great southern coal-field, principally in the vicinity of Prescot and St. Helen's, Wigan, Newton, Bolton, Oldham, Blackburn, and Burnley. The millstone-grit occupies all the space to the E of a line running N and S from Hornby to Preston, with the exception of the upper part of the valleys of the Ribble and the Hodder, where the carboniferous or mountain limestone of Cumberland and Derby are superincumbent. To the W of this line from Lancaster to Preston, and along the W skirt of the southern coal-field throughout the whole co., is the new red sandstone in which occurs the great deposit of rock salt. This, which is the uppermost geological formation in L., and occupies an immense area stretching S through Cheshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, &c., includes the S boundary of L. along the valley of the Mersey to Liverpool, whence it runs N nearly in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool, Douglas, and Lancaster, navigations, to Lancaster, and is skirted seaward by the subterranean forest already noticed, including the clays, marls, and peat-mosses of the Fylde district, all of which now cover the new red sandstone. The mountainous district of Furness is chiefly occupied westwards by carboniferous limestone, and eastwards by greywacke and culm. Copper is worked in High Furness, in the mines of Coniston and Muckle-gill. Other minerals obtained in this co. are lead at Anglezarke near Chorley; ironstone in the same vicinity; flint and grey slates at Holland near Wigan, and blue slate in the hills near Hawkshead. Scythe-stones are obtained near Rainford. Coal, however, is the great staple Lancashire mineral. From a paper read at a meeting of the British Association, it appears that the coal-fields of L. cover a space of nearly 400 sq. m. Some idea of the quantity consumed may be formed from the fact stated by Mr. Heywood, that in 1836 the quantity of coal received in Manchester amounted to 913,991 tons, the value of which would be nearly £500,000.

Soils.] Mr. Garnett states that this co. may be agriculturally divided into three parts—the southern, the middle, and the northern. The southern division is that which lies between the river Mersey, which forms the S boundary of the co., and the Ribble, which runs by Preston. The middle division is the tract between the Ribble and the river Lune, which flows by Lancaster, and contains that peculiar district known as the Fylde. The northern division includes the land between the river Lune to the northern boundary which separates Lancashire from Westmoreland and Cumberland. These divisions differ essentially from each other in the character of the soil, the climate, and the people; and represent more accurately the great natural features of the county than either the ancient boundaries of the hundreds or the parliamentary divisions. There are striking differences between the southern division and the two northern divisions, in geology, in the nature of the soil, and the character and habits of the people, which together exercise a very important influence on the farming of the co. The southern division is by far the most extensive of the three, and its wealth and position render it the most important; but its farming is the worst. Mr. Garnett thinks that apart from other causes the low state of

agriculture in the great seat of manufacturing industry is to be accounted for by the fact that manufacturers offer greater inducements to the more energetic than farming. The climate and the soil are impediments not to be overcome by the occupier of land unassisted by the owners, and the landed proprietors of L. have not been forward in the race of improvement. Even in the middle and northern divisions, where the soil is more friable, and in the Fylde, where it partakes more of the alluvial and peaty character, without draining the land is comparatively unprofitable. The soil of L. is generally held by large proprietors whose families have long inherited their estates, which of course are entangled by all the network of settlements and entails. From them, therefore little improvement is to be expected. And the men who have grown rich in the great marts of industry and commerce, in Manchester and Liverpool, when they seek permanent investments in land usually go S., where they find a more genial climate, a more fertile soil, a higher class of farmers, and farming, than Lancashire affords. Still some land-owners have set an example of energetic improvement. The area of the co. comprises 1,117,260 acres of land, of which 350,000 are in tillage, 450,000 in pasture, and the remainder in woodlands, moors, and mosses. It is estimated that about one-fourth of the pop., or 416,763, are engaged in the cultivation of the land. Small portions of limestone soil are scattered over the co., especially in the northern district. —Chat moss, in the S division of the co., traversed by the Liverpool and Manchester railway, is 5 m. long, and 3 m. broad; and has a depth, in some places, of 34 ft. There are other extensive tracts of moss in the S division of the co., as White moss near Middleton, Rainford and Kirby moss between Knowsley and Ormskirk, Halsall moss near Southport, Rufford moss, &c.; “and as these are in every instance either traversed by railways, or in the close vicinity of canals, they possess facilities for improvement unknown to many other districts of the country in which moss land has been profitably cultivated. In the N division of the co. there are also extensive tracts of moss. The most valuable of these are in the Fylde, to the N of the Wyre, and are estimated by Mr. Garnett to extend to 20,000 acres altogether. Besides the advantage of locality which the moss lands of this co. possess, they have generally either beneath their surface or in their immediate vicinity, beds of rich calcareous marl, by the application of which, in conjunction with drainage, they can be converted from worthless and unwholesome wastes into rich and productive lands.”

Agricultural produce. About one-fourth part of L. has been brought into cultivation. The immense demand for grass and hay for the support of horses, cows, and sheep, has prevented the extension of tillage. Wheat, oats, barley, beans, and potatoes, are cultivated; and less extensive crops are raised of rye, pease, tares, turnips, carrots, lucerne, and cabbages. The average produce of oats per acre is 45 bushels; of wheat, 25; of barley, 35. L. is celebrated for its horticulture, and meetings are frequently held at which specimens of the finest fruits and flowers are exhibited. Vegetables are cultivated to a great extent in the vicinity of the large towns; and fruit-trees are numerous in similar situations.

The horses of L. are generally good both for the team and the saddle. There is a breed of cattle peculiar to L., known by the name of the ‘Lancashire long horns,’ which is much more in demand in the midland cos. than in L. itself. The prime stock of this breed is kept in the Fylde. For the dairy, the Huddersfield, Derbyshire improved, Yorkshire red, and Suffolk poll cows, are in most repute. The original

L. breed of oxen was highly celebrated, till the Leicesters, a kindred stock, rose into repute. A considerable quantity of cheese very similar to that of Cheshire is made in this co. A fine breed of sheep is peculiar to the mountainous districts about Walton and Silverdale; but the New Leicester and South Down breeds, as well as the black-faced Scotch and Welsh, are kept chiefly in the N parts of the co., being turned out to the hills in summer, and brought into enclosed pastures during winter. Furness-fells afford food for upwards of 50,000 sheep during summer. Hogs are fed to a considerable extent. —“The wages of labour throughout L. will be reckoned high as compared with southern cos. In South L. 12s. to 15s. a-week is the usual rate for Englishmen, and 9s. a-week for Irishmen. In that district native labour is so scarce that the farmers declare they could not get on at all without the aid of the Irish. Cottage-rents are from £3 to £5 a-year, according to accommodation. In the Fylde, labourers’ wages are lower, 9s. and 10s. a-week being common. To the N and E of the Fylde, wages are higher, 12s. and 14s. a-week being the present rate. Women are seldom employed in the fields at hoeing or other light work, there being better payment for them in-doors at the factories. It is necessary, therefore, to employ men in this co. at many operations for which women or boys are found competent in other districts, and this makes the manual labour on the turnip-crop nearly double the cost in L., as compared with such cos. Fuel is abundant and cheap.” —“The rent of land,” says the same authority, the ‘Times’ commissioner’ in 1850, “within 6 m. of Liverpool, ranges from 40s. to £4 per statute acre, according to quality, condition, and situation. Within the same distance of Manchester similar land lets at the same rent. Beyond that distance the rent varies from 20s. to 30s. per acre for the unimproved farms; but where drainage, buildings, and other improvements have been effected by the landlord, it ranges from 30s. to 40s. This is for land suited to the culture of green crops and wheat, and from which the whole produce may be sent to market. Besides the rent the tenant has to pay the rates, which, including tithe, land tax, highway rate, poor rate, and church rate, will vary from 10s. to 12s. 6d. an acre. The rent of the cold clay soils is much lower. Within the last 20 years, on many of the larger estates there has been little or no change in the rent. Farms are seldom let by tender, and except when there is a change of tenancy the farmer is usually left undisturbed. For small farms, however, there is great competition. Farms vary in size from 20 to 160 acres; the great majority are under 100 acres, and very few exceed 200 acres. There is no custom in the country which secures to the tenant any compensation for unexhausted improvement.”

Climate. This co. is remarkable for its humidity. Perhaps a greater quantity of rain falls here than in any other co. in Britain; and the atmosphere, even when no rain falls, is often cold and damp. Mr. Garnett estimates the annual fall at about 40 inches; whereas in Middlesex it seldom exceeds 20 or 21. At Townley, near Burnley, it has been found by experiment, that 42 inches of rain at a medium fall annually; at Manchester, 33 in. A register kept at Liverpool between 1784 and 1792, indicated the smallest quantity of rain at 24½ in.; and the greatest at 54½ in. The humidity of the atmosphere is partly owing to the vicinity of the sea, and the lofty range of hills in the E part of the co. The winds which prevail most are the S, SW, and NE. The temp. of summer is generally low; and in many places the spring is very backward, especially in the N and E parts. The meadow and pasture-grounds are much

benefited by the moistness of the climate, but it is found particularly injurious to the arable lands.

Roads.] Many of the roads in L. are now superseded by its numerous railways; the principal, however, are the following.—The Liverpool road enters the co. at Warrington, and runs by Prescott to Liverpool, whence the Preston road runs by Ormskirk to Preston, where it meets with the road to Wigan and Warrington, and to Bolton and Manchester, to Blackburn, Haslingden, Burnley, and Colne, Whalley, and Clitheroe, the road by Kirkham to Poulton, &c., and the road by Garstang to Lancaster, whence branches quit the co. for Westmoreland, &c., by Hornby, Kirkby-Lonsdale, and Burton. From Manchester numerous roads radiate,—to Liverpool by Warrington, to London by Stretford, to Congleton by Didsbury, to Stockport, Chapel-en-le-Grave, &c., to Sheffield, to Huddersfield by Oldham, to Halifax, Leeds, &c., by Rochdale and Todmorden, besides others to Bury and Haslingden, to Bolton, Leigh, Wigan, &c. There are numerous other roads communicating with these, and between the various towns and villages throughout this and the neighbouring cos. The highway returns for three years ending 1814, show an average total expenditure of £74,248 on 739 m. of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 2,977 m. of all other highways used for wheeled carriages, in this co. The returns of turnpike trusts for 1839 show an expenditure of £73,870 on 3,523 m. of road.

Railways.] Sustained, nay immensely promoted, as the manufacturing and commercial growth of L. has been by the numerous canals which thread their arterial course throughout its various and important districts, it is now more lavishly traversed, more completely organized, by the higher and still more vital powers and mechanism of railway transit. Numerous interconnections of these nerve-like conductors now connect the great centres of its vast constructive energies with each other, and with the various mercantile reservoirs into which the fruits of its industry are poured. Indeed this district was the field on which the great modern experiment of locomotive power and speed was tested,—the great centre whence the iron nerves of social and commercial life and intercourse were shot throughout the country.—The Liverpool and Manchester railway, formed under acts obtained in 1826 and following years, is 31 m. long, and was opened throughout on 15th September 1825. Under an act obtained in 1825, a railroad was made from Bolton to Leigh for the purpose of connecting the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, with the branch canal from Wigan, connecting the Leeds and Liverpool canal with the duke of Bridgewater's canal at Leigh. On the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, this line was extended to Kenyon, where it joins the Manchester and Liverpool. At the Bolton terminus it is now joined by the Manchester and Bolton railway, opened 29th May 1838. This latter railway, 10 m. in length, runs from Bolton by Salford to Irwell-street, Manchester. The Runcorn-gap and St. Helen's, another affluent of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, was formed under an act passed in 1836. The town of St. Helen's is connected with this line. A connecting link between the Liverpool and Manchester, and the Grand Junction railways, running N. from Warrington to two points on the Liverpool and Manchester line, near Newton, a distance of 4½ m., was formed under acts passed in 1829 and 1830. The Newton and Wigan line, uniting with the Liverpool and Manchester at Parkside near Newton, and joining the Wigan and Preston, or North Union, at Wigan, was formed under an act passed in 1830.

The Manchester and Leeds line, the most important link of railway communication across the island, from Liverpool to Hull, was opened throughout on 8th March 1841. The length of the line to Normanton is 50½ m., with 10 m. additional to Leeds.—The Manchester and Birmingham railway, for which acts were passed in 1837 and 1839, passes by Stockport to Crewe, 38½ m. from Manchester, where it joins the Grand Junction. The Manchester and Sheffield railway joins the Manchester and Birmingham railway at Manchester. The act for the formation of this railway was passed in 1837.—Preston is now another great railway centre in this co. The principal lines radiating from it are the Preston and Wigan now the North Union, united with the Liverpool and Manchester line by the Wigan branch near Newton; the Preston and Wyre; the Preston and Lancaster Junction; the Preston and Bolton; and the Preston and Todmorden. The Preston and Wigan railway was formed under an act passed in 1831. The Preston and Bolton railway, for the formation of which acts were obtained in 1837 and 1838, was originally intended to have run direct from Preston; but as carried into execution, it commences on the North Union railway at Euxton, and runs by Chorley to Bolton, where it joins the Manchester and Bolton. The Preston and Wyre railway and harbour company was incorporated for the purpose of facilitating the general traffic of Preston, by connecting it with a safe and commodious harbour at the mouth of the Wyre. The act for the formation of this railway was obtained in 1835, and it was opened for traffic on 16th July 1840. The Preston and Longridge railway, opened on 1st May 1840, was formed under an act obtained in 1836. The Preston and Lancaster Junction is a continuation of the North Union, from Preston, by Garstang, to Lancaster. It was formed under an act obtained in 1837.—By the opening of the East Lancashire railway from Liverpool to Preston, and from Burnley to Colne, and by the completion of the Manchester and Huddersfield railway by the London and North-western railway company from Staleybridge to Huddersfield, two entire lines are completed from Liverpool to Leeds, competing with the Lancashire and

Yorkshire railway, which, in conjunction with the London and North-western and Midland railways, had heretofore conducted the whole of the traffic between those places.—By the opening of the Leeds and Thirsk railway, from the former town to Wetherby, a competing line is completed for the traffic from Thirsk, the Newcastle coal-field, and the north of England, to Leeds and the manufacturing districts round Manchester, shortening the distance very considerably.—The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway company have opened their line for public traffic from Sheffield, by Worksop and Gainsborough, to Glandford-Brigg and Lincoln; thus conferring the advantages of railway communication upon a large part of Lincolnshire heretofore devoid of it, and completing as an integral communication in their own hands another route distinct from those heretofore existing from Manchester and Sheffield, and the important districts surrounding those places to the E. coast of England and the Humber, at the ports of Great Grimsby and New Holland, opposite to Hull. By the opening of the North Staffordshire railway from Macclesfield to Uttoxeter, and of the Midland railway from Burton to the Leicester and Swannington railway, a more direct line is afforded from Manchester and the manufacturing districts bordering the North Staffordshire railway, to Derby and the counties of Nottingham and Norfolk, &c. From Lancaster railway communication is prolonged to the north by Westmoreland, Carlisle, Lockerby, Beattock, Lanark, Hamilton, and Glasgow, with a branch to Edinburgh.

Commerce and manufactures.] Liverpool is the grand emporium not only for the foreign commerce of L., but also of the cos. of Stafford, Warwick, and York, and of the western districts in general. The exports are chiefly the manufactures of these cos.; and the imports, American, West Indian, Russian, and other foreign and colonial produce. The extent of the trade thus carried on in L., as well as of the traffic coastwise, may be gathered from the various statistical details presented under the several articles LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, PRESTON, and FLEETWOOD. The trade of the smaller ports of Lancaster, Ulverstone, and Preston, is chiefly coasting.—As a manufacturing co., more than a merely commercial, L. is pre-eminently distinguished throughout the world. It appears to have been the earliest seat, and it is now the great centre, of the cotton manufacture. It was the nursery in which the greater number of the important improvements in the cotton manufacture were fostered; and those towns in which the operations of this vast manufacture have been carried on, have assumed altogether a new character and appearance within the last half century. Manchester is the great centre of the cotton trade. The value of the cotton goods produced in this city is at least equal to two-thirds of the total value of all the cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain. Ashton, Bolton, Bury, Blackburn, Stockport, Wigan, Preston, and the manufacturing villages surrounding these towns, are all engaged in the same great branch of trade. In 1838, besides 62 not at work, there were 2,003 cotton mills at work in L., employing 68,717 males, and 81,052 females. In the movement of these mills, steam-engines to the extent of 29,566 horse-power, and water to the extent of 3,429 horse-power, were employed. The total number of hands employed in the cotton factories of this co. in March 1847 was 201,573, of whom 111,803 were females. The woollen manufacture is next in importance to that of cotton in L. In 1838 there were 101 woollen mills, employing 3,086 males and 1,861 females, within this co.; besides which, there were 12 worsted mills, employing 924 hands. The total number of hands employed in 1847 in the woollen manufactories, was 7,971, and 340 in the worsted mills. Next in importance is the silk manufacture. In 1838 there were 31 mills, employing 5,591 hands. The number of hands employed in the silk manufactories of the co. in 1847 was 8,367. There were 16 flax manufactories in the co. in 1838, employing 2,881 hands. In 1847, the number of hands employed in the flax factories was 2,541. A large number of hand-loom weavers are employed in the cotton as well as in the silk and mixed manufacture. In Manchester and its vicinity alone their

number is estimated at 8,000 to 10,000.—Calico printing and bleaching establishments of great extent are carried on at Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Acreington, &c. There are also considerable manufactories of hats in these and other towns, besides numerous manufactories of pins, glass, earthenware, paper, chemical substances, &c. Liverpool is celebrated for watches and watch-tools. Iron works are numerous in the northern district; and Lancaster is noted for upholstery and mahogany furniture.

Population.] The pop. of this co. has increased in an extraordinary ratio since the introduction of manufactures:—

The population,	in 1790, was	166,200
	in 1750, " " " "	297,400
	in 1801, " " " "	672,781
	in 1811, " " " "	828,309
	in 1821, " " " "	1,336,854
	in 1831, " " " "	1,500,000
	in 1841, " " " "	1,667,054
	in 1851, " " " "	2,063,913

The rate of increase per cent. from 1841 to 1851 was 22 per cent.; from 1831 to 1841 it was 25 per cent.; from 1821 to 1831, 28 per cent. The increase per cent. in the 50 years from 1801 to 1851 was 201·36; and the annual rate of increase, 2·23 per cent. The number of families in L. engaged in agriculture, in 1821, was 22,743; in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 152,271. In 1831, out of 260,025 families, 24,696 were chiefly engaged in agriculture, and 173,693 in trade, &c. The pop. of 1841 was thus classified as to occupations:—

Farmers and graziers,	16,691
Agricultural labourers,	30,237
Total agriculture,	46,928
Trade, &c., occupation specified,	640,047
Ditto, not specified,	2,582
Total trade, &c.,	642,629
Total employed,	696,557
Persons of independent means,	33,207
Almspeople, pensioners, paupers, and beggars,	12,340
Other persons, not described,	4,945
Residue, including women and children,	923,005
Total,	1,667,054

The decimal proportions might be stated as follows:—

Trade, &c.,	39 per cent.
Agriculture,	28 " "
Independent,	2 " "
Residue,	56·2 " "
	100

It is a fact worthy of notice that the proportion of the pop. employed is greater in Lancashire than in any other county of England. There is nearly 41·7 per cent. of the whole pop. of this county employed; and it may well deserve the epithet so often applied to it, of 'the hive of industry.' The proportion of females appears to have always exceeded that of males: thus,

In 1811 there were	334,004 males, and	424,205 females.
1821	512,746	540,383
1831	650,389	686,465
1841	814,847	852,207
1851	1,005,627	1,058,286

There are about 400,000 Irish, and their immediate descendants, in the co.—In agricultural Wilts, the average age at death is 35 years 4 months; in manufacturing L. it is only 22 years 10 months. In former times L. supplied a large contingent of fine soldiers to the army. It furnished the strength of the army which fought at Flodden. Cromwell pronounced his L. regiment the finest troops ever seen on a battle-field; and till recently the Guards were recruited from that co. A party of ten years' experience in the recruiting service told Dr. Playfair that where he used to obtain 10 recruits, he could now only obtain one, and that one was often rejected;

and official documents prove that 28 per cent. of recruits sent from Manchester to the staff-surgeon of Liverpool have been rejected as unfit for service, being too thin, unable to stand straight, and narrow-chested. Medical testimony has accounted for this physical deterioration by ascribing it to empirical preparations of opium almost universally administered to infants in the manufacturing districts, which stunt growth and undermine the constitution. All the druggists in L. have deposited to the enormous consumption of opium.

Franchise, &c.] The northern division of the co., comprehending the hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland, and Blackburn, returns 2 members to parliament; the southern division, comprehending the hundreds of Salford and West Derby, also returns 2 members. The number of electors registered for 1837 and 1846 was as under:—

	N. division.		S. division.	
	1837.	1846.	1837.	1846.
Freeholders,	5,088	6,963	11,581	16,064
Leaseholders,	403	507	2,424	3,330
Copyholders,	903	1,040	3,662	4,492
Occupiers,	3,256	3,194	3,140	3,497
Trustees,	39	13	3	50
Mortgagees,	2	3	3	4
Others,		126		214
Total,	9,692	11,846	17,754	23,589

Besides the county-members, the boroughs of Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Bolton, Wigan, Preston, Blackburn, and Lancaster, return each 2 members; and those of Warrington, Salford, Ashton, Rochdale, Bury, and Clitheroe, each 1 member.

L. is included in the northern circuit. The division of the co. into two parts for judicial purposes, made by order in council in 1835, coincides with that for parliamentary representation; and the assizes, which were formerly held at Lancaster for the whole co., are now held at Lancaster for the N. and at Liverpool for the S. division. The quarter-sessions are held at Lancaster; and by successive adjournments at Preston, Salford, and Liverpool. The co. has a court of common pleas. It is held at Lancaster every assize; and has jurisdiction over all real actions for lands, in all actions against corporations within the co., and over all personal actions when the defendant resides in L. The county-jail at Lancaster is a magnificent pile, known as 'Lancaster castle'; it comprises within its area the county and the duchy courts, and a jail for crown prisoners and debtors. See LANCASTER. There is a county house of correction at Preston.

The county-rates are not recorded till 1815, when the assessment on the £ in pence and decimal parts was 3·9; that of 1834 was 3s. It appears that, in a list of six northern manufacturing counties, L. ranks highest in crime, being 1·18, while the average is 1·08 per cent. of the pop. According to the criminal returns for 1838, the total number of offenders in this county was 2,585; in 1847 it was 3,456. The six hundreds of L. are subdivided into 95 parishes, containing 1 county-town, Lancaster; 4 principal ports, Liverpool, Fleetwood, Lancaster, and Preston; and 14 boroughs and market-towns, viz., Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, Warrington, and Wigan; and 17 other market-towns, viz., Burnley, Carnel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Hawkshead, Haslingden, Hornby, Kirkham, Leigh, Middleton, Ormskirk, Poulton, Prescott, Todmorden, and Ulverston. The inhabited houses in 1831 were 228,130; in 1841, 298,184; in 1851, 356,436.

The total amount of assessed property, in 1815, was £3,087,774. In 1829, a new valuation of the

whole co. was made, according to the provisions of the 55th Geo. III., which returned the amount of property, liable to the county rate, at £4,214,634 per annum. The amount of real property (including tithes) assessed to the income tax in 1843, was £7,756,228, or an increase equal to 150 per cent. on that of 1815, while the average increase of property throughout the whole country, within the same period, did not exceed 65 per cent. Of this income, however, the item of railways amounted to £593,515, and represents a capital much of which is not situated within the co. itself. Mr. H. Ashworth, in a paper read before the British Association, estimated the assessment value of property in L., in 1692 and 1841, as follows:

	Value in 1692.	Value in 1841.	Increase per cent.
Lonsdale,	£8,500	£301,987	3,500
Amounderness,	10,288	364,454	3,500
Leyland,	5,774	199,868	3,500
Blackburn,	11,131	497,541	4,400
Salford,	25,907	2,703,292	10,400
West Derby,	35,642	2,124,925	5,900
	£97,242	£6,192,667	6,300

It will be seen from this table, that in the course of 150 years the annual assessed value of the three hundreds which are principally engaged in agriculture,—Lonsdale, Amounderness, and Leyland,—had increased 35 fold, or 3,500 per cent.; while the other three hundreds into which this co. is divided, had increased in value 7,000 per cent., which was double the increase that had taken place in the agricultural portion of the county. In many of the separate towns and townships the increase was still more remarkable. Manufacturing industry had not only promoted the prosperity of the places in which it was developed, but had extended its benefits to the whole surrounding district, raising the rental of mere land in some instances 1,500, and in others 3,000 per cent.

Duchy and palatinate. Lancashire was originally an Honour, or one of the superior class of seigniories, on which inferior lordships and manors depended, by performance of certain customs and services. As an Honour it was bestowed at the Conquest on Roger de Poitou. This nobleman having forfeited it, Stephen gave it to his son William, and till the time of Henry III. it was held by several eminent personages. Henry III. made his second son, Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, and conferred on him the honour and estates. By Edward III. the title of duke was conferred on a descendant of the earl, and the county was raised to a palatinate, in favour of his son, John of Gaunt, to whom the dukedom had been transferred on his marriage with the heiress of the first duke. Through Henry of Bolingbroke this duchy and the estates passed to the Crown. By act of parliament they were annexed to the Crown, in the persons of Edward IV. and his heirs, for ever. Henry VIII. added many estates of dissolved monasteries to the duchy, the revenue of which, however, was sadly curtailed by leases granted by succeeding monarchs. The duchy of L. includes the co. palatine and many estates in other counties of England. The rents leviable from these, in 1838, were as follow:

	Rents.
County of Berks,	£1 2 8
Buckingham,	72 1 0
Counties of Derby and Warwick,	1,541 3 8
County of Essex,	143 16 11
Glamorgan,	56 3 3
Gloucester,	1 0 0
Hants,	78 0 0
Hertford,	3 8 4
County palatine of Lancaster and county of Chester,	2,456 6 4
County of Leicester,	227 12 2
Lincoln,	1,261 2 9
Middlesex,	4,593 11 6
Monmouth,	395 17 9
Norfolk,	2,027 14 9
Northampton,	890 18 0
Stafford,	4,852 4 0
Sussex,	5 0 6
Wilt,	0 14 4
Counties of York and Nottingham,	4,523 4 6
	£22,935 2 8

The income in 1840 was about £34,704, and the expenditure £30,346, leaving a balance of only £4,358 in the hands of the

receiver-general. In 1848, the total income was £38,035; the expenses of management, £17,754. The duchy has a court of chancery, held at Westminster, in which appeals may be heard from the chancery-court of the co. palatine, with a further right of appeal to the sovereign in parliament. It has cognizance of all questions of equity affecting the duchy and co. palatine. The officers of this court are the chancellor of the duchy, vice-chancellor, registrar, examiner, and chief clerk; with seal-keeper, clerks in court, messenger, attorney-general, and two Queen's counsel. It sits twice a-year at Lancaster, and twice at Preston; and has concurrent jurisdiction in matters of equity with the high court of chancery and the court of exchequer; except when the subject of the suits and the residences of the litigants are both within the co., when it has exclusive jurisdiction. The chief judge in the county is the vice-chancellor: the chancellor sits at Westminster.

History. This county was inhabited under the Romans by the *Selantii*, a tribe of the Brigantes, and was included in the province of *Maxima Caesariensis*. It was the scene of various conflicts between the Britons and Saxons in the 6th cent. The S district was finally conquered by Ella, who incorporated it with his kingdom of Deira; but long after the Saxon invasion the N district continued to form a part of Cumbria. In Edward the Confessor's reign L., according to Sir Francis Palgrave, was divided between Leofric, Earl of Coventry, and the Scottish prince, who governed Cumbria, the former possessing all the county to the S, and the latter all to the N of the river Ribbles. In 1043, Manchester became the head-quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax, having previously repelled several attempts which the royalists had made to get possession of it. Lancaster was alternately in the hands of both parties. A sanguinary battle was fought at Preston on the 17th of July, 1648, between the Scots, under the Duke of Hamilton, and the parliamentary army under Cromwell, when the former were routed with great slaughter. At Wigan, in 1651, the forces of the Earl of Derby were routed by Colonel Lilburne, and the earl himself, soon after, was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Bolton. The troops of the Pretender, in 1713, took up their quarters at Preston. The army of the young Pretender, in 1745, traversed the county both on their advance and on their retreat.

LANCASTER, a parish, borough, and port, the cap. of the co. palatine of Lancashire. The parish contains, in the hundred of Lonsdale, the chapels of Caton, Gressingham, Overton, Poulton, and Over-Wyersdale, and the townships of Aldcliffe, Ashton-with-Stodday, Bure, Bulk, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, Middleton, Quern-moor, Scotforth, Skerton, Thurnham, and Torrisholme; and, in the hundred of Amounderness, the townships of Fulwood, Myerscough, and Preesall-with-Blackinsall, and the chapels of Bleasdale, and Stalmin-with-Stanall. It has an area of 73,732 acres. Pop. in 1801, 17,153; in 1831, 22,294; in 1851, 26,458. It is intersected by the Lune, the canal from Preston to Kendal, the Preston, Lancaster, and Carlisle railway, and the Skipton and Lancaster branch of the Great North-Western. The township is situated on the S bank of the Lune, and contains most part of the town. The river, after passing southwards under the canal aqueduct, between the townships of Bulk and Skerton, and running in the same direction to the town, suddenly changes its course to the W, and opens, by successive sweeps, through its wide but shallow estuary, into Lancaster bay. It has now a depth of water up to the town of 14 ft. 10 in., and of 26 ft. at Glasson dock, at high water. The town stands in a highly picturesque situation on the acclivity of a bold eminence, the summit of which is crowned with the bastions of the castle, and the lofty tower of St. Mary's church. It contains many handsome houses, chiefly of freestone. Some of the more modern streets and squares are spacious and handsome, and the outskirts of the town are adorned with a number of elegant villas. Over the river, leading to the suburb of Skerton, is a handsome stone-bridge of 5 arches. The public buildings are numerous, and there are public baths, a theatre, and assembly-rooms. The parish-church is an ancient structure, in the florid style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel. The county lunatic asylum, on Lancaster moor, is a handsome stone edifice, accommodating between 500 and 600 patients, with a chapel attached. The principal buildings connected with the municipal affairs or govern-

ment are the town-hall and castle. The town-hall, erected in 1781, is a handsome building. The magnificent pile known as L. castle, comprises within its area the duchy and county courts, a house for the governor, and a jail for crown-prisoners and debtors. The prison is capable of accommodating in all cases 495 prisoners. This castle, which has served as a county-prison and seat for the administration of justice ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has received many important alterations, which now render it one of the most complete establishments in the empire. The estimated expense of these improvements was upwards of £140,000; and it is said to be capable of containing nearly £5,000 men.—Besides upholstery and furniture, for which L. has long been noted, cotton and silk are the chief articles of manufacture. Ship and boat building are carried on, though not to so great an extent as formerly. Sail-cloth, cordage, &c., are manufactured. The trade of the port is now chiefly coastwise. A considerable foreign trade, especially with the West Indies, was possessed by L. till transferred to Liverpool. But though the West India trade has been on the decline, the American and Russian are still considerable. The gross receipt of customs duty, in 1837, amounted to £40,031; in 1849, to £30,736. The number of coasting-vessels which entered the port in 1832 was 547 = 32,549 tons; in 1850, 1,235 = 57,142 tons. This trade is carried on principally to the N of Holyhead, and S of the Mull of Galloway. The number of vessels registered at the port in December 1850 was 92 = 6,221 tons. The principal exports are mahogany furniture, saddlery, shoes, cottons, woollens, soap, candles, and provisions. The trade of L. has been much impeded by the shoals in the Lune estuary, which rendered it extremely difficult for vessels of 250 tons to approach the town, but a dock was formed at Glasson, about 5 m. below the town, goods being brought up to the old and new quays in lighters; a cut was also made from Glasson to the Lancaster canal; and the channel of the river itself has been much deepened up to the town.—The assizes for the N division of the co. are held at L. Under the new municipal act, the borough is divided into 3 wards, and governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. The revenues of the corporation, in 1839, arising chiefly from rents, tolls, and dues, amounted to £1,885; in 1847, to £2,649.—L. returns 2 members to parl. To the township of L., and the municipal borough, the suburbs in the townships of Skerton and Bulk, with a small surrounding district, have been added for parliamentary representation. Pop. of parl. burgh in 1841, 14,389; in 1851, 16,168. Electors registered for 1837, 1,228; in 1848, 1,313. L. is one of the polling-places, and the principal place of election for the N division of the co.—L. was early a place of importance, and the capital of the co. It was burnt by the Scots in 1322 and 1389. It suffered also during the struggles of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the parliamentary war, and in the rebellion of 1745.

LANCASTER, a township of Canada West, in Eastern district, bounded on the NE by Lower Canada, or Canada East, and on the SE by Lake St. Francis. Pop. in 1842, 3,171. It is watered by affluents of the St. Lawrence, and has about 10,094 acres under cultivation.

LANCASTER, a county in the SE part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., comprising an area of 928 sq. m., bordered on the SW for upwards of 40 m. by the Susquehanna, and watered by Conestoga, Pecquea, Conewango, and other creeks, all affluents of the S. It contains considerable quantities of iron-ore and sulphate of magnesia. Pop. in 1840, 84,203; in 1850, 99,760. Its cap., Lancaster, and formerly

cap. of the state, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Conestoga creek, 37 m. ESE of Harrisburg, and 62 m. W of Philadelphia, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 2' 36''$, and W long. $76^{\circ} 20' 33''$. Pop. in 1820, 6,663; in 1830, 7,704; in 1840, 8,417. It is intersected by the Great Western turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Virginia, containing a superficies of 161 sq. m., bordered on the E and NE by Chesapeake bay and Potomac river. Pop. in 1840, 4,628; in 1850, 4,708. Its cap. is Heathville.—Also a district in the N part of the state of S. Carolina, containing a surface of 524 sq. m., bordered on the E by Lynche's creek; on the W by Catawba river; and watered by affluents of the latter river. Pop. in 1840, 9,907; in 1850, 10,988. Its cap., which bears the same name, is 72 m. NNE of Columbia, on a small branch of Catawba river.—Also a township of Coos co., in the state of New Hampshire, 101 m. N by W of Concord, bordered on the NW by Connecticut river, and watered by Israel's river and its branches. The surface is hilly, and the soil, especially on the streams, possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 1,316.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 36 m. W by N of Boston, on the Nashua river. Pop. in 1840, 2,019. It has a village on North river, consisting of about 75 dwellings.—Also a township of Erie co., in the state of New York, 280 m. W of Albany. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Ellicott's, Cayuga, and Seneca creeks. The soil consists of clay and calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,083. It has a village containing about 600 inhabitants.—Also a village of Hocking township, in the state of Ohio, 30 m. SE of Columbus, near the source of Hocking river, and connected by a canal 12 m. in length with the Ohio canal. Pop. in 1840, 3,272.—Also a village of Garrard co., in the state of Kentucky, 57 m. S by E of Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 480.—Also a village of Smith co., in the state of Tennessee, 61 m. SE of Nashville, on the W side of the Cany fork of Cumberland river.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of Indiana, 74 m. SSE of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1840, 1,787.—Also a village of Grant co., in the state of Wisconsin, 96 m. WSW of Madison.—Also a village of Lancaster co., in the state of Virginia, 83 m. E by N of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 100.

LANCASTER SOUND, a channel of British North America, between Cockburn island on the S, and N. Devon on the N, and connecting Baffin's bay with Barrow's strait, which is its prolongation to the W. It extends between 77° and 84° . On the N it forms Croker's bay; and on the S are Navy Board and Admiralty inlets. It was discovered by Baffin in 1616.

LANCAUT, a chapelry and township in the p. of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, 2 m. N by E of Chepstow, on the E bank of the Wye, by which it is nearly encircled.

LANCAVA, or **LANGKAVI**, an island near the W coast of the peninsula and in the strait of Malacca, in N lat. $6^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $99^{\circ} 45'$. It is about 17 m. in length and 5 m. in average breadth, and is very populous. Its soil is fertile, and in some parts well-cultivated; other parts are covered with fine timber. The coasts afford excellent anchorage, and have several safe harbours. It was formerly dependent upon the state of Queda.

LANC COVE, a river of New South Wales, in Cumberland co., an affluent of the Paramatta.

LANCE (POINT), a cape of Newfoundland, on the S coast of the peninsula of Avalon, and on the W side of the bay of St. Mary.

LANCELIN, an island of Western Australia, off the county of Twiss, in S lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, and E long. $115^{\circ} 22'$.

LAN-CHANG, **HANNIAH**, or **MOHANG-LANG**, a town of Annam, on the l. bank of the Me-nam-kong, or Mekon, 200 m. WSW of Hué. Pop. about 5,000. It is enclosed by a lofty wall and ditch, and encloses a palace built of wood and several pagodas.

LANCHESTER, a parish and township in the co. and 7½ m. NW of Durham. Area of p. 38,867 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,076; in 1851, 15,814. Area of township 4,266 acres. Pop. in 1851, 752.

LAN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Ching-tu-fu.—Also a town in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Le-keang-fu, in N lat. 26° 33', and E long. 99° 46'.

LAN-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., and the seat of the Tsung-tuh, or governor, of both this and the prov. of Shen-se, is 330 m. WNW of Se-gan-fu, and 780 m. WSW of Peking, on the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 36° 8' 24", and E long. 103° 55'. It carries on an active trade, consisting chiefly in skins and woollen fabrics, with the Mongols.

LANCIANO, a district and town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra. The district comprises 8 cant. The town is 8 m. S of Ortona, and 14 m. SE of Chieli, on a river of the same name. Pop. 13,000. It has two suburbs, an archbishop's palace, a cathedral, numerous churches, several convents, a diocesan and several other schools. It was formerly a commercial place, but is now much decayed. Fairs are held twice a year.

LANCIEGO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 6 m. ENE of La Guardia, and 29 m. SE of Vittoria, at the foot of a mountain which separates the Rioja-Alavesa from the rest of the prov. Pop. 819. It has a handsome parish-church, 3 chapels, an hospital, 3 schools, and several fountains. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen.

LANCIERS (ISLE DE), an island of the South Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. 18° 28', and W long. 139° 40'. It was discovered by Bougainville in 1768.

LANCING, or **LAUNTING**, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. ENE of Worthing, on the Adur, and N of the English channel. Area 3,262 acres. Pop. in 1831, 695; in 1851, 828.

LANÇON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, cant. and 5 m. S of Salon, and 18 m. WNW of Aix, on a hill. Pop. in 1841, 1,934. It is surrounded by old walls, flanked with towers of the era of Francis I., and contains the ruins of a fortress. The church stands in a square in which the four principal streets unite. Oil is its chief article of manufacture.—Also a village in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 5 m. S of Grand-Pre, on the r. bank of the Aisne. Pop. 305. It has several iron-works.

LANÇOTES, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, an affluent of the Tiête.

LANÇOTES-GRANDES, a sandy plain in Brazil, extending along the coast of the prov. of Maranhão, between the mouth of the Rio Preguiça and the plain of Mangues-Verdes. Its length from E to W is about 18 m. Another plain, named Lançotes-Pequenos, lies between the Rios Preguiça and Tutoga.

LANCQUE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 5 m. N of Nogent-le-Roi. Pop. 280. It has a battery.

LANCRANS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Collonges, and 20 m. SSW of Gex. Pop. 1,772. It has two annual fairs.

LANCRE, or **TRUISY**, a river of France, in the

dep. of the Aube and cant. of Estissac. It throws itself into the Vannes, on the l. bank, at Estissac, after a course of about 12 m.

LANCUT, or **LANDSHUT**, a town of Galicia, in the ldbg. of Lemberg, circle and 15 m. E of Rzeszow, and 21 m. W of Yaroslav. Pop. 1,862, of whom 369 are Jews. It has a fortress, and possesses several spinning-mills and bleacheries of linen.

LANCY, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Geneva, on the l. bank of the lake. Pop. in 1850, 778, chiefly Catholics.

LAND, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus and bail. of Christiania, 60 m. N of the Christiania, on the E bank of the Rands-fjord. Pop. 5,119.

LAND'S-END, a celebrated promontory in Cornwall, forming the most westerly point of England, in N lat. 50° 6', W long. 5° 45'. It is 9½ m. WSW of Penzance, and 299 m. SW of London. It was called by Ptolemy *Bolerium*; by the British bards, Penrinhnaed, or 'the Promontory of Blood'; and by their historians, Penwith, or 'the Promontory to the Left.' Several masses of rocks are seen above the surface of the sea more than 2 m. W of the Land's End. These are called the Long-ships; and a lighthouse was erected on the largest of these rocks in 1797, in 50° 4' N lat., 5° 44' W long.

LANDAF. See **LLANDAF**.

LANDAFF, a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 84 m. NW of Concord. The surface is hilly, and is watered by Great Ammonusuck, Wild Ammonusuck rivers, and their branches. Pop. in 1840, 957.

LANDAK, a district and town in the island of Borneo, near the W coast, and NE of Pontiana. The district is intersected by a river of the same name. It is noted for its diamond and gold mines, and contains also considerable quantities of iron. The town is on a rising ground on the r. bank of the Landak river, 30 m. NE of Pontiana. It is strongly fortified. The Dutch have a settlement here.

LANDAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. E of Orchies, and 13 m. NE of Douay. Pop. 2,363. It has a manufactory of agricultural implements, and a large cattle-market.

LANDAU, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, in a fine valley on the Queich, 18 m. WSW of Spire. Pop. in 1845, 6,074, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It is small but strongly fortified, and contains a church, 2 convents, and a lyceum. Tobacco is its chief article of manufacture. L., which was formerly an imperial town, was ceded to France in 1680, and fortified by Louis XIV. Its possession was long contested by the Imperialists. Its ultimate cession to Bavaria took place in 1815.—Also a presidial and town in the circle of Lower Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Isar, 18 m. S of Straubing, and 40 m. W of Passau. Pop. 1,600. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form its chief branches of industry.—Also a town of the principality of Waldeck, 11 m. ENE of Corbach, and 20 m. W of Cassel, on a height bathed by the Wetter. Pop. 750.

LANDAUL, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Pluvigner. Pop. 820. Fairs are held here twice a year.

LANDAUMARI, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Futa-Jallon, 6 m. E of Languebana, and 84 m. NW of Labbé, on a mountain.

LANDBEACH, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4½ m. N by E of Cambridge, and W of the Cam. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 422; in 1851, 526.

LANDCROSS, a parish of Devonshire, 2 m. S by E of Bideford, on the Yeo and Torridge, by which it is nearly surrounded. Area 331 acres. Pop. 124.

LANDEAN, a village of France, in the dep. of

the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. NE of Fougères. Pop. 1,605.

LANDECK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, reg. and 56 m. WSW of Marienwerder, circle and 20 m. WSW of Schlochau, at the confluence of the Dobbrinka and Haachen with the Kudde. Pop. 700. It has 2 churches,—a Catholic, and a Calvinist,—and a synagogue. It has some cloth manufactures.—Also a town in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 58 m. S of Breslau, circle and 10 m. ENE of Habelschwerdt, on the l. bank of the Biala. Pop. 1,530. It has 3 Catholic churches, an hospital, a justiciary court, and a custom-house. In the vicinity are celebrated sulphureous baths.—Also a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 33 m. NW of Pilsen, and 5 m. N of Tepel. Pop. 260. It has some mineral springs.

LANDECK, or **LANDOK**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 3 m. NNW of Kasmarkt. It has several mineral springs, and in the vicinity is a quarry of black slate.

LANDE-D'AIRON (Le), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of Villédien, 11 m. NNE of Avranches, on the r. bank of the Airon. Pop. 1,070. It has numerous fairs.

LANDEGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Gand, watered by the Caele. Pop. of dep. 1,986.

LANDEGODE, an island of Norway, off the coast of Nordland, to the NW of Bodøe.

LANDEK, or **LANDECK**, a village of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Upper Innthal, 10 m. E of Imst, and 18 m. W of Innsbruck, on the r. bank of the Inn. Pop. 1,026.

LANDEL, a village of Styria, in the circle and 32 m. NW of Brück, and 33 m. N of Judenburg, on the l. bank of the Ens. Pop. 277. It has an extensive trade in cattle and in timber.

LANDELEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Châteauneuf-du-Faou. Pop. 1,203. It has a paper-mill. Fairs are held 4 times a-year.

LANDELIES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep. 429. The v. is 5 m. SW of Charleroi, near the Sambre. Pop. 374. In the vicinity is a quarry of lithographic stone.

LANDELLES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 5 m. NNE of St. Sever. Pop. 1,641.

LANDEN, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 736. The town is on the Beck, 20 m. NNW of Huy. Pop. 721. It was formerly fortified. The locality is noted for the battle of Nerwinder, named from a village in the dep., which took place in July 1693, between the allies, commanded by William III. of England, and the elector of Bavaria, and the French, in which the latter were victorious.

LANDENNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of the Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 943; of com. 157.

LANDE-PATRI (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Flers, 13 m. N of Domfront, on the l. bank of the Vere. Pop. 2,066. It has manufactures of ticking and linen, and several nail-works.

LANDERNEAU, a canton, commune, and seaport town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, arrond. of Brest. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,795; in 1841, 16,068. The town is 13 m. ENE of Brest, and 23 m. WNW of Morlaix, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the roadstead of Brest. Pop. in 1841, 4,906. It is situated on a hill between two mountains. The streets are

ill-laid out and ill-paved, and the houses have little to attract notice. The only buildings worth mentioning are the town-house, the college, and the marine and civil hospitals. It possesses, however, extensive manufactories of steam-engines, of calico plain and printed, of sailors hats and apparel, of leather, and of animal black, soap, and candles, and several bleacheries; and carries on an active trade, chiefly with France and Italy and the colonies, in grain, horses, linen, plain and damask, sail and packing-cloth, leather, wax, honey, tallow, candles, &c. Fairs are held several times a-year. This town, which was formerly well-fortified, was taken in 1374 by John IV., and its garrison put to the sword; and again, in 1592, it was sacked by Guy Eder.

LANDERNEAU, or **ELORN**, a river of France, in the dep. of Finistère, which has its source on the N side of the mountains of Arzée; runs in a generally W direction; and, after a course of 42 m., of which 9 m. are navigable, throws itself into the roadstead of Brest, at the town of the same name. It enlarges considerably towards the end of its course, and forms a spacious harbour. Until it reaches the town of L. it bears the name of Elorn.

LANDERON, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. NE of Neuchâtel, and 1½ m. WSW of Neuveville, at the entrance of the Thièle into Lake Bienné. Pop. (Cath.) 956. It has a church and a convent. Husbandry, boat-building, and fishing form the chief branches of local industry.

LANDERROUET, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 5 m. W of Monsegur. Pop. 300. It has 4 annual fairs.

LANDES, a department in the SW of France, composed of portions of the ancient govts. of Guyenne and Gascogne, and so called from the great extent of *landes* or uncultivated sandy heaths which it comprises. It stretches between the parallels of 43° 30' and 44° 28' N lat., and from 0° 16' to 1° 31' E long.; and is bounded on the N by the dep. of Gironde; on the E by those of Lot-et-Garonne and Gers; on the S by the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, from which it is separated by the Adour; and on the W by the gulf of Gascogne. Its greatest length from E to W is about 65 geog. m.; from N to S about 62 m. Its superficial area is 928,769 hectares or 2,295,173 English acres, or nearly equal to the area of Devonshire and Dorsetshire united. In point of extent it is the 3d dep. in France; but in density of pop. only the 82d.—The inclination of its surface is towards the gulf of Gascogne, to which all its waters are conveyed, by means of the Adour on the S, and the Leyre on the N. The former of these rivers divides the dep. into two regions of distinct physical and economical character: all that portion lying to the N of it, and which comprises nearly four-fifths of the total area, being occupied with the *landes*; while the territory to the S of the Adour is fertile, and diversified with chains of hills, outlying spurs of the Pyrenees. From the mouth of the Gironde river, or the N extremity of the dep. of that name, all the way S to the Bayonne river, and even to the S extremity of the Pyrenees, the coast is bordered by a chain of *dunes* or low sand-hills, about 5 m. in width, and from 100 to 150 ft. in height; behind which numerous small lagunes have been formed here and there. The aspect of the *landes* themselves is thus sketched by a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, who visited the district in 1850: "If the reader will glance over the map, he will observe a vast barren space, showing only at dreary intervals the unknown name of some miserable village, scooping out as it were a huge slice of fertile France, running back from the sea as far as the towns of Mont-de-Marsan and Dax, and then towards the N, retreating slowly back to the

Atlantic, and after passing within a few miles of Bordeaux, finally melting away. This great range of country is called towards its broader portions **LES GRANDES LANDES**; the narrower strip to the N goes by the name of the **LANDES DE BORDEAUX**; but in soil, appearance, and characteristics, the two districts are identical. Over all its gloom and barrenness—over all its blasted heaths, and monotonous pine-woods, and sodden morasses, and glaring heaps of shifting sand, there is a strong and pervading sense of loneliness—a grandeur and intensity of desolation which as it were clothes the land with a sad solemn poetry peculiar to itself. Emerging from black forests of fir, the wanderer may find himself upon a plain, flat as a billiard-table, and apparently boundless as the ocean, clad in one unvaried unbroken robe of dusky heath. Sometimes stripes and ridges, or great ragged patches of sand, glisten in the fervid sunshine; sometimes belts of scraggy young fir trees appear rising from the horizon on the left, and fading into the horizon on the right. Occasionally a brighter shade of green, with jungles of willows and coarse water-weeds, giant rushes, and tangled masses of dank vegetation, will tell of the unfathomable swamp beneath. Dark veins of muddy water will traverse the flat oozy land—sometimes, perhaps, losing themselves in broad shallow lakes—bordered again by the endless sand-banks and stretches of shadowy pine. The dwellings which dot this dreary landscape are generally mere isolated huts, separated sometimes by many miles, often by many leagues. Round them the wanderer will descry a miserable field or two planted with a stunted crop of rye, millet, or maize. The cottages are mouldering heaps of sod and unhewn and unmortared stones, clustered round with ragged sheds composed of masses of tangled bushes, pine stakes, and broad-leaved reeds, beneath which cluster, when not seeking their miserable forage in the woods, two or three cows, mere skin and bone, and a score or two of the most abject-looking sheep that ever browsed. Here and there you will descry upon the distant plain the shepherd of the flock,—an uncouth figure, muffled in dirty sheepskins, crowned by a broad-brimmed steeple hat, mounted upon stilts 4 or 5 ft. high, slowly stalking like a deformed giant across sand and swamp, or leaning motionless upon a pole which looks like a third wooden leg, passing away the dreary hours in knitting. Proceeding through the Landes towards the coast, a long chain of lakes and water-courses, running parallel to the ocean, breaks their uniformity. The country becomes a waste of shallow pools, and of land which is parched in summer and submerged in winter. Running in devious arms and windings, through moss and moor and pine, these 'lakes of the dismal swamp' form labyrinths of gulfs and morasses which only the most experienced shepherds can safely thread. Here and there a village, or rather bourg, will be seen upon their banks, half-hidden in the pine-woods; and a roughly-built fishing-punt or two will be observed, rowed or pulled along by the fleece-clad brethren of the stilt-walkers.

The principal lagunes, or etangs—as they are generally called—which line the coast of the dep., are those of Orx, Casan, Soustons, Leon, St. Julien, Aureilhan, and Tosse. There are about 120 m. of river-navigation within the dep.; but the greater part of this line of transit is comparatively useless throughout a large portion of the year from the rapidity of current which distinguishes the Adour.—The proportions of the three predominant classes of soil within the dep. are as follows: heaths and landes, 731,142 hect.; chalky or calcareous soils, 176,891 h.; argillaceous soils, 38,424 h. The soil of the fertile

portions of the dep. is richly productive in maize, wheat, millet, rye, saffron, hemp, lint, and wine. The wines are in general of good quality; about 20,000 h. are under vine-cultivation; and their produce averages annually 425,000 hectolitres. The extent of surface under forests is estimated at 125,000 hect. The landes are mostly appropriated to the rearing of sheep, mules, and pigs. The live stock within the dep. was returned in 1839 at 23,035 horses, 3,298 mules, 68,228 horned cattle, 28,656 goats, 51,651 pigs, and 463,628 sheep. In some quarters the silk-worm is reared, and bees form an important object in rural industry. The principal mineral products are iron, bitumen, turf, gypsum, pottery-clay, and free-stone. The quantity of iron made in 1839 amounted to 127,721 quintals.—Manufacturing industry is chiefly confined to leather, woollens and linens of coarse fabric, and the ordinary articles of domestic consumption. There are likewise oil-mills, and a few glass and earthenware manufactories.—The commerce of this dep. mainly consists of cattle, hams, wine, brandy, timber, rosin, bitumen, flint, and agricultural produce. The traffic with Spain is considerable; and is much aided by a railway which runs from Bordeaux to Teste. Both inland and deep-sea fishing are actively pursued.

The pop. of this dep. in 1801 was 224,272; in 1831, 281,504; in 1841, 288,077; in 1846, 298,220, or 32.59 to the square kilometer, while the average density for all France was 67.088 per square kil. Of this pop. there was one child at school, in 1840, for every 21.28.—The dep. is administratively divided into the three arrondissements of Mont-de-Marsan, Saint-Sever, and Dax; which are subdivided into 27 cantons, and 339 communes.—The dep. forms the diocese of the bishop of Aire.—The total public revenue in 1831 amounted to 3,585,980 francs; in 1840, to 4,033,571 francs.

LANDEVANT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. W of Pluvigner. Pop. 1,576. It has 7 annual fairs, and contains a lead-mine.

LANDE-VIELLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 8 m. ESE of St-Gilles-sur-Vic. Pop. 515.

LANDEWEDNACK, a parish in Cornwall, 11 m. SSE of Helstone, on the coast. Area 1,999 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1851, 431.

LANDFALL, a small island in the gulf of Bengal, in the Andaman archipelago, near the N extremity of Great Andaman island, from which it is separated by the Cleugh channel.

LANDFORD, a parish in Wilts, 10 m. SE of Salisbury. Area 1,689 acres. Pop. in 1851, 244.

LANDGROVE, a township of Bennington co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 98 m. S by W of Montpelier, watered by branches of West river, and intersected by the road across the Green mountains from Manchester to Chester. Pop. in 1840, 344.

LANDICAN, a township in the p. of Woodchurch, Cheshire, 5½ m. N by W of Great Neston. Area 605 acres. Pop. in 1831, 61; in 1851, 57.

LANDION, a small river of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Vandœuvre, which after running a distance of about 8 m. falls into the Aube.—Also a small river which has its source in the dep. of the Yonne, 11 m. NE of Tonnerre; enters the dep. of the Aube; passes Chesley; and after a course in a generally NW direction of 18 m. joins the Armanche on the l. bank, a little below Ervy.

LANDIRAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Podensac, 23 m. SSE of Bordeaux. Pop. 2,321. Fairs for cattle, horses, iron-ware, &c., are held here 4 times a-year. The locality affords good wine.

LANDISACQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Flers, 13 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,175. It has several nail manufactories.

LANDISBURG, a village of Perry co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 29 m. W of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, about 400.

LANDISWYL, a commune and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, district of Konolfingen. Pop. 1,021, Protestants.

LANDIVISIAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, arrond. of Morlaix. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,005; in 1841, 14,142.—The town is 13 m. WSW of Morlaix, near the source of the Elorn. Pop. in 1841, 3,217. It has a fine hall, and possesses manufactories of linen and of leather. It has numerous fairs.

LANDIVY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. and arrond. of Mayenne. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,944; in 1841, 12,347. The town is 24 m. NW of Mayenne. Pop. 1,911. Fairs for cattle, linen, and yarn are held 5 times a year.

LANDKEY, a parish in Devonshire, 2½ m. ESE of Barnstaple, on the Taw. Area 3,162 acres. Pop. in 1831, 790; in 1851, 758.

LANDMOTH-WITH-CATTO, a township in the p. of Leek, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. ESE of North Allerton. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1851, 31.

LANDON, a township in the p. of Kirknewton, Northumberland, 6½ m. NW by W of Wooler, on the Glen. Pop. in 1831, 78; in 1851, 83.

LANDOURA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, and district of Saharunpur.

LANDOWNY-LA-VILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Aubenton, 7 m. from Vervins. Pop. 1,537. It has extensive manufactories of fine baskets, hats, and damask.

LANDQUART, a mountain-stream of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, which has its source in the Alps; runs NW; and after a course of 45 m. joins the Rhine, on the r. bank, at Mayenfeld.

LANDRAKE-WITH-ST-ERNEY, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. WNW of Saltash, on the Lynher. Area 3,745 acres. Pop. in 1831, 872; in 1851, 823.

LANDRECIES, or **LANDRECY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, arrond. of Avesnes. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,482; in 1841, 15,559.—The town is 12 m. W of Avesnes, on the Sambre, which here divides into two parts. Pop. in 1841, 4,111. It is strongly fortified, and has a church and a military hospital. It possesses manufactories of oil of cloves, several distilleries of gin, a corn-mill, several bottle-works, extensive bleacheries, &c.; has an active trade in cattle, cheese, butter, hops, lint, and timber, and is a depot for the coal of Charleroi and the slate of Fumay. Fairs are held monthly. This town was repeatedly taken by the Imperialists. In 1659 it was ceded by the treaty of the Pyrenees to France.

LANDRESSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. of Pierre-Fontaine, 9 m. SSE of Baume-les-Dames. Pop. 400.

LANDREVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Essoyes, 7 m. ESE of Bar-sur-Seine, on the r. bank of the Ouse. Pop. 1,369. It produces common wine in large quantities.

LANDRIANO, a district and village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Pavia. Pop. of district 9,608.—The town is 11 m. NNE of Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 1,600.

LANDRICHAMPS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. S of Givet. Pop. 153. It has a white-iron and several copper works.

LANDRIESCH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Aygem. Pop. 228.

LANDROFF, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Gros-Tenquin. Pop. 1,064.

LANDSBERG, a town of Bavaria, capital of a Landgericht-Bezirk of the same name, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 35 m. WSW of Munich, on the r. bank of the Lech. Pop. 3,245. It is enclosed by walls; and has an old castle, numerous churches, 4 hospitals, a gymnasium, and a Jesuits' college for noviciates. It possesses several breweries and distilleries, wax-bleacheries, a bell-foundry, a salt-depot, and a brick-work. This town was taken in 1646, and again in 1800, by the French.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 15 m. NNE of Merseburg, circle and 8 m. W of Delitzsch, on the Fühne. Pop. 1,002.—Also a town in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 35 m. NE of Oppeln, circle and 11 m. NNE of Rosenberg, on the l. bank of the Prosna. Pop. 1,026. It has a custom-house.—Also a town in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 30 m. S of Königsberg, circle and 12 m. SW of Preussisch-Eglau, on the Stein. Pop. 1,967. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cloth and hats.

LANDSBERG (ALT), a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam; and circle of Nieder-Barnim, 15 m. ENE of Berlin, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,507. It has a Lutheran church, an hospital for the widows of Protestant ministers, and an orphan's asylum.

LANDSBERG-AN-DER-WERTHE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, capital of a circle of the same name, in the regency and 43 m. NE of Frankfurt, on the Warthe or Warta, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 11,621, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It is surrounded by well-built walls, and has 5 suburbs, 3 churches, a gymnasium, an orphan's asylum, a house of detention, and a lunatic asylum. It possesses numerous manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, hats, and leather, several paper-mills and extensive breweries, and carries on an extensive trade in grain and wool. In the environs are several lime-kilns and large nursery gardens.

LANDSBERG-WINDISCH, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 33 m. NW of Marburg, and 25 m. SW of Grätz, on the l. bank of the Lasnitz. Pop. 450. It has a castle, and possesses a manufactory of tin.

LANDSCAUTER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Gand. Pop. 546.

LANDSCHLACHT, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, district of Gottlieben. Pop. 492, chiefly Protestants.

LANDSCRONA. See **LANDSKRONA**.

LANDSDYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Bassevelde. Pop. 449.

LANDSER, or **LANZSER**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. SW of Oedenburg, 17 m. NW of Güns.

LANDSER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and arrond. of Alt-kirch. The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,973; in 1841, 13,805. The town is 9 m. NE of Alt-kirch. Pop. 611.

LAND-SHIPING-QUAY, a township in the p. of Marletwy, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. ESE of Haverford-West, at Milford-Haven, near the mouth of the Cleddau. The name is derived from the quay, at which coal and culm are shipped.

LANDSHUT, a town of Bavaria, capital of a landgericht-bezirk, or presidia, of the same name,

in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 36 m. S of Ratisbon, and 42 m. NW of Munich, beautifully situated on the r. bank of the Isar, at an alt. of 1,336 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 10,224; in 1845, 9,307. It consists of an old and a new town, and a suburb on an island of the Isar, and is still enclosed by old walls and ditches. It has 4 principal gates, and on a steep eminence to the S is the old fortress of Trausnitz, now used as an observatory. Two broad streets, intersected by numerous smaller ones, form the chief part of the town. The houses are built of brick, and the greater number have gardens. The principal edifices are the churches, the palace named Neubeau, the assembly-hall, and the old town-house. St. Martin's church is a handsome structure, and its steeple, which is 454 ft. in height, is one of the loftiest in Germany. There are also several hospitals, a gymnasium, a lyceum, a theological academy, a classical school, a Cistercian abbey, several convents, and a botanic garden, 2 market-places, and a parade. The university of Ingolstadt, which was removed hither in 1800, has been since transferred to Munich. The industry of the place consists chiefly in the manufacture of leather, cloth, hosiery, paper, paste-board, clocks, and tobacco. It has also several distilleries of brandy, extensive breweries, and a copper-work. The trade consists chiefly in grain, cattle, and wool. This town was taken in 1796, 1800, 1805, and 1809, by the French.—Also a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in Silesia, in the regency and 36 m. S of Leignitz, on the Bober, at the confluence of the Zieder, at an alt. of 1,215 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 3,998. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has 3 gates and 2 suburbs. It contains 3 churches, 2 Catholic and a Lutheran, a lyceum with a library and museum, a printing establishment, a theatre, and an hospital, and possesses several printing-mills and dye-works, extensive bleacheries and fulling-mills, and several breweries. The trade consists chiefly in linen yarn. This town has suffered much from the ravages of war. In 1760 it was taken and pillaged by the Austrians. Pop. of circle, 31,754.

LANDSHUT, or **LANZHUT**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 42 m. SSE of Briinn, and 1½ m. N of the confluence of the Taga and March. Pop. 1,937.

LANDSITZ. See **CSEKLESZ**.

LANDSKRON, or **LANDZKORONA**, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the regency of Lemberg, circle and 10 m. ESE of Wadowice, and 24 m. SW of Krakow. Pop. 1,500.

LANDSKRON, or **LANDSKRAUN**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 39 m. E of Chrudim, on the Sazawa, and on the Austrian N states railway. Pop. 4,816. It is enclosed by a wall, and has 2 suburbs, and possesses extensive manufactories of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, the largest bleaching establishment in the kingdom, and several dye-works.

LANDSKRONA, a town and port of Sweden, in the laen and 23 m. NNW of Malmoe, and 18 m. NE of Copenhagen, on a tongue of land, extending into the Sound, in N lat. 55° 52' 27", and E long. 12° 50' 49". Pop. 3,975. It is well-fortified, and has a citadel, a church, and a large market-place, and several spacious streets. The principal branches of industry are the manufacture of tobacco, starch, soap, leather, gloves, paper, and sugar. The port, which is situated between the mainland and a small island, is safe and commodious, and has a depth of about 20 ft. Its principal exports are corn, fish, pitch, timber, and alum. A fair is held once a year. This town has been several times taken by the Danes. Its ultimate cession to Sweden took place in 1677.

LANDSKRONE, a mountain of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and regency of Leignitz, circle and 2 m. SW of Gorlitz, on the confines of the kingdom of Saxony. It is conical in form, and has an alt. of 230 toises = 490 yds. above sea-level.

LANDSKRUN, an ancient fortress of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 9 m. SW of Huningen, on the Swiss frontier. It was destroyed by the Bavarians in 1813.

LANDSORT, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, near the S coast of the laen of Stockholm. It has a lighthouse on its S extremity, in N lat. 58° 44' 28", E long. 17° 54'.

LANDSTRASS, or **KOSTAINAVEZA**, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 48 m. ESE of Laybach, district and 18 m. ESE of Neustädtl, on an island of the Gurk. Pop. 400. The environs are noted for their chestnuts.

LANDSTUHL, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 2 m. NE of Deux Ponts, and 42 m. WNW of Spire. Pop. in 1840, 1,907. It contains the ruins of a fortress, the ancient residence of the counts of Sickingen. Potassium is found in the environs.

LANDTUFT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Eecke. Pop. 826.

LANDUJAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. N of Montauban, and 9 m. N of Montford-sur-Men. Pop. 1,192.

LANDULPH, or **LANDILPE**, a parish of Cornwall, 2 m. N of Saltash, on the Tamar. Area 2,686 acres. Pop. in 1831, 570; in 1851, 524.

LANDUNVEZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 4 m. W of Ploudalmézeau, near a rock which has an alt. of 200 ft. above the sea, and which is regarded as the point of division between the Atlantic and the English channel. Pop. 1,555. It contains the ruins of the castle of Châtel, a large quantity of the materials of which have been employed in the structure of the church of St. Louis at Brest, and of the theatre of that town.

LANDUSSE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. W of Castillones. Pop. 1,200.

LANDWADE, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 13 m. ENE of Cambridge. Area 120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 25; in 1851, 36.

LANE, a haerad of Sweden, in the central part of the laen of Goteborg. Uddewalla is its chief place.

LANE, a lake in the parishes of St. Feighan and St. Mary, 1½ m. SE by E of Castle-Pollard, co. Westmeath. It has an alt. of 312 ft. above sea-level, and covers an area of about 1,103 acres.

LANE OF LAUNE, a river of Kerry, formed by the Lower lake of Killarney, 3 m. W by N of the town of that name, and which, after a course WNW of about 10 m., falls into Castlemaine harbour.

LANEAST, a parish in Cornwall, 6½ m. W of Lannceston, on the Inny. Area 2,487 acres. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1851, 299.

LANE-END WITH LONGTON, a chapelry and market-town in the p. of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, 7 m. N of Stone, and 13 m. N by W of Stafford. Pop. in 1831, 9,608; in 1851, 15,149. The town has risen, within the last 60 years, from an obscure village to a place of considerable importance.

LANEFFE, a commune of Belgium, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 477. The railway from Sambre near Charleroi, to Vireux on the Meuse, has a branch-line to L. passing through a rich mineral district.

LANEHAM, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 6 m. NE by E of Tuxford, on the Trent. Area 1,605 acres. Pop. in 1831, 347; in 1851, 410.

LANEPAX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 8 m. SE of Eauze. Pop. 1,200.

Fairs for grain, brandy, wine, and cattle are held here three times a year.

LANERCOST-ABBEY, a parish in Cumberland, 12 m. ENE of Carlisle, on the N bank of the Irthing, and on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Area 36,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,550; in 1851, 1,644. —The p. receives its name from a noble abbey founded here in 1169, the nave of which still forms the parish-church.

LANESBOROUGH, a small market-town in the p. of Rathcline, co. Longford, on the l. bank of the Shannon, 7 m. NE of Roscommon, and 63½ m. WNW of Dublin. Area 19 acres. Pop. in 1831, 390; in 1851, 201.

LANESBOROUGH, a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 135 m. W by N of Boston, on two fine hills drained by the head-branches of Housatonic rivers. Pop. in 1840, 1,140.

LANESTOSA, or **FINESTROSA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Santander, partido and 17 m. S of Laredo. Pop. 400.

LANESVILLE, a village of Harrison co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 135 m. S of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1840, 375.

LANET, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 2 m. W of Monthoumet. Pop. 176. It has several tanneries. In the environs is a copper-mine.

LANEY, a small river in co. Cork, which has its source in the Derrynasaggart mountains, and joins the Sullane at Newbridge.

LANEY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 1½ m. SW of Geneva. Pop. 600. It is well-built, and is noted for its manufacture of shawls.

LANFAINS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 8 m. W of Plouec, and 14 m. SSW of St. Brioux. Pop. 2,216.

LANG, a river of Sweden, in Jämtland, an affluent of the Ragunda or Indalstoms.

LANGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Cuenca, partido and 10 m. SW of Huete. Pop. 110. —Also a town in the prov. and 51 m. WSW of Soria, and partido of Burgo-de-Osma, near the Duero, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 680.

LANGADACHE, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. and 13 m. E of Salonica, and to the S of Lake Langaza.

LANGADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the nom. of Gortynius, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Ladon, 7 m. NNW of Dimitzapa, and 20 m. S of Kalavrita.

LANGANNERIE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Bretteville-sur-Laize, and com. of Arrville. Pop. 223.

LANGAR-WITH-BARNSTONE, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 10½ m. ESE of Nottingham, on the Grantham canal. Area 3,442 acres. Pop. 323.

LANGARA, an island of the N. Pacific, at the N extremity of Queen Charlotte's island, in N lat. 54° 18', E long. 137° 37'.

LANGARUD, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Gilan, on a stream of the same name, which flows into the Caspian, and which is about 30 yds. broad at the town. L. contains some well-built brick houses, and is altogether a picturesque town, but is surrounded by unhealthy swamps.

LANGAST, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Plenguenast, 9 m. NNE of Loudéac, on the r. bank of the Lié. Pop. 1,458. It has 3 annual fairs.

LANGATTE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Sarrebourg. Pop. 722. It has a brewery, an oil-mill, and a tile-

work. In the environs are extensive lime-quarries.

LANGAY, a range of mountains in Nubia, in the Bedja, to the S of the Dyaab mountains. They were traversed by Burckhardt in 1814.

LANGAZA, or **LENGAZA**, a lake of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. and 9 m. W of Salonica. It is 9 m. in length, and about 4 m. in breadth. It receives numerous torrents from the adjacent hills, but has no apparent outlet. The banks are muddy, and the surrounding district, although possessing a fertile soil, exhibits but little cultivation. About 3 m. to the N of the lake is a town of the same name. It is situated in a plain, 9 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth, and which is liable to inundation in winter.

LANGBOSE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and circle of Koslin, to the E of Stolpe. Pop. 170.

LANGBROEK (**NEDER**), a parish of Holland, in the prov. and SE of Utrecht. Pop. 990.

LANGBU-MTHSO, a lake of Tibet, in the district of Khor, 500 m. NW of Lassa, and to the S of the Langbu-ri mountains.

LANG-CHUAN-HO, a river of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, which has its source near the centre of the prov.; runs NE; and throws itself into the Kin-cha-keang, on the r. bank, 75 m. NW of Yun-nan, and after a course of about 90 m.

LANG-CHUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Paou-ting-fu.

LANGBU-RI, a range of mountains in Tibet, in the N part of the prov. of Tshang.

LANGCLIFFE, a township in the p. of Bentham, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. N of Settle, on the E bank of the Ribble. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1851, 601.

LANGDALE, a township in the p. of Orton, Westmoreland, 8½ m. WSW of Kirby-Stephen.

LANGDALE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the N by Fish river, and on the W by Campbell river.

LANGDALES (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**), a chapelry in the p. of Grasmere, Westmoreland, 5 m. W by N of Ambleside. Pop. in 1831, 314; in 1851, 539.

LANGDON, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S. 59 m. W by S of Concord, intersected by a branch of Cold river, by which it is bordered on the S. Pop. in 1840, 615.

LANGDON (**EAST**), a parish in Kent, 3¼ m. NNE of Dover. Area 1,065 acres. Pop. in 1851, 352.

LANGDON (**WEST**), a parish in Kent, 3¼ m. N of Dover. Area 698 acres. Pop. in 1851, 140.

LANGDON-HILLS, a parish in Essex, 2 m. N of Hordon-on-the-Hill, on the Thames-haven railway. Area 1,775 acres. Pop. in 1851, 295.

LANGDORF, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, circle of Frauenfeld. Pop. 533, chiefly Protestants.

LANGDORP, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Demer. Pop. of dep. 1,951; of com. 280.

LANG-DZA, a village of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, on the SE side of the Snowy mountains, to the E of Lake Palte or Yambo, and 100 m. SE of Lasso.

LANGÉAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, arrond. of Brioude. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,374; in 1841, 12,441. The town is 16 m. S of Brioude, on the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. in 1841, 3,231. It has manufactories of lace, and in the environs are extensive coal-mines.

LANGÉAIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and arrond. of Chinon. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in

1831, 11,593; in 1841, 12,105. The town is 15 m. NNE of Chinon, and 15 m. WSW of Tours, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 3,138. It consists of a single street, but possesses considerable industry. It has extensive manufactories of coarse linen, tiles, and bricks, and carries on an active trade in wine, oil, legumes, timber, tiles, and bricks. The vine, hemp, melons, and haricot beans, are extensively cultivated in the environs. On an adjacent hill, commanding the town, is an old Gothic castle of great extent, built in 992 by Foulques-de-Nera, count of Anjou, and renewed in the 13th cent. under Philip III.

LANGBOECKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Somergem. Pop. 614.

LANGEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. of Cologne, and circle of Mulheim. Pop. 570.

LANGELAND, in earlier times **LAFFIND**, an island of Denmark, in the stift of Fyen, and bail. of Svendborg, in the Baltic, between Fyen on the NW, and Laland on the SE; and extending between 54° 44' 25" and 55° 09' 38" N lat., and between 10° 38' and 10° 58' E long. Its length from NNE to SSW is 35 m.; its breadth varies from 1½ m. to 7½ m.; and its total superficies, inclusive of that of the islet of Siöe, amounts to about 110 sq. m. Pop. 17,000, comprising 3,400 families. The coast-line of this island is generally regular in incline on the E, but is deeply indented on the W side. The general elevation of the surface exceeds that of the adjacent islands, yet the only considerable elevation is that of Fakkeberg, in the S part. The principal productions are wheat, potatoes, and flax. A considerable number of cattle are reared; and fishing is actively pursued.—The cap. is Rudkiöving, on the W coast, in the division of Norder-harde. The principal town in the Süder-harde is Nyborg.

LANGEELEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Wachetebeke. Pop. 795.

LANGELMA-WESI, a lake in the S of Russian Finland, and NW part of the prov. of Tavastchus. It is 25 m. in length from NE to SW.

LANGELN, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 m. N of Wernigerode. Pop. 1,000.

LANGELSHHEIM, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, 6 m. NW of Goslar, on the r. bank of the Innerste. It has manufactories of linen and of potash. An argentiferous lead-mine is wrought in the vicinity.

LANGEMARCO, a department and commune of Belgium, in the dep. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Ypres. Pop. of dep. 6,084; of com. 557. It has some spinning-mills.

LANGEN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 m. NNE of Darmstadt. Pop. 2,500.

LANGENALB, a village of Baden, SW of Pforzheim. Pop. 542.

LANGENARGEN, a town of Württemberg, at the influx of the Argen into the Boden-see. Pop. 993.

LANGENAS, a small island of Denmark, off the W coast of Sleswick, and 2 m. S of Föhr, between the island of Föhr on the N, and that of Pelworm on the S. It is 6 m. in length; and 1½ m. broad.

LANGENAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 3 m. ESE of Hohen-Elbe. Pop. 2,400. It has large manufactures of cambric and gauze.—Also a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 12 m. SW of Zittau. Pop. 1,500. It has some glass-works.—Also a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Rosenberg. Pop. 277.—Also a long and straggling town of Württemberg, 10 m. NNE of Ulm. It is 2 m. in length. Pop. 3,600, chiefly consisting of linen-weavers.

LANGENAU (UPPER and LOWER), two villages

of Prussia, in Silesia, in the co. of Glatz, 11 m. S of Glatz.

LANGENBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. of Düsseldorf, 15 m. NE of Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,350. It has manufactories of silk and cutlery.

—Also a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. and 45 m. SW of Minden. Pop. 1,850.—Also a town in the principality of Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, 4 m. N of Gera. Pop. 800.

LANGENBIELAU, three contiguous villages of Prussia, in the reg. and 32 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 9,006, chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture.

LANGENBOGEN, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 9 m. NW of Merseburg. Pop. 200.

LANGENBRUCK, a commune of Belgium, in the cant. of Basle, circle of Waldenburg. Pop. 227, chiefly Protestants.

LANGENBRUCKEN, a town of Baden, 7 m. NE of Bruchsal, on the railway between Carlsruhe and Heidelberg. Pop. 1,240. There are mineral springs here.

LANGENBURG, a town of Württemberg, on the r. bank of the Jaxt, 32 m. W of Anspach. Pop. 908.

LANGENDORF, or **LAUCZKA**, a small town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. NNW of Olmütz. Pop. 1,700.

LANGENDORF, a village of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Elbe, 42 m. ESE of Lüneburg.—Also a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, bail. of Soleure-Labern. Pop. 354.

LANGENERRINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube. Pop. 900.

LANGENFELD, a town of Lower Austria, 4 m. NNW of Krems. Pop. 1,200.—Also a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 52 m. WNW of Erfurt.

LANGENHAGEN, a village of Hanover, in the prov. of Calenberg, 6 m. N of Hanover. Pop. 1,150. It has an active trade in cattle and horses.

LANGENHOE, a parish of Essex, 5½ m. SE of Colchester. Area 2,104 acres. Pop. 168.

LANGENHOLZHAUSEN, a village of Lippe-Detmold, 14 m. N of Detmold.

LANGENHORN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. It is 2 m. long, and the largest village in the country.

LANGENKANDEL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 9 m. SSE of Landau. Pop. 3,542.

LANGENLEUBA, a village of Saxony, 9 m. SE of Altenburg. Pop. 1,636.

LANGENLOIS, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and circle of Erfurt. Pop. 1,049.—Also a town of Lower Austria, in the circle and 6 m. NE of Krems, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,120.

LANGENLUNGWIZ, a town of Saxony, in the co. of Schonburg, on the small river Lungwiz. Pop. 1,800.

LANGENMARCK, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. and 4 m. NE of Ypres. Pop. 5,796. It has oil-mills, soap-works, and bleaching-grounds.

LANGENSALZA, a town of Prussian Saxony, the chief place of Thuringia, 14 m. W of Erfurt, in N lat. 51° 6' 59", situated upon the Salza, which falls into the Unstrut a little below. Pop. 7,610. It has a castle, 2 parish churches, a theatre, a high school, and an agricultural society. It has manufactories of silk, woollen, and cotton; also of gunpowder and starch.

LANGENSCHWALBACH, a town of Nassau, 8 m. NW of Wiesbaden, celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. 2,000, of whom a considerable number are Jews.

LANGENSCHWARZ, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Fulda. Pop. 750.

LANGENSELBOLD, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. and 6 m. NE of Hanau, on the Gründabach, an affluent of the Kinzig.

LANGENSTEINBACH, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, in the bail. and 7 m. WNW of Pforzheim. It has extensive mineral baths.

LANGENTHAL, a pleasant town of the Swiss cant. of Berne, 22 m. NE of Berne, on the Langent. Pop. 2,700.

LANGENWEDDINGEN, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Magdeburg, 4 m. SE of Wanzleben. Pop. 1,200.

LANGENWEITZENDORF, a village in the German principality of Reuss-Schleitz, on the Leube, 5 m. WNW of Greitz. Pop. 1,700.

LANGENZENN, a town of Bavaria, on the river Zenn, 17 m. NE of Anspach. Pop. 1,960, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of silks and hosiery.

LANGER-AAR, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 8 m. E of Leyden.

LANGERBRUGGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Evergem. Pop. 1,007.

LANGERLOO, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Genck. Pop. 185.

LANGER-OOGE, a long narrow island, or rather three closely adjoining islands, subject to Hanover, on the NW coast of East Friesland, to the E of the island of Baltrum. It is about 13 m. in circumf., and consists almost entirely of sand. Pop. 100.

LANGERWEHE, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. E of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 993.—Also a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. and 13 m. E of Aachen, on the railway to Duren. Pop. 1,296.

LANGESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Grimbergen. Pop. 263.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Hekelgem. Pop. 335.—Also a com. in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Oostwinkel. Pop. 268.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Wichelen. Pop. 250.

LANGVELD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Uccle. Pop. 317.

LANGVELDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Zell. Pop. 197.

LANGWAEDDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Merkem. Pop. 135.

LANGESSE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 9 m. NNE of Gien. Pop. 320.

LANGESUND, a small seaport of Norway, in the bail. of Bradsberg, on a bay of the same name, in the Skagerack, 50 m. SSW of Christiania. Pop. 600. Its chief export is ship-timber.

LANGEWIESEN, a village of Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, bail. and 1½ m. NNW of Gehren. Pop. 1,100. It has an active trade in wood.

LANGENZWAAG, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 18 m. SE of Leeuwarden. Pop. 6,000.

LANGFAHR, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dantz. 21 m. SE of Neustadt, on the Brentau. Pop. 1,198.

LANGFIELD, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. W by S of Halifax, intersected by the Manchester and Leeds railway. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,514; in 1851, 3,729.

LANGFIELD (EAST or UPPER), a parish in co. Tyrone, containing on its W margin the greater part of the town of Drumquin. Area 9,716 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,856; in 1851, 2,633. Lough Claraghmore lies on the N border.

LANGFIELD (WEST or LOWER), a parish in co. Tyrone, adjacent to the above. Area 23,906 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,821; in 1851, 4,162. The lakes Bradan, Annagh, Doo, Lee, Cor, and Beach, diversify the interior.

LANGFORD, a parish in Bedford, 2½ m. S of Biggleswade, on the E bank of the Ivel, at the junction of the Ivel navigation. Area 2,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 726; in 1851, 986.—Also a parish partly in Berks, partly in Oxfordshire, 3 m. NE by N of Lechlade. Area 4,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 675; in 1851, 751.—Also a parish in Essex, 8½ m. E by N of Chelmsford. Area 1,076 acres. Pop. in 1831, 273; in 1851, 272.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. SW of Watton, on the river Wissey. Area 1,405 acres. Pop. in 1831, 86; in 1851, 41.—Also a parish in the co. of Nottingham, 3½ m. NNE of Newark. Area 2,182 acres. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1851, 146.

LANGFORD-BUDVILLE, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. NW by W of Wellington. Area 1,853 acres. Pop. in 1831, 608; in 1851, 577.

LANGFORD (LITTLE), a parish in Wilts, 8 m. NW by W of Salisbury. Area 1,011 acres. Pop. in 1831, 39; in 1851, 38.

LANGFORD (STEEPLE), a parish in Wilts, 8½ m. NW by W of Salisbury. Area 3,941 acres. Pop. in 1831, 587; in 1851, 634.

LANGFORDEN, a parish and village of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, 3 m. N of Veechte. Pop. 1,360.

LANGHAM, a parish in Essex, 6½ m. NNE of Colchester. Area 2,896 acres. Pop. in 1831, 821; in 1851, 863.—Also a parish in Rutland, 2 m. NW of Oakham. Area 3,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 608; in 1851, 629.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 8½ m. NE by E of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 951 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1851, 281.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. E by S of Wells. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 375; in 1851, 416.

LANGHOLM, a parish and town in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. Area 15,272 Scottish acres. The larger portion of the area of the p., 30 sq. m., consists chiefly of smooth hills verdant to their summits and parcelled out into sheep-farms. Pop. in 1801, 2,039; in 1831, 2,676; in 1851, 2,990.—The town stands on the Esk, at the confluence with it of the Ewes and the Wauchope, 12 m. from Longtown, and 21 m. from Carlisle, and is embosomed in one of the sweetest landscapes in Scotland. Pop. 2,362. The weaving of serges, checks, and shepherds' plaids, and the manufacture of woollen yarns and hose, though not individually important, aggregately afford considerable employment.

LANG-KAOU, an island of China, in the Fo-keen channel, in the group of the Phang-hu islands. It is easy of access, but is said to be highly insalubrious to foreigners. The inhabitants rear large numbers of sheep.

LANGKAT, a district and river in the N part of the island of Sumatra, in the Riah country. The river descends from the Daholt mountains, and flowing E, falls into the sea under the parallel of 4° 10'.—Pepper is the chief article of export from this district.

LANG-KUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 36 m. NNW of Tale-fu, in N lat. 26° 8'; E long. 100° 8', on Lake Siul.

LANG-KWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 27° 15'; E long. 101° 10'.

LANGLEE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 1 m. N of Montargis. Pop. 420.

LANGLEY, a parish in Essex, 7 m. WSW of Saffron-Walden. Area 1,617 acres. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1851, 483.—Also a parish in Kent, 4 m. SE of Maidstone. Area 1,474 acres. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1851, 360.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 9½ m. SE of Norwich, on the river Yare. Area 2,723 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1851, 312.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Claverdon, co. of Warwick, 3 m. SE by E of Henley-in-Arden. Pop. in 1831, 164; in 1851,

189.—Also a tything in the p. of Kingston-St. Michael, Wilts, 2 m. N of Chippenham. Pop. 601.

LANGLEY (ABBOT'S). See ABBOTS-LANGLEY.

LANGLEY-BURRELL, a parish in Wilts, 2 m. N by E of Chippenham, on the Avon, and in the line of the Great Western railway. It is included within the parliamentary boundaries of the borough of Chippenham. Area 1,725 acres. Pop. 698.

LANGLEYDALE-AND-SHOTTON, a township in the p. of Staindrop, co.-palatine of Durham, 5 m. N of Barnard-castle, near the source of the river Gaunless. Here are extensive works for the smelting of argentiferous lead ore. Area 4,685 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1851, 165.

LANGLEY ISLAND, an island in the Arctic ocean, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, immediately to the N of Halkett island, in N lat. 69°.

LANGLEY (KING'S). See KING'S LANGLEY.

LANGLEY (KIRK), with MEYNELL-LANGLEY, a parish in Derbyshire, 4½ m. WNW of Derby. Area 2,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 553; in 1851, 657.

LANGLEY-MARSH, or ST-MARY'S, a parish in Bucks, 3½ m. ENE of Windsor, intersected by the Great Western railway. Area 3,895 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,797; in 1851, 1,873.

LANGLEY-POINT, a prominence on the coast of Sussex, between Pevensy-bay and Beachy-head. The bight to the SW of this point, it has been suggested, might afford an eligible point for the formation of a harbour of refuge.

LANGLIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Mont-le-Ban.

LANGNAU, a beautiful village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. E of Berne, on the Ilfis, near its confluence with the Emme. Pop. of p. 5,385, Protestants.—Also a Catholic village, in the cant. of Lucerne, bail. of Willisau. Pop. 1,168.—Also a parish and v. in the cant. of Zurich, circle of Horgen. Pop. 1,197, Protestants.

LANGOAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Treginer, near the l. bank of the Treginer. Pop. 2,140.

LANGOELAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Guéméné. Pop. 1,313.

LANGOEN, one of the Loffoden group, off the NW coast of Norway, in N lat. 69°, E long. 14° 20'. It is 35 m. in length from NE to SW, and nearly 14 m. in greatest breadth. Pop. 900.

LANGOGNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Lozère, arrond. of Mende.—The cant., comprising 8 coms., had a pop. of 7,012 in 1841.—The commune and town are on the l. bank of the Allier, 4 m. SSW of Pradelles. Pop. 2,803. Some trade is conducted here in cattle, and in coarse woollens.

LANGOIRAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Cadillac, near the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,542, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of wines.

LANGON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, arrond. of Bazas.—The cant., comprising 13 coms., had a pop. of 12,689 in 1841.—The town, 27 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the l. bank of the Garonne, had a pop. of 2,597 in 1846. It conducts an active trade in white wines and brandy; and has numerous tanneries and cooperages. It communicates with Saint-Macaire, on the opposite side of the river, by means of a suspension-bridge.—Also a commune in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NE of Redon. Pop. 1,655.

LANGON (LE), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vendée, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,685.

LANGONNET, a commune and town of France,

in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Gourin, 26 m. WNW of Pontivy. Pop. 3,442 in 1841.

LANGOURLA, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Collinée, 16 m. ENE of Loudeac. Pop. 1,302.

LANGPORT, a parish and corporate market-town, in the co. of Somerset, 33 m. SW by S of Bath, on the river Parret, which is here crossed by two bridges, one of which is of great antiquity. Area of the p. 171 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,245; in 1851, 1,117. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture.—The town, which stands on an eminence on the N bank of the Parret, near its junction with the Yeo, consists of two good streets, and is divided into two parts called Eastover and Westover. The Parret is navigable thus far, and the trade of L., which is carried on by means of its water-communication with Bridgewater, consists partly in the import of coal, timber, iron, and other articles, and partly in general freight trade from Bristol, London, and Wales.

LANGQUAID, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Regen, presidial and 5 m. S of Abensberg, and 18 m. SSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 595. It has two churches, an hospital, several distilleries and breweries, and a brick-work.

LANGRES, or LANGERS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne.—The arrond. comprises 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 98,422; in 1841, 101,393.—The cant. contains 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,699; in 1841, 15,917.—The town is 21 m. SSE of Chaumont, and 42 m. NNE of Dijon, in N lat. 47° 51' 53", and E long. 5° 19' 55". Pop. in 1789, 6,630; in 1821, 8,208; in 1831, 7,460; and in 1841, 8,303. This town, which is one of the most elevated in France, is situated on the summit of a steep mountain, at an alt. of 486 yds. above sea-level, near the l. bank of the Marne, and is surrounded with old walls flanked with towers, and entered by six gates. It is well-built, and contains a fine square, a cathedral remarkable for the beauty and singularity of its architecture, a college, and a town-house. It possesses also a large and a smaller seminary, a school of design, several hospitals, a library, a theatre, and a museum. It is particularly noted for its cutlery, and has also manufactories of earthenware and leather, and several breweries. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in grain, flour, wine, oil, lint, hemp, cattle, sheep, wool, cheese, spices, hides, mill-stones, cloth, and linen. L. was the capital of the ancient Lingones, and was a town of considerable extent when taken and destroyed by Attila. In 1362 it was fortified by King John, and received considerable augmentations in the reigns of Louis IX. and Francis I. It contains numerous remains of antiquity.

LANGHICK-VILLE, a parochial chapelry and township of Lincolnshire, 22 m. E by S of Lincoln, between the Steeping and Bain. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1851, 310.

LANGRIDGE, a parish in Somerset, 3½ m. N of Bath. Area 655 acres. Pop. in 1851, 91.

LANGRIGG AND MEALRIGG, a township in the p. of Broomfield, Cumberland, 7 m. WSW of Wigton, and 2 m. W of the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1851, 282.

LANGROIVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 15 m. NE of Trancoso, and 28 m. N of Guarda, on the l. bank of the Lamegal. Pop. 704. It has a parish-church and 6 chapels. This town belonged to the Templars. In the vicinity are several sulphureous springs and baths, and a mine of lead.

LANGRUNE-SUR-MER, a commune of France,

in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. N of Douvres, and 11 m. N of Caen. Pop. 2,275. It contains several bathing-establishments.

LANGSCHEID, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, circle and 3 m. SW of Arensburg. Pop. 200.

LANGSETT, a township in the p. of Penistone, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Penistone, on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Area 4,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 320; in 1851, 296.

LANGSIDE, a village in the p. of Cathcart, Renfrewshire, about 2 m. S of Glasgow. Pop. 125. The Regent Murray here defeated the adherents of Queen Mary in 1568.

LANGSTON, a township in the p. of Portsea, co. of Southampton, 3 m. E by S of Portsmouth. Here is a harbour used as a hulk station for convicts.

LANGSTONE, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 4 m. E by N of Newport. Area 1,314 acres. Pop. in 1831, 194; in 1851, 233.

LANG-TAE-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Gan-shun-fu.

LANGTHORNE, a township in the p. of Bedale, N. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Bedale. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 136; in 1851, 145.

LANGTHORPE, a township in the p. of Kirkby-on-the-Moor, N. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. NW of Boroughbridge. Area 536 acres. Pop. in 1851, 277.

LANGTOFT, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. ENE of Stamford. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1851, 701.

LANGTON, a township in the p. of Gainford, co-palatine of Durham, 8 m. E by N of Barnard-castle. Area 1,061 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1851, 95. —Also a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSE of New-Malton. Area 2,822 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341; in 1851, 314.

LANGTON, an islet of South Australia, in Spencer gulf, in Sir Joseph Banks' group.

LANGTON (EAST), a township in the p. of Church-Langton, Leicestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Market-Harborough. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1851, 294.

LANGTON (GREAT), a parish formed of the united townships of Great and Little L., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. ESE of Richmond. Area of the parish 1,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1851, 271.

LANGTON-HERRING, a parish in Dorset, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Dorchester. Area 1,202 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1851, 246.

LANGTON-LONG-BLANDFORD, a parish in Dorset, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Blandford-Forum, on the E bank of the Stour. Area 1,808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1851, 183.

LANGTON-NEAR-HORNCastle, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 16 m. E by S of Lincoln. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1851, 231.

LANGTON-BY-SPILSBY, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 3 m. N by W of Spilsby, on a branch of the river Steeping. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1851, 190.

LANGTON-MATRAVERS, a parish in Dorset, 3 m. SE of Corfe-castle. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 676; in 1851, 762.

LANGTON-NEAR-WRAGBY, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Lincoln. Area 2,249 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1851, 287.

LANGTREE, a parish in Devon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Great Torrington. Area 4,594 acres. Pop. in 1831, 888; in 1851, 878. —Also a township in the p. of Standish, co-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. N by W of Wigan, in the line of the Wigan and Preston railway. Pop. in 1841, 2,565; in 1851, 2,655.

LANGUE'BANA, or LONGUE'BANA, a town of Senegambia, in the territory of Sagalia, 90 m. NW of Laby, between the Gambia and Rio-Grande.

LANGUEDOC, an ancient and extensive pro-

vince in the S. of France, extending on the E to the Rhone, and on the W to the Garonne. Its length from E to W was 170 m.; its breadth from N to S in general about 90 m. This large tract of country was divided into three parts: Haut-Languedoc, or Upper or Western L., having Toulouse for its capital; and Bas-Languedoc, or Eastern or Lower L., of which the chief town was Montpellier; and the Cevennes. The designations Upper and Lower, in this instance, have no reference to elevation of surface, Lower L. being by much the more mountainous of the two. At the revolution the whole of L. was distributed into the departments of Gard, Hérault, Ardèche, Lozère, Tarn, Haute-Garonne, and Aude. In point of soil and climate, L. is one of the most favoured regions of France; the fruits of a warm climate, in particular vines, olives, and mulberries, are produced here in profusion, while in situations that admit of irrigation, corn is successfully cultivated. The great articles of sale and export are wine and brandy.—This prov. nearly corresponds to the *Narbonensis Gallia* of the Romans. Towards the fall of the Western empire, it bore the name of *Septimania*. By its present name it began to be known in the 13th cent.

LANGUEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SE of St. Brioux. Pop. 2,000.

LANGUIDIC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Hennebont. Pop. in 1841, 6,105.

LANGUILLE, a township of St. Francis co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., 132 m. E by N of Little Rock, on the E side of Languille river. Pop. 195.

LANGUIN, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, cant. and 2 m. NW of Nort, and 22 m. SSW of Chateaubriant.

LANGULA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 30 m. NW of Erfurt, circle and 4 m. S of Muhlhausen. Pop. 782.

LANGVAND, a mountain in Norway, in the prov. of Nordland, to the E of the Sjonen-fiord.

LANGWARDEN, a parish of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, circle and 20 m. N of Ovelgönne, bail. and 3 m. NW of Burhave, at the mouth of the Weser. Pop. 1,410.

LANGWART, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 11 m. WNW of Pfaffenberg, and 14 m. SSW of Ratisbon, on the Laber. Pop. 494.

LANGWATHBY, a chapelry in the p. of Edenhall, Cumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Penrith, on the E bank of the Eden. Area 1,987 acres. Pop. in 1831, 250; in 1851, 292.

LANGWEDEL, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Stade, 18 m. ESE of Bremen, near the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 625.

LANGWITH, a parish in Derbyshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Mansfield. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1851, 198. —Also a township in the p. of Cuckney, co. of Nottingham. Pop. in 1851, 275.

LAN-HO, a river of China, which has its source in Charra-Mongolia; runs thence into China Proper; traverses the NE part of the prov. of Chih-le; and, after a course, in a generally SE direction, of 300 m., throws itself into the gulf of that name, 75 m. NE of the embouchure of the Pai-ho.

LANHOSA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, 66 m. S of Desemboque, and to the SE of Goyaz.

LANHOSO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 6 m. E of Braga. Pop. 876.

LANHOUARNEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Plouescat, 19 m. W of Morlaix. Pop. 1,134.

LANHYDROCK, a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. SE by S of Bodmin, on the Fowey. Area 1,755 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1851, 233.

LANIER, a village of Macon co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 76 m. SW of Milledgeville, on the W side of Flint river.

LANIO. See **LAGNI-REGNI**.

LANISCAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Goaree, and 19 m. WNW of Loudeac. Pop. in 1841, 3,200.

LANIVET, a parish in Cornwall, 23 m. SW by S of Bodmin. Area 5,396 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,149.

LANJAR, or **LAJAR**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Almeria, and partido of Canjajar, in a valley on the S side of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,980. It has a parish-church, a convent, a school, and a custom-house. Common woollen fabrics and alcohol form its chief articles of manufacture. In the adjacent mountains are mines of antimony.

LANJARON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Granada, and partido of Orjiva. Pop. 2,960. It has a parish-church, a public granary, and a custom-house. It is of Arabic origin. In the environs are quarries of marble.

LAN-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. and 15 m. WNW of Kin-wha-fu, in N lat. 29° 16', E long. 119° 31'. It is built at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of the Tsin-tang-keang.

LANKEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marlenwerder, N of Schlochau. Pop. 140.

LANKERAN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the district of Talish, 30 m. N of Astara, on the shore of the Caspian. It is a town of rising importance.

LANKHALSBEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Saint Nicolas. Pop. 120.

LANKLAER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 259; of com. 199.

LANKOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 20 m. W of Gratz. It has a castle. Lignite, coal, iron, yellow ochre, and rouge, are found in the environs.

LANKSA, a river of Sumatra, which runs E into the strait of Malacca.

LANLIVERY, a parish in Cornwall, 1½ m. WSW of Lostwithiel, and W of the Fowey. Area 6,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,687; in 1851, 1,716.

LANLUM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, district and 84 m. NW of Cuttack, on the r. bank of the Braminy.

LANMEUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,790; in 1841, 14,951. The town is 8 m. NE of Morlaix, and 44 m. NE of Brest. Pop. 2,648. It occupies an unhealthy situation, and is both ill-built and ill-kept.

LANNARVILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Plabennec, 14 m. NNE of Brest. It is noted for its mineral waters.

LANNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and 2 m. WSW of Aramitz. Pop. 1,401.

LANNEMEZAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrénées, arrond. of the Bagneres-de-Bigorre. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,316; in 1841, 10,062. The town is 14 m. ENE of Bagneres-de-Bigorre, near the source of the Gers, and in the midst of a wild tract of country of the same name. Pop. 1,243. It has some trade in cattle, grain, &c.

LANNEPAX, a commune and town of France, in

the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 8 m. SE of Eauze. Pop. 1,386.

LANNES (CAPE), a headland of South Australia, on the S side of Rivoli bay, in S lat. 37° 36' 40", E long. 140° 11'.

LANNILIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and arrond. of Brest. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,352; in 1841, 14,583. The town is 15 m. N of Brest. Pop. in 1841, 3,124. It has manufactories of pottery, and carries on a considerable trade in grain and cattle.

LANNION, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord. The arrond. comprises an area of 87,712 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 103,120; in 1841, 108,749. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,529; in 1841, 17,053. The town is 12 m. WSW of Treguier, and 89 m. NW of St. Brieux, on the r. bank of the Guer, at the entrance of that river into the English channel. Pop. in 1789, 3,884; in 1821, 3,597; in 1831, 5,371; in 1841, 5,650. It is ill-built, but has a good quay, and carries on a considerable trade in horses, corn, hemp, lint, thread, butter, and wine. In the vicinity are mines of iron and silver.

LANNOY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, arrond. of Lille. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 19,112; in 1841, 21,489. The town is 8 m. ENE of Lille, and 23 m. NNW of Douay. Pop. 1,355. It has several cotton spinning-mills, and manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics. Flowers are extensively cultivated in the environs. L., which was formerly fortified, was repeatedly taken by the French and their enemies. It has belonged since 1667 to France.

LANO, a town of Chili, in the district of Maule, near the entrance of the Mataquito into the Pacific, 165 m. NNE of New Conception. Its inhabitants are chiefly Indians.

LANOUAILLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,149; in 1841, 13,002. The v. is 30 m. from Nontron. Pop. 1,225.

LANOUEE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Joselin. Pop. 3,052.

LANOWCY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 32 m. SE of Kremenez, and 39 m. WSW of Zaslav. Pop. 780.

LANQUAIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Lalinde, near the l. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,055. This village was formerly the chief place of a small district that enjoyed immunity from taxation.

LANQUESAINT, a department and commune of France, in the prov. of Hainaut, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 490.

LANREATH, a parish in Cornwall, 5 m. WNW of West Looe, and E of the Trebant. Area 4,878 acres. Pop. in 1831, 651; in 1851, 662.

LANRIVAIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Bothoa, 18 m. from Guingamp. Pop. 1,416. It has a considerable trade in cattle.

LANRODEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Plouagat, 7 m. SE of Guingamp. Pop. 1,607.

LANS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 5 m. NE of Villard-de-Lans, and 10 m. SE of Grenoble. Pop. 1,076.

LANSALLOES, a parish in Cornwall, 6 m. WSW of West Looe, on the coast. Area 2,985 acres. Pop. in 1831, 884; in 1851, 699.

LANSARGUES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. of Maugeio, 12 m.

ENE of Montpellier. Pop. 1,344. It has a distillery of brandy.

LANSBERG, a mountain of Prussia, in the prov. of Bas-Rhin, 1 m. N of Aix-la-Chapelle.

LANSDOWN, a county on the NE of Western Australia; bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire; on the W by Durham; and on the S by Beaufort.—Also a parish in Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Monmouth, skirted on the W and S by the Derwent.

LANSDOWN, an elevated tract in Somersetshire, 3 m. NW of Bath. It has an alt. of 813 ft.

LANSERD, a village of Persia, in the prov. of azanderan, on the Caspian, 10 m. W of Fehrad.

LANSEROS, a village of Spain, in the prov. of alladolid, 3 m. SSW of Carbajal de la Encomienda.

LAN-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Kwei-yang-chu, 216 m. SSW of Chan-sha-fu, on the l. bank of the Hang-keang, in N lat. 25° 30', E long. 111° 50'.

LAN-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of E-chu-fu.

LANSINBURG, a township in Rennselaer co., New York, situated on the E bank of Hudson river, 9 m. N of Albany. Pop. 3,330. A considerable trade is carried on here; and at some seasons large sloops ascend the river.

LANSING, a township in the state of New York, U. S., 175 m. W of Albany. Pop. 3,672.

LANSKORUN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 24 m. NW of Kamenetz.

LANS-LE-BOURG, a town of Savoy, 3 m. NW of Mont Cenis, on the r. bank of the Arc, at an alt. of 1,557 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,100.

LANTA, or LENTA, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 9 m. ESE of Toulouse. Pop. of cant. 6,004; of town 1,537.

LANTADILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Palencia, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 890.

LANTAGHUR, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the district of Lamjung, in N lat. 29° 5', E long. 84° 19'. It is tributary to the rajah of Nepal.

LANTAO. See LINTAO.

LAN-TEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 30 m. SE of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 5', E long. 109° 20'.

LANTEGLOS, a parish of Cornwall, 1½ m. WSW of Camelford. Pop. including that of the burgh of Camelford, 1,741.—Also a parish of Cornwall, 2 m. SE of Fowey. Pop. in 1831, 1,208; in 1851, 1,280.

LANTENNE, or LANTERNE, a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, which flows into the Seine, on the l. bank, after a course of 30 m. It passes Ormoiches and Mersnay.

LANTEUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of La Coreze, 9 m. SSW of Tulle. Pop. 1,050.

LANTEYRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 46 m. E of Grenada, on the N flank of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 1,050.

LANTILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of La Nièvre, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Cortigny.

LANTON, a village of Roxburghshire, 2½ m. W of Jedburgh. Pop. 240.

LANTOSCA, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, on the Vesubia, 14 m. N of Nice. Pop. 2,240.

LANTRIAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. of St. Julien-de-Chapteuil. Pop. 1,153.

LAN-TSANG, a name by which the river May-keang is distinguished in its passage through the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan.

LANTUR. See BANDA.

LANTWIT (LOWER), a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 1 m. E of Neath. Pop. in 1851, 1,542.

LANTWIT (MAJOR), a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 4½ m. SW by S of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 1,076; in 1851, 1,077. The church, which is one of the most ancient in Wales, contains some curious old monuments.

LANTWITFAIRDRE (HIGHER and LOWER), a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 3 m. NE of Llantrissant. Pop. in 1831, 811; in 1851, 4,096.

LANUSEI, a town of Sardinia, 57 m. NNE of Cagliari. Pop. 1,766.

LANVALLAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1 m. ESE of Dinan. Pop. 1,193.

LANVELLEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Plestin. Pop. 1,767.

LANVENEGEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. SW of Faouet. Pop. 1,670.

LANVOLLON, a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 8 m. SE of Pontrieux. Pop. 1,462.

LAN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 27 m. E of Kae-fung-fu, on the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 34° 54', E long. 114° 59'.

LANZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 4 m. N of Pampeluna. Pop. 383.

LANZA, a small river of the N of Italy, which rises among the Alps, and falls into Lake Maggiore.

LANZAROTE, an island of the Atlantic ocean, in the group of the Canary islands, 9 m. NE of the island of Fuerteventura, from which it is separated by the canal De-Bocagna, 75 m. ENE of Tenerife, and at a like distance from the shore of the Sahara, in N lat. 29°, and W long. 13° 38'. On the N and W are 5 small and desert but lofty islands, viz. Graciosa from which it is divided by the canal Del-Rio, Santa Clara, Alegranza, Roquete-del-Este, and Roquete-del-occidente. L. is 36 m. in length, from NE to SW, and 15 m. in breadth, comprising a superficies of about 300 sq. m. Pop. 17,500. Towards the centre it rises to the height of about 2,000 ft. above sea-level; and it contains several volcanoes. In its greater extent, however, it possesses but little elevation. It is scantily watered; and except in October and November, when rain generally falls, possesses a cloudless sky. Its principal productions are grain, wine, fruit, legumes, potatoes, barilla, and orchil. Sheep, goats, and in small numbers cattle, are reared on its pastures; and in the sandy tracts camels are not uncommon. The island contains 8 pueblos, has several harbours, and is defended by 4 forts. The chief town is Teguise. Previous to the arrival of the Spaniards this island bore the name of Teteroigotra. The aborigines appeared superior in civilization to the branches of the Guanche tribe, and lived in houses substantially built of stone.

LANZO, a commune and town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, on the Stura, 16 m. NW of Turin. It contains a group of 8 villages; and has manufactures of silk, and a considerable trade in butter, as well as in cattle. Pop. 2,335.

LAO, a town of the island of Cuba, 25 m. W of Havannah.

LAODICEA. See LADIK and LATAKIA.

LAOGHAL (LOCH), a sheet of water in the p. of Tongue, Sutherlandshire, about 4 m. long and 1 m. broad. It discharges itself by the Torrisdale.

LAOHAREAH, or ALHOWAREAH, a village of Tunis, 54 m. ENE of Tunis, near the E entrance of the gulf of that name, and 4 m. SW of Cape Bon.

LAON, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Aisne, near the river Ardon, in N lat. 49° 33' 54", 74 m. NE of Paris. Pop. in 1836, 8,230; in 1846, 8,054. It is enclosed by old walls; and is an ill-

built gloomy town. It is a place of great antiquity, its cathedral having been built in 1115. Before the first revolution L. was the see of a bishop. It contains at present a number of churches and chapels; also two hospitals, extensive barracks, a communal college, a library of 17,000 vols., and a theatre. It has manufactories of linen, stockings, hats, copperas, leather, and nails. The surrounding country is noted for its wine. L. was the scene of very obstinate fighting between the French and Prussians in March 1814.—The arrond. of Laon comprises the 11 cants. of Anizy-le-Chateau, Chauny, Coucy-le-Chateau, Craonne, Crecy-sur-Serre, La-Fere, L., Marle, Neufchatel, Rozy-sur-Serre, and Sissonne; and has an area of 245,580 hect. Pop. in 1831, 161,731; in 1841, 168,554.—The cant., comprising 27 com., had a pop. of 20,615 in 1841.

LAONS, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Brezoles. Pop. 1,020.

LAOR. See AOR.

LAORCA, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Como, on the r. bank of the Cherenzone.

LAOS, a country of India, bounded on the N by China; on the E by Tonquin and Cochinchina; on the S by Cambodia; and on the W by Siam and the Birman empire. It appears to stretch from the 16th to the 22d parallel of N lat.; but its precise boundaries are unknown. Like Cambodia and Siam, its general physical configuration is that of a valley, bounded on the E and W by ranges of mountains. Through this valley runs the great river Maykaung, Mekon, Me-nam-kong, or river of Cambodia, sometimes called the Japanese river. This stream must here be of great magnitude, for it rises in about 34° N lat., in the same parallel with the Irawaddi, and only a little to the S of the springs of the Hoang-ho and Kiang-ku of China. Under 18° N lat. therefore it has already reached 960 geog. or 1,112 British m. As L. is entirely an inland region, we are still less acquainted with it than with the dependent Cochinchinese districts situated upon the coast. The level parts yield abundance of rice; tobacco and the sugar cane are cultivated; gum-lac, ivory, and medicinal plants form the principal articles of export-trade. Valuable mines of tin and iron are reported to exist; and gold and silver are obtained in the sands of the rivers. In the province of Laos, which gives name to the whole kingdom, there is a mine which produces rubies and emeralds.—The climate is much the same as all other countries under the same parallel; but, surrounded as it is with high chains of mountains, these in all probability will tend to mitigate the heat.—Bissachere estimates the pop. of this country at 1,400,000 souls. The Laonese are celebrated over the East for their strict honesty. They are lazy and indolent, and much addicted to the study of magic. Marriages are easily contracted, and as easily dissolved. They manufacture silk and cotton fabrics, paper, leather, and gunpowder; and export to Rangoon, jagghery, drugs, dyes, lacquered wares, metals, sapan wood, lac, ivory, and skins. Marini says this country is divided into 7 provinces, but does not give their names. Wusthof mentions three as governed by vassal princes. The cap., called Mohang-Leng, is said to be a large city, enclosed with palisades, upwards of 100 leagues N of Lan-tchang, upon the banks of the Mekon, which here runs over a rocky channel. The Siamese appear to be in possession of the larger portion of the country.

LAOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district and 45 m. WSW of Silhet, and 120 m. NNE of Dacca. A considerable trade in salt and other articles is here carried on with the Gar-

rows. The Laour hills contain immense beds of limestone, and afford the chief supply of that article to the prov.

LAPA, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, between the Rio-Itajahi and the town of Lages.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 9 m. ENE of Sabara.—Also a village in the prov. of Ceara and district of Villade-Imperatriz, in the Serra-Meruoca.—Also a village in the prov. of Goyaz, on the Vermelho, which is here crossed by a bridge.

LAPAK, a small island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sulu islands, and SSW of the island of that name, in N lat. 5° 32', E long. 120° 52'. It is about 6 m. in length, rises to a considerable height, and is covered with wood; and with the adjacent island of Seacasse, from which it is separated by a strait 1½ m. in breadth, forms good shelter from the NE and SW winds.

LAPANOW, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. SSW of Bochnia, and 33 m. WSW of Tarnow, on the l. bank of the Radomka.

LAPCHAS. See SIKKIM.

LAPEDONA, a village of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 6 m. SE of Fermo.

LAPEER, a county in the NE part of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 828 sq. m., drained by Flint and Belle river, and Mill creek. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,265; in 1850, 7,026. The cap., of the same name, is 61 m. N of Detroit, at the confluence of Flint river and Farmer's creek. Pop. 746.

LAPENTIS, or LAPENTY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. E of St. Hilaire-de-Harcourt. Pop. 1,018.

LAPICZE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. SE of Minsk, district and 24 m. S of Igoumen.

LAPIO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 14 m. WNW of San-Angelo-de-Lombardi, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Paterno, on a hill. Pop. 2,320.

LAPITO, a village of Turkey in Asia, on the N coast of the island of Cyprus, 9 m. W of Cerina, and 15 m. NW of Nicosia. In the vicinity are the remains of the ancient *Lapethus*.

LAPLAIGNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 985.

LAPLAND, the most northerly country of Europe, extending from N to S about 500 m., and about 300 m. from W to E, between the parallel of 64° N lat. and the Northern ocean, and between the North cape and the White sea. It consists of three distinct divisions, Russian, Norwegian, and Swedish Lapland. RUSSIAN L. comprehends all that part of the country which is situated to the E of the river Tornea; and is subdivided into three districts, one stretching along the N or Arctic coast, another bordering on the White sea, and a third inland adjoining to the lake Enara and the Norwegian frontier. NORWEGIAN L., the smallest division, is a narrow strip along the W and N coast of Norway, and is divided into three portions, named Norland, West Finmark, and East Finmark. SWEDISH L., which is the largest and most southerly division, occupies the interior part of the country, W of the river Tornea; and is divided into four provinces, namely, Umea L., to the S; Pitea L., in the centre; Lulea L., and Tornea L., towards the N.—L. has been divided by Wahlenberg into five zones, concentric with the gulf of Bothnia, and differing from each other in climate and productions. The first, extending obliquely round the gulf of Bothnia, from N lat. 64° to nearly 69°, and forming a zone generally 80 m. in

breadth, is covered with forests of the spruce and Scotch fir, and named Woody L. The second, higher and colder than the first, extending from lat. 65° to nearly 70° , and generally only 6 or 8 m. in breadth, contains the Scotch fir, and is denominated Subwoody L. The third, higher than any of the preceding, stretches, like the second, from 65° to 70° of N lat., generally about 12 m. in breadth, except to the NE of Enontekis, where it is about 40 m., produces the birch, but no pines, and is distinguished as the Sub-alpine region. The fourth, immediately behind the third, and nearly of the same breadth, and still higher than any of the preceding, produces only the *Salix glauca*, a species of willow peculiar to very cold climates, and is named the Lower-Alpine region. The fifth, the farthest from the gulf of Bothnia, extending along the N side of L., and varying in breadth according as it is indented by the sea, is the most elevated tract of the whole. The greater part of it being above the line of perpetual congelation, and covered with eternal snows, produces no trees and scarcely any vegetation whatever, except a few hardy plants where the snow has been melted. It is denominated by Wahlenberg the Higher-Alpine region. The whole of Woody L. is so level, that scarcely one of the mountains rises higher than 213 ft. above the neighbouring plains; and in none of the three first zones is the height above the level of the sea considerable. In those lower districts, however, are several mountains considerably elevated; one particularly named Quickjock, in lat. 67° , is 1,140 ft. above the level of the sea. The church of Enontekis is 1,429 ft. above the level of the sea; and thence to the top of the Lapland Alps the ground rises constantly, but so gradually that it is practicable to go in a boat to the lake Kielesjarvi, which is in so elevated a situation that the birch tree is scarcely to be found in its neighbourhood. The Lapland Alps, passing through the S part of the country as high as the lake of Tornea, retain nearly the same elevation through the whole of their extent, and no part is considered to be lower than 2,132 ft. above the level of the sea; but the most elevated mountains occur in the southern parts of Lulea L. One of them, named Sulitelma, which is the highest mountain of Lapland, is 4,903 ft., and at its northern point 6,178 ft. above the level of the sea. This immense glacier is situated in 67° N lat., and $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E long. from Greenwich. Another, named Almajales, a little to the N of Sulitelma, is 5,543 ft. in height; and Tulpa-jegna, a very extensive glacier, is 4,050 ft. These mountains are more than 2,700 ft. above the line of perpetual congelation, and are the coldest regions of L. Those of Getsetjack, Pernitjack, and Ridatjack, lying to the N of the last-mentioned, are supposed to be little inferior in height; but from the parallel of $68^{\circ} 20' N$, the alpine range, which continues with little interruption till it terminates at the North cape, on the Frozen ocean, diminishes in height, and though covered with snow, is free from glaciers. Of the maritime Alps, which occupy the W and N part of L., the principal chain, extending from the insular promontory of Loffoden, and the W side of the gulf of Alten, contains many mountains which rise above the line of perpetual congelation, and bear glaciers immediately over the sea. The highest of these are the Alps of Linjen, which rise to an elevation of 4,264 ft. The rest of the coast of L. is very rocky; but, excepting the promontory of Kunnen, scarcely contains any high mountains. The promontories of Eastern Finmark do not exceed an elevation of 2,132 ft. above the level of the sea; those on its N coast are only 1,279 ft. in height. "It is extremely interesting," says Baron Von Buch, "to climb great and rapidly ascending heights in these climates.

The vegetation with which we are familiar in the valleys, gradually disappears under our feet. The Scotch fir soon leaves us; then the birches become shrivelled; and presently they wholly disappear. Between the bushes of mountain-willows and dwarf birches the innumerable clusters of berry-bearing herbs have room to spread, blae-berries on the dry heights, and mountain-brambles on the marshy ground; but we at last rise above even these; the blae-berries no longer bear fruit, but appear singly with few leaves, and no longer in a bushy form. At last they too disappear, and are soon followed by the mountain-willows. The dwarf birch alone braves the height and the cold; at last it also yields before reaching the limit of perpetual snow; and there is a broad border before reaching this limit, on which, besides mosses, a few plants only subsist with great difficulty. Even the reindeer moss, which vies in the woods with the blae-berry in luxuriance of growth, is very unfrequent on such heights. On the top of the mountains—which is almost a table-land—there is no ice, it is true, nor glaciers; but the snow never leaves these heights; and a few single points and spots above the level are alone clear of snow for a few weeks. Nothing living is any longer to be seen, except perhaps occasionally an eagle in his flight over the mountains from one fiord to another." On Akha-Solki, one of these mountains on the W coast, which is about 3,392 English ft. in height, the following limits of the different productions were accurately marked:

Limit of snow in latitude 70° .	3,514 ft.
of <i>Betula nana</i> , or dwarf birch,	2,742
of <i>Salix myrsinitis</i> , or whortle-leaved willow,	2,150
<i>Salix lanata</i> , or downy willow, rises above the <i>Betula nana</i> , and approaches the perpetual limit of snow.	
of <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> , or blae-berry,	2,031
of <i>Betula alba</i> , or birch tree,	1,579

[Geology and minerals.] Of the mineralogical structure of the mountains of L. little accurate information has yet been collected; but the following facts are enumerated by Professor Jameson. The mountains of Norway and L. are principally composed of primitive and transition rocks; fletz rocks occur very rarely; and alluvial rocks are uncommon. Granite, contrary to the general belief of mineralogists, is a rare rock in Norway and L.; it even occurs but seldom in Sweden, and is to be considered as one of the least frequent of the primitive rocks in Scandinavia. The granite frequently alternates with gneiss. A newer granite sometimes occurs resting on mica slate, as at Forvig; or connected with clay slate and diallage rock, as in the island of Mageroe. Besides the gneiss which is associated with the oldest granite, there is another of newer formation which rests upon mica slate. Gneiss appears to be by far the most frequent and abundant rock in Scandinavia, all the other primitive rocks appearing in some degree subordinate to it. All the magnetic iron-stone of Scandinavia occurs in beds of gneiss, and not in veins, as has often been maintained by mineralogists. The class of transition rocks in Norway contains, besides greywacke, alum slate, clay slate, limestone, and other rocks well known to mineralogists as members of that class,—as granite, which sometimes contains hornblende; syenite, which contains Labrador felspar and numerous crystals of zircon; porphyry, amygdaloid, basalt, and sandstone. The transition limestone of Norway is sometimes granular foliated, like that which occurs in primitive countries, and contains much tremolite.—The country abounds in mines of iron, and furnishes several also of copper. Lead, zinc, and arsenic are not uncommon, and native gold has been found at Svappawara, in Tornea-Lapland; but rich iron ores form the chief treasures of the country, and might assist to introduce cultivation in those desert regions. The ore is found in thick beds in the gneiss, and when the surrounding substance is worn down, appears in many places above the surface like mountains of iron. At Luossavara and Svappawara, on the banks of the Tornea, are beds of the extraordinary thickness of 34 and 58 fath. But even this is still exceeded by the iron hill of Kerunoara, about 11 m. W of Jakasjerfvi, where the pure ore has been seen to the extent of 800 Paris ft. All this mineral treasure, however, has hitherto been turned to little account, as the ore must be conveyed by a land-carriage of 46 m., in small Laplandish pulkers drawn by reindeer; and furnaces cannot be erected nearer the mines in consequence of the want of wood. The ore itself, though exceeding in richness that of Sweden, is difficultly fusible, and yields an iron which becomes brittle when cold, unless it has been smelted with some of the better sorts of ore from Uto or Dannemora.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of the country are the Tana, which rises in the distant mountains of L., and after running through E. Finmark in a NE direction, empties itself into a bay or sound of the same name, in the North sea; the Alten, which runs through W. Finmark in a NW direction, and empties itself into a bay or sound of the same name, which opens into the ocean; the Pitea, which rises in the Lapland Alps towards the W, about 67° N lat., and running in a SE direction, falls into the sea at Pitea; the Lulea, which proceeds from a long succession of lakes in the Lapland Alps, and running nearly parallel to the Pitea, falls into the sea at Lulea, in 65½° N lat.; the Tornea, which is formed by a number of streams uniting in one channel and running nearly due S through a long course, and falls into the N extremity of the Bothnian gulf at Tornea. Most of the rivers are of small size during winter, but when the snows melt in summer, they swell to an extraordinary height, and frequently inundate large tracts of country.—The lakes of L. are very numerous, and many of them of great extent. The most worthy of notice are those of Virihjaur and Vastinjaur, which may be considered as the centre of the alpine country of L.

Climate.] The climate of L. is singular, especially as it affects vegetation. Temp. is here regulated, not as in other parts of the world, by the lat. of the place, but by its height above the level of the sea, and distance from the gulf of Bothnia. Hence the temp. is remarkably similar through the whole extent of country between the Bothnian gulf and the alpine ridge of mountains, about the parallel of 69°; but in those parts which lie between the Lapland Alps and the Northern ocean, the heat, excepting in some of the valleys, is almost entirely regulated by the latitude. In point of temp., therefore, L. may be divided into two regions,—the inland and the maritime. In the former, winter is very severe, and summer very hot; in the latter, the winter is comparatively mild, and the summer cold; the one being influenced by the temp. of the Frozen ocean, and the other screened from its action by the alpine ridge forming a circle round it. The following table furnishes a comparative view of the mean temp. in both regions:

	At Enontekis, in N lat. 68° 30', and 1,555 ft. above sea-level.	At Mageroe, North cape.
January,	0° 41'	22° 08'
February,	0 55	23 16
March,	11 41	24 71
April,	26 02	30 02
May,	36 56	34 07
June,	49 49	40 14
July,	59 63	46 42
August,	55 89	43 70
September,	41 78	37 62
October,	27 44	32 00
November,	12 20	25 75
December,	1 01	25 74
	26 85	32 13

Though the mean temp. at Enontekis is nearly 6° lower than at the North cape, yet the former place is better calculated for vegetation than the latter, and even brings to maturity certain kinds of corn. The reason is, that the mean temp. during the summer months is much higher at Enontekis than at the Cape; and the power of vegetation is regulated more by the heat of summer than the cold of winter. Sometimes it happens in the Lapland Alps, when a colder summer than usual occurs, that the snow lies during the whole year, and all kinds of vegetables are completely destroyed, except a few lichens, polytricha, and *Peltidea crocea*. The progress of the seasons may be gathered from the following observations made in 1797 at Utsjocki, upon the river Tana, in 69° 53' N lat.

- Jan. 21. The sun's half disc seen above the horizon.
- May 5. First rain fell.
- June 5. The ice disappeared upon the river Tana.
- June 28. The lakes were free from ice.
- July 15. Night frosts began.
- Oct. 18. The rivers froze.
- Oct. 25. The lakes froze.
- Nov. 3. The ground covered with snow.
- Nov. 20. The sun under the horizon.

During the winter solstice, when the sun continues during seven weeks together below the horizon, instead of a clear daylight there is only a twilight of a few hours. It is not so dark, however, but that a person might see to write from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 1 o'clock in the afternoon; while the superior brightness of the moon and stars at this season, with the aid of the

aurora borealis, and the reflection of the snow, supply in a great measure the absence of the sun. The cold at this time of the year is frequently so intense as to freeze brandy and spirits of wine. At the summer solstice, the sun is as many weeks continually above the horizon, as it is below it in winter; but his light during the night is paler and less brilliant than during the day. The heat is at this period extremely oppressive, especially in the valleys, and the air is darkened by clouds of troublesome insects, which the natives have no possibility of avoiding except by covering their heads with a cloth, smearing their faces with tar, or involving themselves in the smoke of a fire.

Soil and productions.] The soil of L. is generally sterile. The greater part of the country is covered with rocks, moss, or gravelly plains, or with a kind of turf composed of decayed mosses impregnated with standing water. There are a few tracts of tolerable soil, especially in the more southern districts.—The plants on the W part of L., towards the sea, are analogous to those of Scotland and Iceland; while the most abundant productions of Swedish L. more nearly resemble those of Siberia.—The vegetable productions are not numerous, but are more various than generally imagined. Wahlenberg's edition of the *Flora Lapponica* describes 1,087 species of plants found in L. Of this number only 496 are perfect plants; the remaining 591 are cryptogamous. Of grasses there are 102 species; of algae, 55; of fungi, 94; of musci, 200; and of lichens, 207. Of trees there are 26 kinds, consisting of the Scotch fir, spruce fir, birch, alder, poplar, mountain-ash, bird-cherry, and 19 species of willows. There are no fruit-trees in the country, but a variety of berries are spontaneously produced, such as black-currants, raspberries, crow-berries, juniper-berries, bilberries, and the Norwegian mulberry, which grows upon a creeping plant, and is greatly esteemed as an antiscorbutic. In the gardens towards the S are raised cresses, spinach, onions, leeks, chives, orache, red cabbage, radishes, mustard, currants, barberries, elder-berry, wild-rose, columbines, rose-campion, carnations, sweet-williams, potatoes about the size of poppy-heads, French-beans, broad-beans, and tobacco when carefully managed; but neither white cabbage nor pease come to any perfection; and apples, pears, plums, and cherries, scarcely grow at all, though cultivated with the greatest attention. The most abundant native vegetables are sorrel, which is of great service on account of its antiscorbutic properties; angelica, which is highly relished as an article of food; and the *Lichen rangiferinus*, which furnishes the chief subsistence of the reindeer during winter. Of the indigenous fruits the most delicious is the berry of the *Rubus arcticus*, which is superior in fragrance and flavour to the finest raspberries or strawberries. Except in a few sheltered valleys, and on the banks of the rivers in the S districts, there are no agricultural labourers in L. In some places a plough of a peculiar construction, suited to ground full of large stones, is employed in preparing the field for the seed; but in general the earth is dug by the labourer. The grain which is chiefly sown in L. is barley, or rather *big*; in the lower regions rye is occasionally cultivated; and oats have been raised even in the high level of Enontekis. It is found that grain will not ripen in any district where the mean temp. of the three summer months does not reach 47½°. Its progress to maturity is extremely rapid; the corn sown in the end of May is commonly cut down in the end of July; and from the commencement of seed-time to the end of harvest, seldom more than 60 days. The domestic animals of the Laplanders are cows, sheep, dogs, goats, and rein-deer. The cows are fed during winter on hay from the meadows, or on the moss used by the rein-deer. The sheep and goats subsist on similar food; and, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, are remarkably prolific. The dogs are chiefly kept for collecting the herds of rein-

deer, and are trained to obey the slightest signal from their masters. The rein-deer are the most valuable part of a Laplander's possessions, and the principal object of his attention. Of these useful creatures a wealthy Laplander often possesses 1,000, or more; and a person of the middle class from 300 to 700. Wild rein-deer abound in Norwegian L.; but few are found in Swedish L., except between Granoen and Lycksele. They are considerably larger than the tame deer. Hares are plentiful, and in the winter-season become entirely white. The marten is common in Norwegian L. The glutton and beaver occur. Otters of different kinds, ermines, squirrels, the *Mus lemmus*, a species of marmot peculiar to L., and field-mice in immense numbers are all natives of those high latitudes. Foxes are extremely numerous; wolves, generally of a tawny hue, but sometimes of a whitish colour, are also numerous, and extremely destructive to the tame rein-deer. Bears are also numerous.—Among the birds of L. are the Lapland wood-cock, which has its beak turned up at the end; the Swedish mock-bird, remarkable for the variety of its notes, as well as the beauty of its plumage; the Lapland owl, a very rare bird; a species of magpie; the three-toed wood-pecker; and the great dark-coloured wood-cock, with a very long beak, of which the lower half is red. The only birds which remain during winter are partridges, crows, owls, and ptarmigans; but great multitudes resort, in summer, to the lakes and marshes for the purpose of breeding.—The only amphibious animals are common frogs and lizards.—The rivers abound in salmon; and the lakes in pike, perch, trout, eels, and char.

[*Natives.*] The description of the *Finni*, by Ptolemy and Tacitus, is strikingly applicable to the Mountain Laplanders of the present day. They are supposed to have been the people designated by Herodotus, under the epithets *Cynocephali*, *Troglodytes*, and *Pigmies*. They disclaim the appellation of Laplanders, which is understood to be a term of reproach, and to have been given to them by the Swedes. It is deduced by some from the Latin *lappus*, 'blear-eyed'; by others from the Swedish *lappa*, 'a patch,' in reference to their garment. Some interpret the word from the Finnish *lappi*, 'exiles' or 'runaways,' supposing them to have migrated or to have been banished from Finland. The Laplanders, Samoyedes, Esquimaux, and Greenlanders, all found in the same N latitude, appear to have been originally the same people. The Laplanders are supposed to have descended from the White sea towards Norway and Sweden; while the Finns, on the other hand, ascended from Esthonia through Finland. In the N of Norway the Laplanders are called Finns; and the Finns who have penetrated into the country are denominated Quans. Mr. Laing says: "The Asiatic origin of the Scandinavian race, and of that religion of Odin or Asa-Odin which prevailed among them until the 11th cent., is placed beyond a doubt, although the causes and exact period of their migration are matters of conjecture only. It appears, also, undeniable that the original inhabitants, before this migration, were the progenitors of the present Lapland race. Whether any other people inhabited the country at that period seems uncertain. The tales, legends, or traditions, in the Saga, relative to Jetter, who were at once giants and wizards, or demons, would seem to establish that some people, more formidable to the large-sized Asiatics than the diminutive Laplanders, may have existed in the country. Yet witchcraft, or supernatural powers, which to this day are ascribed to the Laplander by the vulgar of the other race, would naturally give rise to the idea of superior size and strength, when the Laplander, driven to the fields and to the extreme north, became out of the range of personal knowledge to the majority of the people, and, consequently, a being for imagination and credulity to enlarge. There is no evidence from remains of tombs, or other objects, that any third race ever inhabited the country. The two are as distinct in physical appearance as the varieties of a species can be; and as, owing to their totally different habits and modes of living, intermarriage is extremely rare, their distinctive characters stand out more contrasted, and less graduated into each other than in other countries—as Scotland—which are peopled by two different races. The affinity between the Norwegian and the German is obvious. The mind, in viewing them, cannot avoid classing them as belonging to one original stock, although unable to point out or express the peculiar points of similarity. By the same instinctive operation which discovers at once what is called blood in horses, or the cast of countenance in families or nations, one is impressed, on seeing the Laplanders, with the conviction that they are a branch of the great Celtic family which seems to have occupied Europe before the emigration of the Gothic people from Asia. The cast of countenance, the colour of the eyes and hair, the

structure of the frame, and even the liveliness of gesture, are so similar in the best specimens of the Lapland people to what one meets with in those countries in which there are still remains of the Celtic blood,—as the SW of France, Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland,—that the mind is at once impressed with the conviction that they are of the same breed. Cloth a handsome Lapland girl in the Welsh costume, and place her with a basket on her arm in the market-place of Chester, and the stranger would chuck her under the chin, and ask what she had got to sell, without suspecting that she was not a Cambrian." The conversion of the Laplanders to Christianity cannot be dated much earlier than the middle of the 17th cent.; and it is still so very imperfect as to consist in little more than their receiving baptism, bearing Christian names, and attending on a few festivals of the church. They are not a numerous people; and probably do not exceed 60,000, scattered over an extent of 150,000 sq. m. Even of this number, Baron Von Buch considers that one-sixth part only is composed of real Laplanders, and that the rest are properly Finnish colonists by whose gradual influx the pop. of Swedish L. is said to have doubled, in the course of thirty years. The Laplanders have a swarthy complexion, black short hair, a wide mouth, hollow cheeks, and a chin somewhat long and pointed. Their eyes are generally weak and watery, in consequence, it is supposed, of their smoky habitations, or the driving and glaring snows of winter, which often have the effect of depriving the natives of sight for several days after returning from a hunting excursion. Yet they possess great strength of body, and are capable of undergoing an extraordinary degree of labour. They are not less remarkable for swiftness of foot and bodily agility; and are inured from their infancy to every kind of activity and exertion. The smallest person observed among them by Maupertuis, was a well-proportioned woman, who measured 4 ft. 2 inches and 5 lines; and Högström frequently met with natives of the different provinces, whose height was between 5 and 6 ft. They discover considerable ingenuity in making the various utensils which they possess. Their sledges and canoes are so well put together that not a drop of water is able to penetrate their sides. From the wood of the birch-tree, they form vessels of various capacities, from an ordinary drinking cup, to casks for holding the milk of the rein-deer. From the horns of the rein-deer, they manufacture spoons in a very neat manner, which they stain with figures tolerably well designed. With no other instrument than a knife, they also carve their bowls and spoons with wonderful expertness. The steel of these knives they manufacture for themselves, and ornament in a style of some elegance. They tan their leather with the inner bark of the birch, and by means of fir bark give it a red stain; and they dye their wool with the blood-root or tormentil. The women prepare the skins of foxes, fawns, otters, and other animals for sale, by stripping off the membranous parts, and curing them with fish oil. They also make tinsel wire of different thickness, by drawing it through a machine formed of a rein-deer's skull; and with this wire they embroider coats, gloves, harness, &c., in a very fanciful style. Their thread is made from the tendons of the rein-deer. During winter they carry on some traffic in bartering skins, furs, dried fish, and venison, gloves and short boots, for coarse flannel, cloth, hemp, copper, iron, and various utensils, but particularly for tobacco, brandy, meal, and salt: besides exchanging fish for meal from the Russians on the northern coast. They are wholly destitute of learning, and have no accurate division of time. They use no almanack of their own, but employ a kind of instrument composed of seven small splinters or boards, like the ancient Runic calendar of the Goths.—The Lappish tongue, says Mr. Laing, "is apparently very rich in those inflexions or terminations which denote the different relations of objects. There are ten cases of nouns marking various relations of presence, absence, distance, which in other languages are denoted by distinct words or prepositions. The language appears not to have been altogether reduced to a printable state, by the adoption of proper signs for those sounds which our alphabet cannot express. It has been studied, and grammars of it published, by Leem, and by Professor Rask; but their labours were not intended for the Laplander, but for the continental philologist. In the hundred years from 1728 to 1828, all that has been printed for the use of the Laplander is a catechism, a translation of a few of the Psalms, and the first two chapters of the Gospel of St. Matthew. There appear to be difficulties from the difference of dialects, even among this handful of people, and from their scattered and partly wandering state, which make it impracticable to give them school-instruction in reading, and consequently to convey knowledge to them by the press. The Americans appear to overcome such small impossibilities: they have given the Cherokee instruction, religion, a printed language, and even political newspapers in it. The Europeans have not, to this day, given the Laplander the Scriptures in his language; and if the Bible were translated, it would be useless to him, as they have not taught him reading. His religious instruction at present consists in hearing a sermon in an unknown tongue, which the clerk translates, sentence after sentence, on the spot, into the Lappish."

LAPLEAU, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, and arrond. of Tulle. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,917; in 1841, 6,980. The v. is 33 m. from Tulle. Pop. 853. Coal is wrought in the environs.

LA-PORTE, a county in the NW part of the state of Indiana, U. S., containing a superficies of 460 sq. m., bordered on the NW by Lake Michigan. The surface, which is undulating, is drained by Kankakee, Little Kankakee, and Gallien rivers, and Trail creek. It contains extensive prairies, and possesses a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 8,184; in 1850, 12,169. The cap., which bears the same name, is 145 m. N by W of Indianapolis, in the vicinity of several beautiful lakes.

LAPOS, or **LAPUS**, a river of Transylvania, in the com. of Szolnok, which has its source in the mountain of Varatika, near the confines of Hungary; runs first S, then W, afterwards N and NW; and, after a course of about 45 m., joins the Szamos, on the r. bank, a little to the NE of Erdod-Szada.

LAPOS-BANYA, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Szolnok, near the source of the Lapos, 21 m. E of Nagy-Banya. In its vicinity are mines of gold and of arsenic.

LAPOUCHNA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district of Orkhee, 24 m. SW of Kichenan, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Pruthi. It has several churches and convents.

LAPPAJAERVI, a lake of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. and 66 m. E of Vasa, and district of Norra-Korsholm. It is 18 m. long, and 8 m. broad.

LAPPIENEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, NW of Tilsit. Pop. 200.

LAPPOHNEN (**ALT** and **NEU**), two villages in Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, N of Insterburg, containing respectively 53 and 32 inhabitants.

LAPPVESI, a district of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, in the SW part of the gov. of Viborg.

LAPSTONE HILL, a summit of New South Wales, in the co. of Cook, in the range of the Blue mountains, and 37 m. from Sydney.

LAPTAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and N of Königsberg. Pop. 114.

LAPTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Yssengeaux, at the source of the Auberon. Pop. 2,503.

LAPUSNYAK, a district of Transylvania, in the W part of the comitat of Hunyad. It contains a v. of the same name.

LAPUTA, a village of Shelby co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 10 m. W of Frankfort, on a small branch of Kentucky river.

LAQUEUILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Rochefort. Pop. 1,137.

LAR, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, capital of the province of Laristan, on an affluent of the Khalaru, 195 m. SE of Shiraz, and 48 m. from the shore of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 27° 21', E long. 54° 15'. Pop. about 12,000. It is situated in a fertile plain, and was formerly a flourishing place. The houses, about 2,000 in number, are mean-looking, and are everywhere intermingled with the remains of the former city. The principal existing edifices are the governor's palace, a large structure enclosed by embattled walls, flanked with square towers, and the bazaar. L. has extensive manufactories of arms, felt, printed goods, blue, and pottery; and carries on an extensive trade with Shiraz and Gombun. To the former it sends grain, fire-arms, saltpetre, powder, in exchange from the latter for sugar, sugar-candy, coffee, iron, and Indian goods. From Shiraz it receives chiefly articles of European merchandise. The environs are well-cultivated, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of water, highly productive. The locality has long been noted for its breed of camels. On an

adjacent hill are the ruins of an ancient fortress. The town is supplied with water by means of cisterns. L. was formerly capital of an Arab kingdom which extended from the Bahrein islands to the island of Ormus.

LARA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, on the Arlanza. Pop. 1,470.

LARACHE. See **ARATSH** (E.).

LARACOR, a parish of co. Meath, 2 m. SE of Trim. Area 8,335 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,395; in 1851, 2,284. It is noted as the birth-place of the duke of Wellington.

LARAGH, or **LARAH**, a parish in co. Cavan, 5 m. E of Cavan. Area 17,282 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,808; in 1851, 5,970.—Also a village in co. Wicklow, 1½ m. E of Glendalough, and 5½ m. NNW of Rathdrum. Laragh mountain, in the vicinity of this v., has an alt. of 1,313 ft. above sea-level.

LARAGHBRYAN, or **MAYNOOTH**, a parish in co. Kildare. Area 8,040 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,721.

LARAGNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, arrond. of Gap. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,075; in 1841, 3,852. The town is 23 m. SSW of Gap, on the l. bank of the Bueck. Pop. 859. It has manufactories of common cloth and of linen.

LARAJASSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Saint-Symphorien-sur-Coise. Pop. 2,612.

LARAM MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Afghanistan, extending a distance of about 60 m. in a NE direction, between the valleys of Rewat and Pajkora.

LARAMIE (**FORT**), the principal trading-port of the American Fur company, situated on Laramie river, near its junction with the Platte, in about 42° 40' N lat., 672 m. from Independence in Missouri. It is a quadrangular structure, the walls of which, constructed of sun-dried bricks, enclose about three-fourths of an acre of ground, and are surmounted by watch-towers. On three sides of the coast are various offices and stores; the fourth side is occupied by the main building of the fort, two stories in height. It is surrounded by an extensive uncultivated plain, on which even timber is scarce. The occupants rear cattle and poultry, and have herds of horses and mules.

LARANJEIRAS, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe. The district is bordered by the Rios Poxim-Mirim, Jacaracica, Salobro, Poxim, and Sergipe; and contains about 3,000 inhabitants, who find their chief employment in trade and agriculture. The town is 18 m. NW of Sergipe, on the l. bank of the Cotindiba, and about 12 m. from the sea. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a college, and a good port, and possesses a considerable trade in sugar, cotton, leather, and legumes.—Also a parish in the prov. of Pernambuco, and comarca of Goyanna.—Also a small Indian village in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, near a point of the same name.—Also an island in the bay of Nitherohi, prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.—Also a town in the same prov., on a river of the same name, which discharges itself into the bay of Botafogo.—Also a river which has its source in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and joins the Rio Doce, on the l. bank.

LARANTUCA, a village and port on the E coast of the island of Flores in the Asiatic archipelago, on the Flores strait. The port is defended by a fort built by the Portuguese, and is frequented by vessels which come hither for provisions, which they receive in exchange for powder, shot, common cutlery, bottles, &c.

LARAQUETE, a river of Chili, in the territory

of Araucana, which has its source in the Cuesta-de-Elias, runs WNW, and discharges itself into Arauco bay, 30 m. SW of New Concepcion, and after a course of about 45 m.

LARAX, a river of France, which has its source in the NE part of the dep. of the Upper Pyrénées, flows through the E part of the dep. of the Gers, and entering that of the Tarne-et-Garonne, joins the Garonne, on the l. bank, to the NW of Castel-Sarrasin, and after a course, in a generally NE direction, of about 75 m.

LARBERT, a parish and village in Stirlingshire, 2 m. NW of Falkirk. Pop. in 1831, 5,526; in 1851, 4,604. It is noted as the birth-place of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller. Pop. of v. 487.

LARCAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. of Cabanes, 14 m. S of Foix. Pop. 369. It has extensive iron-mines.

LARCHAMP, a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Ernée, and 19 m. WNW of Mayenne. Pop. 2,074.—Also a village in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Tinchebray, and 8 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 960.

LARCHANT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. of La Chapelle-la-Reine, 11 m. SSW of Fontainebleau. Pop. 542. It was formerly fortified.

LARCHE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze and arrond. of Brives. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,379; in 1841, 7,555. The town is 8 m. WSW of Brives, on the l. bank of the Vézère. Pop. 806.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Paul. Pop. 550.

LARCHIN, a group of small islands, in the W part of the gulf of Siam, near the isthmus of Kra.

LARCOM (MOUNT), a summit of NE. Australia, near the coast to the NW of Port Curtis, and SSE of Keppel bay.

LARDA, a river of the duchy of Parma, in the district of Borgo-San-Donino, which has its source near Sarbori, and throws itself into the Po, on the r. bank, 8 m. S of Cremona, and after a course, in a generally NNE direction, of 96 m.

LARDERO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Logrono, near the Rio Irunga. Pop. 984. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses some manufactories of linen and of common cloth.

LARDY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. NW of La Ferté Aleps, on the Juine. Pop. 679. It has manufactories of lace and gloves.

LARECAJA, a prov. of Bolivia, in the central part of the intendency of La Paz. It is covered with mountains, several of which rise above snow-line; and is watered by numerous rivers, the principal of which is the Beni. The climate is temperate and salubrious. Fruit of different kinds is successfully cultivated on the slopes of the mountains, and large herds of cattle are pastured on their herbage. The number of the inhabitants of the prov. is estimated at 20,000. Its chief place is Zarata.

LAREDO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Santander. The partido comprises 20 pueblos. The town is 20 m. ESE of Santander, and 26 m. WNW of Bilbao, on the Atlantic, on the r. bank of the embouchure of the Santana. Pop. 2,980. It is unwall'd, but is defended by batteries near the shore. It has 3 parish-churches, a convent, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of hats and coarse linen. In the vicinity are productive fisheries. The harbour was formerly a good and important one, but it is now choked with sand.—Also a town of Texas, on the NW confines of the

district of San Patricio, 110 m. ENE of Coahuila, on the Rio-Grande-del-Norte.

LAREK, or **LARRACK**, an island of Persia, in the strait of Ormus, a little to the E of the island of Kishm, and SSW of that of Ormus. It is 5 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth, but is destitute of water and uninhabited. It affords, however, pasture to large numbers of goats, and has some game.

LAREN, a bailiwick of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, NE of Zutphen. Pop. 2,700.—Also a parish in the prov. of North Holland, SE of Naarden. Pop. 1,522.

LARES, a mountain of Spain, in the prov. and 90 m. E of Badajoz, to the SE of La-Puebla-de-Alcocer.

LARGEASSE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux Sèvres, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Moncoustant, on the Louine. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of linens and woollens.

LARGENTIERE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche.—The arrond. comprises an area of 178,259 hect., and contains 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 103,478; in 1841, 108,838.—The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,681; in 1841, 14,565. The town is 22 m. SW of Privas, in a picturesque valley on the l. bank of a torrent named Ligne. Pop. in 1789, 2,392; in 1821, 2,250; in 1831, 2,919; and in 1841, 3,088. It has important manufactories of silk, and carries on a considerable trade in raw and manufactured silk, and wool-bearing and horned cattle. In the vicinity are mines of argentiferous lead.

LARGI VALLEY, a valley of the Punjab, about 40 m. in length, and about 10 m. in breadth, separated from the Indus by a prolongation of the Salt range, and intersected by the road from Dera-Ismailkhan to Peshawur. It is destitute of vegetation and uninhabited.

LARGO, a parish in Fifeshire, at the bottom of a bay of the frith of Forth to which it gives name. On its E side, at the distance of about 2 m. from the shore, Largo-law rises to the height of about 910 ft. above the level of the sea. It is of a beautiful conical form, green to the summit, where it is cleft in two, and exhibits a series of basaltic columns. From this hill, a splendid and extensive view of the whole surrounding country, the frith of Forth and its islands, and the opposite shore of the Lothians, is obtained. Pop. in 1831, 2,567; in 1851, 2,800. Of this pop. about 2,000 resided in the villages of Lower Largo, including Temple and Drummochy, situated near the sea, Upper Largo, Lundin-mill, Backmuir of Gilston, and Woodside. The nearest market-towns are Leven and Colinsburgh, each about 3 m. distant.

LARGO, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Monmouth, bounded on the W by the Clyde river, and on the E by the parish of Rutland.

LARGS, a parish in the extreme NW of the Cunningham district of Ayrshire. Area 19,743 acres. Its coast-line is almost parallel with that of Bute, and looks right across to that beautiful island. About one-sixth of the whole area of the p. is arable. At the S extremity of the p. stands the village of Fairley. Pop. of p. in 1831, 2,848; in 1851, 3,715.—The village of L. is beautifully situated on the coast, 8½ m. from Innerkip, and 13½ m. from Saltecoats. Its appearance is neat and cheerful; and the place is a favourite retreat during the summer months, of families from Glasgow, Greenock, and other towns, for ruralizing and sea-bathing. Four or five steam-boats touch daily in summer, and one or two daily in winter, on their way between Glasgow and intermediate places on the one side, and Millport, Ardrossan, and Ayr, on the other; and they have access at all

states of the tide, the depth of water almost at the very shore being several faths. A large proportion of the inhabitants depend mainly on rents, perquisites, and profits drawn from summer-visitors; a few are maintained by the fisheries; and a considerable number are employed as weavers for the Glasgow manufacturers.

LARI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Pisa. Pop. 1,570.—Also a town of Nigritia, in the state of Kanem, near the NW bank of Lake Chad. Pop. 2,000. Some cloth is manufactured here from cotton which is grown in the vicinity.

LARIAM, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 4 m. S of Montbozon. Pop. 170.

LARICAXAS. See **LARECAJA**.

LARIK, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, 8 m. NNE of Amasieh.

LARINO, a small town of Naples, in the prov. of Samio, 22 m. NE of Campobasso. It is the see of a bishop.

LARISSA, **YENISERI**, or **YENITCHER**, a considerable town of European Turkey, the capital of the pash. of Thessaly, in a beautiful situation on the r. bank of the Salembria, or ancient *Peneus*, 6 m. SE of Ternovo, and 12 hours ENE of Trikala. From a distance it has an imposing appearance; but its interior is mean and irregular, the streets being ill-built, narrow, and dirty, and the houses in many parts wretched. The citadel stands upon a low eminence rising abruptly from the plain, and consists of a large Venetian fortress built upon ancient Cyclopean walls. The town contains 26 mosques, and a Greek church or cathedral. The inhabitants, between 20,000 and 30,000 in number, consist chiefly of Turks, with a mixture of Greeks, Jews, and Negroes. L. is the residence of a Greek archbishop, and of the pasha. The banks of the river are bordered by neat gardens; and on its l. side stands a suburb connected with the town by a well-built bridge. The air of the town is rendered unhealthy by the adjacent marshes; but the surrounding country is productive in corn and cotton.

LARISTAN, a small province in the south of Persia, extending along the N coast of the gulf of Persia; and bounded by the provs. of Fars and Kirman. It has an area of about 16,000 sq. m. It is diversified by ranges of mountains, with plains intervening, among which are Mount Tcharek on the S, the Kor on the E, and Khalatu and Nabent on the W; but is upon the whole the poorest and least productive prov. of the empire. The soil is so impregnated with acrid substances, and so destitute of water, that it is only rendered habitable by the periodical rains, which enable the inhabitants to fill their reservoirs, and to cultivate a quantity of dates and a little wheat and barley. The coast is in the possession of different Arab tribes, who live under their own sheiks, paying only a trifling tribute. Salt, silk, and camels are its chief productions. Its principal towns are Lar and Forg.

LARITA, a small seaport of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 45 m. ESE of Toulon.

LARKE, a river which rises in the SW part of Suffolk; flows N by Bury-St.-Edmunds; and falls into the Ouse some miles below Ely. It is navigable to Bury-St.-Edmunds.

LARKHALL, a village of Lanarkshire, in the p. of Dalserf, 4 m. SE of Hamilton. It is built on a regular plan, and has a pop. of 1,609, chiefly weavers.

LARKHANA, a fortified town of Sind, in N lat. 27° 30', 142 m. NW of Hyderabad, and 7 m. W of the Indus, with which it communicates by a canal. Pop. about 10,000. It has a strong citadel, and a well-supplied bazaar.

LARK'S POINT, a cape on the coast of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Saguenay river.

LARLINGFORD, a parish of Norfolkshire, 2 m. NNW of East Harling. Area 1,548 acres. Pop. 219.

LARME (**CAPE DE**), a promontory on the S coast of Calabria, in N lat. 37° 53'.

LARNAGE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Drôme, cant. and 3 m. N of Tarn. Pop. 500.

LARNE, a sea-lough in co. Antrim. It enters by a comparatively narrow sound on the NE, expands into a fine bay along the boundary of Upper Glenarm, and past the town of Larne on the N, and then stretches taperingly away to its head. Its entire length is 5 m., extreme breadth 1½ m.—Also a seaport town partly in the p. of Inver, but chiefly in that of Larne, co. Antrim, at the head of Lough Larne, 8 m. SSE of Glenarm, and 17½ m. NNE of Belfast. The old town has narrow and crooked thoroughfares. The new town consists principally of one long, airy, well-built, and aggregately neat street. A very considerable amount of manufacture exists in cotton-weaving, sail-cloth-making, bleaching, rope-making, flour-making, and tanning; and the port, which is the safest and easiest of access on the NE coast of Ireland, possessed at one time a comparatively high importance; but, like Carrickfergus, though in a less degree, it has suffered by the rise and rapid progress of the trade of Belfast. In 1835 the exports amounted in estimated value to £66,809; and consisted of linen, corn, meal, flour, provisions, beans, and potatoes.

LARNICA, or **LARNECA**, a town of Cyprus, the second on the island, and the emporium of its commerce, the bay on which its port, La Scala, is situated forming the best roadstead on the SE coast of Cyprus. It is situated in N lat. 34° 54' 30", and about 1 m. from the shore; and consists of an upper and lower town, which present two or three wide streets, and united, contain a pop. of 5,000, of which number 40 families are Franks, and the remainder Greeks and Mahomedans. The Franks consist of French, English, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Venetians, and Ragusans, each of whom have a consul. The houses are mostly built of mud, and extremely mean. The exports are wheat, barley, cotton, silk, wine, and drugs; the imports are rice and sugar from Egypt, cloth, hardware, and colonial produce, from Malta and Smyrna. L. has no good water, but is supplied from a distance by a Turkish aqueduct. The country for several miles E and W of La Scala is uncultivated, marshy, and intersected by lagunes. In the vicinity of L. great quantities of fine vegetables, radishes, cauliflowers, and lettuces are grown; and the cultivation of the mulberry and growth of silk is still considerable.—On an adjacent cape are recognised the ruins of *Citium*, consisting of masses of rubbish, from which medals and fine bricks are frequently dug up.—The gulf of L., about 10 m. across, is protected from the N by Cape Pila, and from the SW by Cape Chiti, and has from 12 to 15 fath. water.

LARNTUKA, or **LARRENTUKA**, a seaport on the S side of Ende, one of the Molucca islands, with a good harbour, in S lat. 8° 15'.

LAROCHE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, on the river Ourthe, 14 m. W of Bastogne. Pop. 1,334.

LA RODA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Albacete. Pop. 4,572.

LAROS, a village of the Turkish pash. of Trebizond, on the coast of the Black sea, 18 m. SW of Goniéh, in N lat. 41° 10' 30".

LAROYA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NNE of Almeria.

LARRABEZUA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Bilbao, on an affluent of the Durango. Pop. 850.

LARRAGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSW of Pampeluna, near the r. bank of the Arga. Pop. 1,957. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Turraga*.

LARRAN, a river of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, which rises under the name of the Gumbourg; flows past La-Bastide-Clarence, where it assumes the name of the Joyeuse; and joins the Adour, on the l. bank, near Urt, under the name L., after a NNW course of 21 m.

LARRASONNA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Pampeluna, on the r. bank of the Arga. Pop. 250.

LARRAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 8 m. SW of Tardets. Pop. 1,013. It has iron forges.

LARRINZAR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Vitoria.

LARRO, an extensive town of Upper Guinea, 10 m. S by W of Jenna. The inhabitants appear to be in possession of a greater share of the necessaries and comforts of life than their neighbours on the coast; and the surrounding country yields proof of the active and industrious habits of the people, in its open glades, plantations of bananas, and neatly-paled fields of yams and Indian corn.

LARRY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 6 m. W of Castillon. Pop. 1,000.

LARS, a Russian fort on the N flank of the Caucasus, 6 m. NNW of Dariel, near the Terek.

LARTIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Captieux. Pop. 300.

LARTY'S CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which runs into the Susquehanna, 10 m. W of Newbury.

LARUNS, a town of France, dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, on the Gave-d'Ossau, 18 m. SSW of Pau. Pop. 1,650.

LARWIGEN. See LAURWIG.

LARY BUNDER. See LAHORI-BUNDER.

LASCARI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, cant. and 3 m. N of Collesano, on the r. bank of the Pilato.

LASCUARRE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. E of Huesca, on the l. bank of the Isavena. Pop. 1,000.

LASGHIRD, a village and small mud fortress of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 26 m. SW of Semnun, situated in a fine basin of rich and well-cultivated land. Its walls are very lofty and solid. A little above half their height is a row of doors opening outwards on a projecting wooden platform; and above that, another row midway between the first row and the summit of the wall. The entrance to the fortress is by a small aperture on the E side; and there are within its circuit about 100 houses built one over the other, and connected by arched passages and flights of steps and ladders, in a very curious manner. The inhabitants support themselves chiefly by gardening, and also raise a little wheat and barley.

LASHOA, a river of Bosnia, which rises 10 m. W of Travnik, and flows into the Bosna, on the l. bank, 3 m. SE of Zemtsha, after an E course of 32 m.

LASHOM-JAMNAS, a village of Lower Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 12 m. NW of Damietta.

LASIETTE, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Michigan, between Marguerite and the straits of Michilimackinac.

LASK, or **LASKO**, a small town of Poland, 17 m. E of Siradia, on the l. bank of the Grabowka. Pop. 2,000.

LASKESTAD, a hamlet in the island of Stegen, on the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 67° 58'. In this remote and dreary spot are some ancient tombs, surmounted with hillocks, and a sort of obelisk 14 ft. in height, with a Runic inscription.

LASOCIN, a town of Poland in the obwodzie and 15 m. N of Sandomir. Pop. 500.

LASSA, or **LAHASSA**, a city of Asia, the capital of that extensive region which passes under the name of Great Tibet, in N lat. 29° 30', E long. 91° 40'. It is described by M. Huc as presenting a very imposing appearance at a distance, in its tall white flat-roofed houses, and the numerous gilded roofs of its temples. It has several good streets, and numerous bazaars. The houses are for the most part several stories in height, and are annually white-washed all over, with the exception of the doors and windows, which are painted red or yellow. It is about 2 leagues in circuit, but at present has neither walls nor ramparts. The principal streets are broad and tolerably clean; but the suburbs are revoltingly filthy. L. is chiefly distinguished as being the residence of the Dalai-Lama, Talé-Lama, or Grand-Lama; and is usually crowded with noble personages from all parts of Asia, who come to present their homage, and to offer presents to this earthly divinity. "The palace of the Talé-Lama," says M. Huc, "merits, in every respect, the celebrity which it enjoys throughout the world. N of the town, at the distance of about a mile, there rises a rugged mountain, of slight elevation and of conical form, which, amid the plain, resembles an islet on the bosom of a lake. This mountain is entitled Buddha-La, i. e., 'Mountain of Buddha,' 'Divine mountain,' and upon this grand pedestal, the work of Nature, the adorers of the Talé-Lama have raised the magnificent palace wherein their living divinity resides in the flesh. This palace is an aggregation of several temples, of various size and decoration; that which occupies the centre is four stories high, and overlooks all the rest; it terminates in a dome, entirely covered with plates of gold, and surrounded with a peristyle, the columns of which are, in like manner, all covered with gold. It is here that the Talé-Lama has set up his abode. From the summit of this lofty sanctuary he can contemplate, at the great solemnities, his innumerable adorers advancing along the plain or prostrate at the foot of the divine mountain. The secondary palaces, grouped round the great temple, serve as residences for numerous lamas, of every order, whose continual occupation it is to serve and do honour to the living Buddha. Two fine avenues of magnificent trees lead from Lha-Ssa to the Buddha-La, and there you always find crowds of foreign pilgrims, telling the beads of their long Buddhist chaplets, and lamas of the court, attired in rich costume, and mounted on horses splendidly caparisoned. Around the Buddha-La there is constant motion; but there is, at the same time, almost uninterrupted silence, religious meditations appearing to occupy all men's minds. In the town itself the aspect of the pop. is quite different; there all is excitement, and noise, and pushing, and competition, every single soul in the place being ardently occupied in the grand business of buying and selling. Commerce and devotion incessantly attracting to Lha-Ssa an infinite number of strangers, render the place a rendezvous of all the Asiatic peoples; so that the streets, always crowded with pilgrims and traders, present a marvellous variety of physiognomies, costumes, and languages. This immense multitude is for the most part transitory; the fixed pop. consists of Tibetians, Pebouns, Katchis, and Chinese." The temporal rule is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, and is administered by a vice-

roy, who resides here. L. conducts an active trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, assafetida, drugs, and precious stones. The Katchi, says M. Huc, "are the richest merchants at L. All the establishments for the sale of linen, and other goods for personal and other use, belong to them. They are also money-changers, and traffic in gold and silver: hence it is that you almost always find Parsee characters on the Thibetian coinage. Every year, some of their number proceed to Calcutta for commercial operations, they being the only class who are permitted to pass the frontiers to visit the English. On these occasions they are furnished with a passport from the Talé-Lama, and a Thibetian escort accompanies them to the foot of the Himalaya mountains. The goods, however, which they bring from Calcutta, are of very limited extent, consisting merely of ribands, galleons, knives, scissors, and some other articles of cutlery and ironmongery, and a small assortment of cotton goods. The silks and linens in their warehouses, and of which they have a large sale at L., come from Peking by the medium of the caravans; the linen goods, being Russian, come to them much cheaper than they buy them at Calcutta."

LASSACTCHI, a town of Bulgaria, on the r. bank of the Danube, 50 m. NE of Hrishova.

LASSAHN, or **LASSAN**, a small town of Prussian Pomerania, on a lake formed by the Peene, 38 m. SSE of Stralsund. Pop. 1,985.

LASSAM, a considerable trading-village on the N coast of the island of Java, 12 m. E of Rembang, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $111^{\circ} 26'$. It has the advantage of a fine navigable river, which runs through the town.

LASSAY, a small town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 11 m. NW of Vilaine. Pop. 1,650.

LASSE, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Noyant. Pop. 720.

LASSEUBE, a small town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, 6 m. E of Oleron. Pop. 3,040.

LASSIGNY, a small town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, 6 m. W of Noyon. Pop. 850.

LASSINGTON, a parish in the co. and 2½ m. NW of Gloucester. Area 535 acres. Pop. in 1831, 60; in 1851, 82.

LASSITI, a range of mountains in the E part of the island of Candia, connected on the W with Mount Psiloriti, and supposed to be the *Dicta* of the ancients.—At their foot, 30 m. SE of Candia, is a small town of the same name.

LASSUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 7 m. NW of Choprah, near the r. bank of the Sina.

LASSWADE, a parish and village of Edinburghshire, 6 m. SE of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1831, 4,252; in 1851, 5,821. The North Esk, entering at the SW extremity of the p., traverses it in a deep and singularly romantic and sinuous ravine, whose recesses, contractions, angularities, and rapid and circling sinuities, combine with the remarkably varied surface of its sides to render its scenery equal in mingled picturesqueness and romance to any in Scotland. Many villas and cottages hang on the outskirts of L. and Roslin; and are occupied chiefly as summer-houses by the citizens of Edinburgh. One of the cottages near the village of L. was the residence, during some of the happiest years of his life, of Sir Walter Scott; but the grandest modern structure is Melville-castle, situated, nearly a mile below the village, on the l. margin of the Esk.—Along the Esk, chiefly between Roslin and L., are several paper-mills and bleachfields; at 1½ m. above Roslin is an extensive gunpowder manufactory; and at L. are a paper-mill, a distillery, a candle manufactory, oatmeal and barley mills, an iron and brass

foundry, and a manufactory of fine carpets and damasks. The carpet manufactory is peculiarly celebrated. The Persian fabric produced at Kilmarnock is here extended to broad carpets, the web being shot across by means of a cross-bow; and the carpets are woven in this way in their entire breadth, the pattern being tied in by boys as in the Persian rugs. Great quantities of fruit, vegetables, and daily produce are sent to the market of Edinburgh. Except the NW corner, where primitive rocks rise up in the Pentlands, the whole p. lies upon the various secondary formations summarily called the coal-metals, including sandstone, clays of great variety, a great number of distinct seams of coal, and three strata of limestone. Near Roslin is the scene of a battle, or rather of three battles in one day, fought, on the 24th February, 1303, between the Scotch and the English, conflictingly narrated by the historians of the two nations, but painted by those of Scotland in colours not a little flattering to Scottish bravery. The village of L. is most picturesquely situated on the l. of the North Esk, 6 m. SE of Edinburgh, and 2 m. W of Dalkeith. The v. of Roslin is 3 m. distant. The populous v. of Loanhead stands half-way between L. and Roslin.

LASTA, a mountainous province of Abyssinia, to the E of Begemdir, to which it is usually attached, between the mountains of Samen and Lake Ashanji. Its chief town is Sokota.

LASTAW, a river of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and runs into Clarke's river.

LASTRA, or **LASTERA**, a small town of Tuscany, 6 m. W of Florence, on the l. bank of the Arno. Pop. 1,000.

LASTRA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NNW of Palencia. Pop. 120.—Also a village in the prov. of Segovia, partido of Cuellar. Pop. 594.

LASTRES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ENE of Oviedo, near the coast of the gulf of Gascogne, and the embouchure of the Puntal.

LASTRES (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of Spain, in the prov. of Asturias, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 34' 15''$, W long. $5^{\circ} 16' 5''$.

LASTRUP, a town of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, 9 m. SW of Kloppenburg. Pop. 2,000.

LASUEN (POINT), a cape on the coast of New Albion, in the Pacific ocean, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$.

LASWARI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 24 m. E of Alvar, on a stream of the same name. On the 1st of Nov. 1803, a desperate battle was fought here between the British troops under Lord Lake, and the Mahrattas under Dowlat Row Sindiah, in which the latter were totally defeated.

LASZINA, a village of Military Croatia, on the r. bank of the Kulpa, 15 m. E of Carlstadt.

LASZKI-MUROWANE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. W of Sambor, on the r. bank of the Strwiaz.

LASZOW, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie and 20 m. SSW of Rubieszow, on the l. bank of the Hulywa. Pop. 400.

LATACUNGA, a district of Peru, lying to the S of Quito. The air is cold, from the vicinity of the country to the mountain of Cotopaxi.—Its chief town, of the same name, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 55' 14''$, 50 m. S of Quito, is a large and well-built place, with straight and broad streets, and houses of stone, arched, and of one story, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. In 1698 the whole town was overturned by an earthquake, and almost all the inhabitants perished. Cloth and baize are manufactured in this city; and great quantities of salt pork are exported to Quito, Guayaquil, and other parts.

LATAK. See **LE**.

LATAKIA, or **LATACHIA**, a seaport of Syria, in the pash. of Beirut, celebrated during a considerable period of antiquity under the name of *Laodicea*. It stands on the S slope of a spur of the Ansayrii mountains, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $35^{\circ} 48'$, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland; and its narrow picturesque streets are joined by gardens, and its port, to the sea. Walpole estimated the pop. at 7,000 in 1850, of whom 5,000 were Turks, 1,800 Greeks, and 200 Catholics. The houses are of stone, and flat-roofed, with connecting arches crossing the streets, in some parts, to support the walls. The streets have a high raised trottoir on either side, between which is a narrow path for horses.—The port is small, and well-sheltered by a reef on which stands a castle. Its entrance is narrow; but it will hold about 30 vessels from 150 to 300 tons. The chief export is tobacco, of which about 3,000 quintals are annually exported, chiefly to Egypt. It also exports oil, silks, and oranges.—L. was founded B.C. 300, by Seleucus Nicator. It was taken by the Crusaders.

LATCHA, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, 24 m. in length from N to S, and 8 m. in breadth. It receives the Soid; and discharges itself by the Onega into the White sea.

LATCHINGDEN, a parish in Essex, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Chelmsford. Area 3,672 acres. Pop. 411.

LATERA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Viterbo, 9 m. S of Acquapendente. Pop. 1,050.

LATERZA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 25 m. NW of Taranto. Pop. 3,100.

LATHAM ISLAND, an islet off the E coast of Africa, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 54' 2''$, E long. $39^{\circ} 55' 5''$. It is of an oval shape, 1,000 ft. in length, and from 10 to 12 ft. in elevation, and was covered with guano when visited by Captain Owen in 1824.

LATHBURY, a parish in Bucks, 1 m. N of Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,294 acres. Pop. in 1851, 147.

LATHERON, a parish in Caithness, at the S extremity of the shire, extending 27 m. N from the Ord, along the coast; and from 10 to 15 m. broad. Its area has been estimated at 140,000 imperial acres, of which about one-tenth are arable. The surface is partly flat, partly mountainous; and is intersected by several straths or valleys watered by small rivers. The principal rivers are the Dunbeath, Langwell, and Berriedale, all of which have their source at from 12 to 16 m. from the sea. There are three large hills,—Morven, Scaraben, and the Maiden-pap. The coast is bold and rocky, but possesses several harbours. The principal headlands are the Ord, Berriedale-head, and Clythness. The herring, cod, salmon, and lobster fisheries are actively prosecuted on the coast. Pop. in 1801, 3,612; in 1831, 7,020; in 1851, 8,224. The largest village is Lybster, with a pop. of about 400.

LATHOM, a township of Lancashire, 4 m. NE of Ormskirk. Pop. 3,291.

LATILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vienne, 12 m. WNW of Poitiers. Pop. 1,181.

LATIMERS, a hamlet of Buckinghamshire, 3 m. SE of Chesham. Pop., including the hamlets of Waterside and Bottley, 1,054.

LATIMORE, a township in Adams co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 666.

LATINA, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 18 m. NNW of Caserta. Pop. 500.

LATIREQUIQUI, a river of South America, which rises in the NE of the Chaco territory; runs E; and enters the Paraguay, on the r. bank, after a course of 120 m.

LATISANA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, about 3 m. from the mouth of the Tagliamento, and 13 m. WSW of Palma-la-Nuova. Pop. 2,800.

LATORCZA, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathians, in the NE part of the com. of Beregh; runs SW, and joins the Bodrog, on the l. bank, a little above Semplin.

LATOUCHE (POINT), a point of land on the N part of Behring's bay, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 51'$.

LATOUR (CAPE), or **POINT BACCARO**, a headland on the coast of Nova Scotia, forming the E point of Barrington bay, about midway between Cape Sable and Cape Negro. A lighthouse was erected on this point in 1850, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 26' 9''$, W long. $65^{\circ} 28' 7''$.

LATOWICZ, a town of Poland, 37 m. ESE of Warsaw. Pop. 770.

LATRECEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Chateau-Villain. Pop. 950.

LATRONICO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 22 m. SW of Tursi. Pop. 3,500.

LATSCH, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Grisons, circle of Albula. Pop. 141, Protestants.

LATTABUND, a mountain-pass in Kunduz, in about N lat. $36^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $69^{\circ} 35'$, leading from Talikhan into Badakshan, on the route from Talikhan to Kila-Afghan. Its summit is level, and from 4 to 5 m. in breadth.

LATTAI, sometimes called **BICKERTON'S ISLAND**, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $18^{\circ} 47' 20''$, consisting chiefly of a vast conical mountain, the summit of which has the appearance of having been burnt. The sides are covered with trees, and it is surrounded with a lower border of land, which is fertile, and affords fresh water.

LATTAKU, or **LITHAKO (OLD and NEW)**, two towns of S. Africa, in the Bechuana country. New L. is in S lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $24^{\circ} 30'$, about 900 m. NE of Cape Town, near the source of the Kruman or Kuruman; and about 40 m. to the NE of it stands Old L. Each of these towns, in 1820, contained about 4,000 inhabitants, whom Mr. Campbell sometimes calls Butshuanas, and sometimes Matchappees. They appear to be a peaceable and good-humoured race. The men pass the day in idleness, lounging and sleeping in the public squares or enclosures; whilst the women are employed in reaping the corn, or in the various branches of domestic duties. The former, however, tend the cattle, which are sent out to a distance to graze, and are frequently carried off by the Bushmen. On such occasions, the whole male population is summoned to pursue the spoilers, who, if overtaken, are put to death without mercy. On their return from these expeditions, the women and children go out to meet the conquerors, singing and dancing before them till they reach the public square, where a *pectso* or general meeting of the captains takes place, when the chiefs in set speeches relate to the assembly all the circumstances of the contest, and its result.

LATTA-LATTA, an island in the Eastern seas, adjacent to Gilolo, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $126^{\circ} 50'$. It is about 25 m. in circumf., and is divided from the island of Tappa by a strait about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and in some places not above 40 yds. broad, with good soundings. Between L. and the island of Mandioli is about 8 m. across.

LATTARICO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 15 m. NNW of Cosenza, cant. and 5 m. N of Montalto. Pop. 840. It has 3 churches.

LATTE (LA), a fort of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. N of Matignon, and 20 m. NNW of Dinan.

LATTERAGH, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. S of Toomavara. Area 4,065 acres. Pop. 745.

LATTIER (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 8 m. SW of St. Marcelin, on the r. bank of the Isere. Pop. 1,558.

LATTIN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. E of Emly. Area 2,276 acres. Pop. in 1851, 467.

LATTON, a parish in Wilts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Cricklade, N of the Thames. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1851, 335.

LATTON, or **LACTON**, a parish in Essex, 16 m. W by N of Chelmsford, SE of the Stort, and on the London and Cambridge railway. Area 1,605 acres. Pop. in 1831, 319; in 1851, 243.

LATYCZEW, **LETITSCH**, or **LETYCZEW**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the NW part of the gov. of Podolia. The district, which is watered by the Bug, is fertile, and affords excellent pasturage.

LATZKOE, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Yaroslav, district and 18 m. SW of Mologa. It has several weaving-mills.

LAUBACH, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 8 m. NW of Hungen, and 17 m. ESE of Giessen, on the Wetter, near its source. Pop. 2,032. It has a castle, containing a magnificent library, and an orphan's asylum. Fustian is its only article of manufacture.—Also a railway station in Upper Austria, between Linz and Gmunden.

LAUBAN, or **LUBAN**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and reg. of Liegnitz. The circle contains 42,566 inhabitants. The town is 43 m. WSW of Liegnitz, on the Queis. Pop. 5,850. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb, 4 churches, a lyceum, a gymnasium, an orphan's asylum, and 2 hospitals. It possesses extensive manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and of tobacco, several bleacheries and printing-mills, and tanneries.

LAUBEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 9 m. NNW of Ottobeuren, and 36 m. SW of Augsburg, on the l. bank of the Gunz. Pop. 350. It has manufactories of tin-ware.

LAUBENDORF, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 81 m. SE of Chrudim.

LAUBENHEIM, a village of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine. Pop. 750. Agriculture forms the chief branch of local industry.

LAUBHEIM, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 11 m. SSW of Willingen. Pop. 3,100.

LAUBIES (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. of St. Amans, 14 m. N of Mende. Pop. 760. It is noted for its manufacture of serge.

LAUBRIERE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 8 m. W of Cossé-le-Vivien. Pop. 430.

LAUCH, a river of France, in the dep. of the Upper-Rhine, which has its source in the Vosges, at the extremity of the valley of Lautenbach, passes Guebwiller, and joins the Ill, on the l. bank, after a course in a generally E direction of 33 m.

LAUCHA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 17 m. WSW of Merseburg, circle and 11 m. SSE of Querfurt, on the l. bank of the Unstrut. Pop. 1,670.—Also a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, chief place of a patrimonial jurisdiction, in the principality and 8 m. W of Gotha. Pop. 350.

LAUCHAMMER, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency and 78 m. E of Merseburg, circle and 20 m. ESE of Ziegenwerda. Pop. 600. It has a castle. It has an iron-work and several foundries, and a manufactory of cloth.

LAUCHART, a river which has its source in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, to the SW of Pfullingen; flows thence into the principality of Hohenzollern-

Sigmaringen; and after a course of about 45 m. joins the Danube, on the l. bank, below Sigmaringen.

LAUCHHEIM, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 9 m. SSE of Ellwangen, on the Jaxt. Pop. 873, chiefly Catholics and Jews.

LAUCHRINGEN (OBER and UNTER), two villages of Baden, on the Wutach, NE of Waldshut, containing respectively 471 and 227 inhabitants.

LAUCHRODEN, a village of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and W of Eisenach, on the Werra. Pop. 673. It contains the ruins of a castle.

LAUCHSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency and circle and 6 m. WNW of Merseburg, and 9 m. SSW of Halle. Pop. 860. It has a castle, and there are mineral baths in the vicinity.

LAUCK, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Königsberg, S of Braunsberg. Pop. 270. It has a castle.

LAUCZKA, See **LANGENDORF**.

LAUDA, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of Lower Rhine, bail. of Gerlachsheim, 12 m. SSE of Wertheim, on the l. bank of the Tauber. Pop. 1,077. It has extensive breweries. The environs produce good wine.

LAUDENBACH, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 9 m. ESE of Mergentheim, and 39 m. NNW of Ellwangen, on the Worbach. Pop. in 1840, 5,062. It has a castle.

LAUDENBACH (OBER and UNTER), two villages of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. of Weinham, on the confines of the Odenwald. Pop. 1,724.

LAUDER, a parish consisting of a large main body and a small detached section, in the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire. The area of the whole parish is about 58 sq. m. It is intersected by Leader-water, Whaplaw-burn, Earnsclench-water, and Blythe-water. About one-third of the entire area is arable. The uplands are for the most part excellent sheep-walks, and maintain numerous flocks of Cheviots, and a few of the black-faced breed. The p. is traversed down the vale of the Leader by the eastern mail-road between Edinburgh and London. Pop. in 1831, 2,063; in 1851, 2,154.—The ancient town and royal burgh of L. runs along the turnpike between Edinburgh and Kelso, parallel with the river Leader, at the distance of nearly half-a-mile from that stream; and is distant 12 m. from Greenlaw, and 25 m. from Edinburgh. It is a place of no trade but what is strictly local. Pop. in 1841, 1,148; in 1851, 1,105. It unites with the Haddington district of burghs in the election of a member of parl. Constituency in 1832, 34; in 1848, 55.

LAUDERDALE, a county in the NW part of the state of Alabama, U. S., comprising an area of 672 sq. m., bordered on the S by Tennessee river, and watered also by Blackwater, Shoal, Cypress, and Second creeks. The surface is hilly, but the soil is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 14,485; in 1850, 20,888. Its cap. is Florence.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Mississippi, containing a superficies of 700 sq. m., drained by Oktibbeha river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 5,358; in 1850, 20,888. Its capital is Marion.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Tennessee, containing a surface of 375 sq. m., bordered on the W by the Mississippi, and watered also by Forked Deer and Big Hatchee rivers and Coal creek. Pop. in 1840, 3,485; in 1850, 5,175. Its cap. is Ripley.

LAUDUN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 8 m. W of Roque-maure, and 14 m. NE of Uzès, on the l. bank of the

Tava. Pop. in 1841, 2,226. The locality produces good wine.

LAUDUNI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, cant. and 4 m. SE of Piedimonte.

LAUENAU, a bailiwick and town of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg. Pop. of bail. 3,986. The town is on the Caspau, near the Deisterberg, 12 m. N of Hameln, and 18 m. SW of Hanover. Pop. 660.

LAUENBURG, a duchy in the N of Germany, on the r. bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburg, included since 1815 in the dominions of Denmark, of which it forms the S extremity. It lies between the parallels of 52° 21' and 53° 48' N; and is bounded on the N by Lubeck; on the E by Mecklenburg-Schwerin; on the S by the Elbe; and on the W by Holstein. Area 425 sq. m. It forms an undulating plain, with few hills, and has a soil which is partly sandy and covered with heath, partly rich and well-cultivated. Besides the Elbe, it is watered by the Stecknitz and the Trave; and there are two lakes on its E border, those of Schall and Ratzeburg. The most extensive forest is the Sachsenwald. The pop. in 1840 was 45,342; in 1845, 46,486. The occupations of the inhabitants are almost solely agricultural; they have however a carrying trade in timber between the Elbe and the Baltic, by the Stecknitz canal.—The duchy of L. was governed formerly by a duke of its own, but on the extinction of the family in 1689 its possessions went to the house of Hanover. These consisted at that period both of the prov. already described and of a tract on the l. bank of the Elbe. In 1815 the latter was united with Luneburg; the rest of the duchy was ceded to Prussia, but soon after made over to Denmark.

LAUENBURG, the capital of the above-mentioned duchy, situated on a rising ground between the Elbe and the Stecknitz, 27 m. SE of Hamburg. Pop. 1,200. It carries on a considerable traffic. There is here a toll on the Elbe which produces an annual revenue of between £7,000 and £8,000 sterling. A railway between L. and Buchen, and from Buchen to Lubeck, where it joins the Berlin and Hamburg railway, was opened on 15th October 1851.

LAUENBURG, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and regency of Köslin. The circle contains 26,540 inhabitants. The town is 73 m. ENE of Köslin, and 41 m. WNW of Danzig, on the Leba. Pop. 3,810. It contains a castle, a Lutheran and 2 Catholic churches; and has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, hats, and sealing-wax, and tanneries, and several brick-works.

LAUENEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. of Saanen. Pop. 696.

LAUENFORDE, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, cap. of a bailiwick, in the principality and 29 m. WNW of Gottingen, on the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 618.

LAUENSTEIN, a bailiwick and town of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, 11 m. ESE of Hameln, and 18 m. WSW of Hildesheim. Pop. 1,012. It has several breweries, paper-mills, and brickworks.—Also a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 14 m. SSW of Pirna, and 20 m. SSE of Dresden, at the foot of the Erzgebirge, on the l. bank of the Müglitz. Pop. 663. It has a handsome church, in which is the mausoleum of the Bünau family, and possesses manufactories of mats and other articles in straw.—Also a landgericht and village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia. The village is 50 m. NNE of Bamberg. Pop. 390. It has manufactories of iron and copper ware, and of papier-maché.

LAUERZ, or LOWERTZ, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 5 m. WNW of Schwitz, at the foot of the Rossberg, on the W bank of a lake of the

same name. Pop. 474, Catholics. It was to a great extent destroyed by the fall of a portion of the Rossberg in 1806. The lake of L. is 3 m. long and 1½ m. in breadth, and abounds in fish.

LAUF, a town of Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Pegnitz, 30 m. SE of Bamberg. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactures of brass, needles, wire, and glass.

LAUFACH, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. E of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,130.

LAUFEN, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn, 63 m. E by S of Munich. Pop. 1,800.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, on the r. bank of the Neckar, 6 m. SW of Heilbronn. It has a castle, a monastery, a bridge over the river, which is considered the finest and largest in Wurtemberg, and unites the town with a village called also Laufen, on the other side. Both together contain about 4,000 inhabitants.—Also a small town of Upper Austria, near the Traun, 18 m. S of Gmunden.—Also a town of Austria, in the duchy of Salzburg, on the l. bank of the Salza, 12 m. NNW of Salzburg. It has an extensive trade by means of that river and the Danube. Pop. 4,700.—Also a village of the Swiss cant. of Zurich, on the Rhine, in the bail. of Laufen, 2 m. SSW of Schaffhausen. Pop. 373, Catholics. There are here rapids in the course of the river.—Also a town of Bern, 11 m. ENE of Delemont, at the confluence of the Latzel and the Birse. Pop. 751, Catholics.

LAUFENBURG (GROSS), a town in the Swiss cant. of Aargau, 26 m. W of Schaffhausen, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 699, Catholics. Here is a fall in the Rhine, which, though not so high, is generally thought more picturesque than the one at Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,000.

LAUFENBURG (KLEIN), a village of Baden, on the r. bank of the Rhine, opposite Gross L. Pop. 350.

LAUFERSWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. NNE of Coblenz. Pop. 557.

LAUFNITZ, a small river of Austria, which rises in Styria, and falls into the Raab, near St. Gothard.

LAUGADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 18 m. NNE of Caritena.

LAUGEBAST, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 6 m. NW of Pirna, and 5 m. SE of Dresden, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 662. It has several spinning-mills.

LAUGHARNE, or LLACHARN, a parish and seaport in the co. of Carmarthen, 9½ m. SW by S of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1831, 2,020; in 1851, 2,010. The town is situated on an estuary, near the mouth of the rivers Taff and Towy. The port has no trade of any value. L. is a place of considerable resort for visitors in the summer months.

LAUGHTON, a parish in the co. of Leicester, 5 m. W by N of Market-Harborough. Area 1,109 acres. Pop. in 1831, 154; in 1851, 165.—Also a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 2 m. S by E of Fellingham. Area 1,136 acres. Pop. in 1831, 75; in 1851, 69.—Also a parish and township in the co. of Lincoln, 18 m. NW by N of Lincoln, and E of the Trent. Area 4,598 acres. Pop. in 1831, 441; in 1851, 508.—Also a parish in Sussex, 5½ m. E by N of Lewes. Area 5,075 acres. Pop. in 1831, 804; in 1851, 812.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, a parish and township, partly in the E. R. and partly in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. NW of Worksop. The parish includes the chapelry of Letwell, and the townships of L., Gilden-wells, Throapham, and Woodsetts. Area 7,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,332; in 1851, 1,173. The church presents a fine specimen of early English architecture, and has a tower and spire which rise to an alt. of 185 ft.

LAUGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of

Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Preysas. Pop. 560.

LAUINGEN, a small walled town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, situated on the Danube, 26 m. NW of Augsburg. It has a brisk trade in salt and wine, with manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs. Pop. 3,800.

LAUJAR. See **LANJAR**.

LAUMONT, a chain of mountains in the E of France, which extend from St. Hippolyte in the dep. of the Doubs, to Repetsch, near Delemont, in Switzerland.

LAUN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. ENE of Saatz, on the r. bank of the Eger. Pop. 2,000.

LAUNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Grenade. Pop. 800.

LAUNCELLS, a parish of Cornwall, 1 m. SSW of Stratton. Area 6,179 acres. Pop. in 1851, 728.

LAUNCESTON, or **DUNNEHEVED**, a parish and the capital of the county of Cornwall, 13 m. NW of Tavistock, and 113 m. WSW of London, on the Kensey, near its junction with the Ottery and the Tamar. Area of p. 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,483; in 1831, 2,231; in 1851, 2,589.—The town was formerly walled, and two of the gates are still in existence. It is situated on a steep declivity, and consists of two principal streets, with several smaller ones, in general narrow but well-built. The most remarkable feature in the present appearance of L. is the magnificent ruin of its castle, consisting of a gateway and tower, some decayed walls, and the keep, majestically situated on the summit of a conical rocky mount, and rendered more pleasing from being richly overgrown with ivy. There are some handsome houses in the town. The principal public buildings are the church, guild-hall, and jails. Newport is separated from L. only by a narrow rivulet. The houses extend on each side to the edge of the stream, and the principal streets are connected by a bridge. From their situation they may be regarded as one town, though they have had distinct privileges and a separate jurisdiction; Newport was anciently under the jurisdiction of L., as it is now again within the boundaries laid down in the parliamentary and municipal boundary reports. L. is not a manufacturing or commercial town, though serges have been extensively made here; but it derives some importance from being one of the towns in which the business of the county is transacted. There are manganese mines in the vicinity. The limits of the borough were greatly extended under the reform boundary act, and now include the disfranchised borough of Newport, and a large surrounding agricultural district, comprehending the parishes of St. Stephen, Lawhitton, South Petherwin, and St. Thomas the Apostle. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 353; in 1848, 344. Pop. of parl. borough, 6,070. L. is one of the polling-places for the members for the eastern division of the co.

LAUNCESTON, a hundred, parish, and town in Van Diemen's Land, in the county of Cornwall.—The hundred comprises the parishes of L., Breadalbane, Perth, and Evandale; and lies between the North Esk and the South Esk.—The town is situated in S lat. 41° 24', E long. 147° 5', at the confluence of the N. and S. Esk rivers, which here discharge themselves into the head of the Tamar, about 32 m. SE of Port Dalrymple, or 40 m. from the sea by water, and 121 m. from Hobart-town, with which it is now connected by an excellent line of road, by which stage-coaches perform the distance between the two towns at the rate of 12 m. an hour. It is far inferior as a town to Hobart-town; but the surrounding country is more beautiful and valuable.

Its streets are well laid out; and its public buildings include a spacious church, a government-house, military barracks, court house, bank, post-office, and several hotels. Its pop. is about 6,000. Vessels of large size come up the river, as it is called, to the town; but, unaided by steam, the navigation is rather intricate. Its chief article of export is wool, of which 8,300 bales = 2,535,722 lbs. were exported in the season 1849-50.—The police-district of L., which has an area of 437,760 acres, and besides the town of L. embraces the towns of Perth and Georgetown, had a pop. of 6,206 males, and 3,894 females, on 31st Dec. 1847. Of these, 2,923 were free emigrants. The number of houses within the district was 1,976, of which 763 were of brick or stone. The number of private schools on 31st October 1848 was 25, attended by 304 boys, and 237 girls; and of government schools on 31st Dec. 1848, 71, with an average attendance of 50 scholars. The number of public houses in Sept. 1848 was 61, or one for every 165 of the pop. of the district. The number of acres under cultivation on 31st Dec. 1848 was 9,532; of granted but uncultivated land, 127,140 acres. The number of acres under wheat in 1848 was 5,395; barley, 317; oats, 1,507; pease, 38; beans, 10; potatoes, 271; turnips, 279; tares, 8; English grasses, 1,707.—The quantity of stock on 31st Dec. 1848 was 1,120 horses, 5,260 horned cattle, 31,103 sheep, 275 goats, and 2,219 pigs.—The following table exhibits an abstract of meteorological observations at the town of L. during the year 1848:

	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain. Inches.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
January,	88°	47°	30°·227	29°·281	2·340
February,	88	45	30°·428	29°·612	7·727
March,	74	43	30°·307	29°·241	2·211
April,	69	40	30°·478	29°·307	·852
May,	60	30	30°·897	29°·405	5·427
June,	55	30	30°·510	29°·609	2·268
July,	53	27·5	30°·405	29°·640	2·790
August,	56	30	30°·342	29°·320	3·288
September,	68	32	30°·301	28°·984	4·039
October,	68	37	30°·320	29°·327	4·284
November,	71	36	30°·037	29°·025	4·508
December,	76	41	30°·228	29°·145	2·681

Total, 35·415

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, a parish of Dorsetshire, 4½ m. NE of Blandford-Forum. Area 710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 72; in 1851, 123.

LAUNIOUITZ, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 38 m. SSE of Prague.

LAUNOY, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, 12 m. NNE of Rethel. Pop. 500.

LAUNTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 1½ m. ENE of Bicester. Area 3,550 acres. Pop. in 1851, 706.

LAUNY, or **LAUNA**, a small town of Bohemia, on the Egra, 9 m. ENE of Saatz. Pop. 1,850.

LAUPEN, a small town of Switzerland, 10 m. SW of Bern, on the Sarine. Pop. in 1850, 651.

LAUPERSDORF, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, bail. of Balsthal. Pop., with Hängen, 720, Catholics.

LAUPERSWYL, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, bail. of Signau. Pop. 2,816, Protestants.

LAUPHEIM, a small town of Würtemberg, on the small river Rottum, 13 m. SW of Ulm. It is divided into Great and Little L.

LAUPIE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of La Drome, cant. and 3 m. S of Marsanne. Pop. 307.

LAURAC-LE-GRAND, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 4 m. NW of Fanjeaux. Pop. 600.

LAURADIO, a small town of Portugal, on the S side of the Tagus, 6 m. SSE of Lisbon.

LAURE, a small town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 3 m. SW of Peyriac.

LAUREANA, or **LOVRANA**, a town of the Austrian states, in Istria, with a small harbour on the bay of Flanati, 8 m. S of Castua.

LAUREL, a village in Sussex co., Delaware, U. S., 52 m. S of Dover.—Also a co. in the SE of Kentucky. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 4,185. Its cap. is London.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in N. America, part of what is called the Alleghany mountains. It extends from Pennsylvania to N. Carolina, and gives rise to several branches of the Ohio river.

LAURENCE (SAINT), a parish in Essex, 8 m. SE by E of Maldon, on the Blackwater river. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 222.—Also a parish in Kent, 1 m. W of Ramsgate. Area 4,431 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,024; in 1851, 3,015.—Also a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 8 m. N by W of Haverford-West, on the river Cleddy. Pop. in 1831, 211; in 1851, 230.—Also a parish and village in the isle of Wight, 9 m. SSE of Newport, on the sea-coast. The greater part of the p. consists of a slip of land extending about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the sea-shore, and forming part of the romantic tract called Undercliff. Area 332 acres. Pop. in 1831, 78; in 1851, 111.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. SE of Bungay. Area 1,073 acres. Pop. in 1831, 242; in 1851, 203.

LAURENCEKIRK, anciently **CONVETH**, a parish and village in Kincardineshire. Area of p. 5,381 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,215; in 1831, 1,886; in 1851, 2,125. The p. is watered by the Luther and its tributaries. Of the arable land 5,000 acres are in good cultivation.—The v. is situated on the road from Perth to Aberdeen, 10 m. NW of Montrose. It chiefly consists of one street, about a mile in length. In 1730 the pop. did not exceed 80 persons; in 1851, it was 1,611. At the present time hand-loom weaving forms the chief dependence of the whole p. A new and local species of manufacture—that of snuff-boxes—has sprung up, and obtained for the v. no little fame. The L. snuff-boxes are made of wood, in a style similar to those of Cumnock in Ayrshire.

LAURENS, a county in the NW part of S. Carolina, U. S., lying between Enoree and Saluda rivers. Area 920 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 21,584; in 1850, 23,406. Its cap. is Laurensville.—Also a county in the SW part of Georgia. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,585; in 1850, 6,389. Its cap. is Dublin.—Also a township of Otsego co., New York, 15 m. SW of Cooperstown. Pop. 2,173.

LAURENT (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, arrond. of Saint Claude. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,619; in 1841, 9,295. The town is 19 m. N of Saint Claude. Pop. 1,325. It has a considerable trade in timber and in cheese. Bees are extensively reared in the locality.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. NE of Lavardac, on the l. bank of the Garonne.

LAURENT-DE-L'AIN, or **LES MACON (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. W of Bagé-le-Chatel, on the l. bank of the Saone, opposite Mâcon, with which it is connected by a stone bridge. Pop. 1,300. It possesses several iron-foundries, and manufactories of steam-engines, numerous flour and tan-mills and tanneries, a manufactory of animal powder, and several clock-manufactories. It carries on also an active trade in grain, hemp, flour, timber, horses, and cattle.

LAURENT-L'ABBAYE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Pouilly. Pop. 1,125.

LAURENT-D'AGNY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Mornant. Pop. 860.

LAURENT-D'AIGOUZE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 5 m. N of Aignes-Mortes, on the l. bank of the Vidourle. Pop. 1,200.

LAURENT-D'ARCE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 3 m. NNW of St.-Andre-de-Cubzac, on the road from Libourne to Blaye. Pop. 890.

LAURENT-DES-AUTELS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Champocéaux, 15 m. from Beaupreau. Pop. 1,145. It has a large manufactory of pottery.

LAURENT-DES-BAINS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. SSE of St. Etienne-de-Lugdars, in a narrow valley enclosed by steep rocks. Pop. in 1841, 1,036. It contains a large bathing establishment.

LAURENT-BLANGY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 3 m. from Arras. Pop. 1,088. It has extensive manufactories of beet-root sugar and animal black, a distillery of gin, and several forges.

LAURENT-DE-CASTELNAU (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Domme. Pop. 890.

LAURENT-EN-CAUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Doudeville, 12 m. NE of Yvetot. Pop. 1,186.

LAURENT-DE-CERDA, or **DE CERDANS (SAINT)**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrénées-Orientales, cant. and 8 m. E of Prats-de-Mollo, at the source of the Tech, and near the Spanish frontier. Pop. in 1841, 2,631. It has several forges, manufactories of arms, nails, cordage, and leather; and carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Bees are extensively reared in the locality.

LAURENT-DE-CERIS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 4 m. W of St. Claud. Pop. 1,183.

LAURENT-DE-CHAMOUSSET (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, arrond. of Lyon. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,521; in 1841, 19,982. The town is 20 m. W of Lyon. Pop. 1,691. It has several spinning-mills and cotton-factories.

LAURENT-DE-CUVES (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 3 m. W of St. Pois. Pop. 1,436.

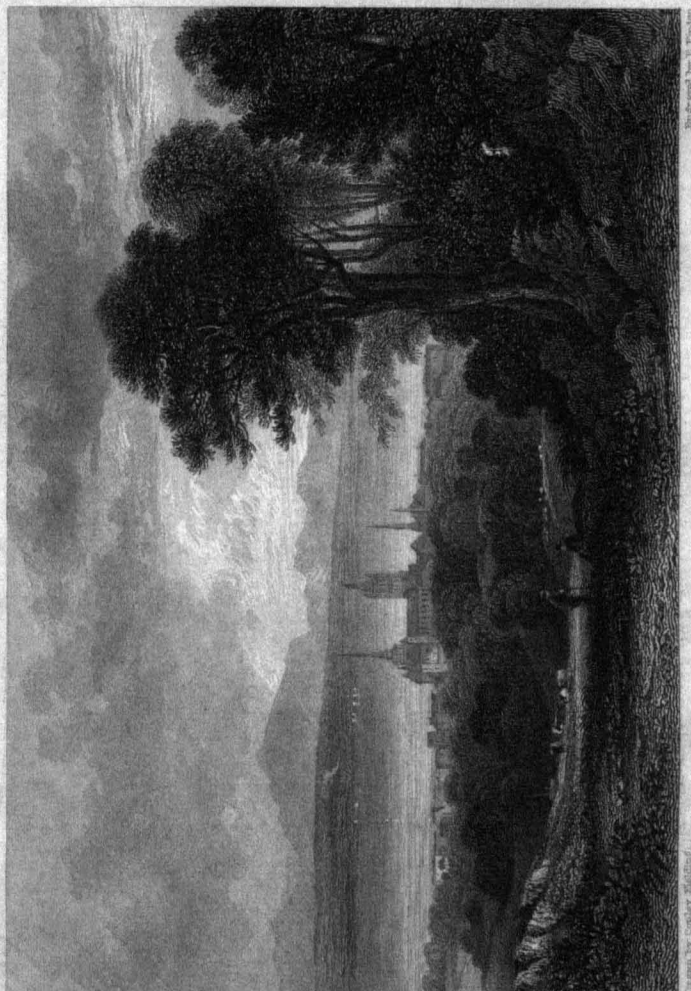
LAURENT-DE-LA-GANNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Nogent-Roulebois. Pop. 360. In its vicinity are several iron-mines.

LAURENT-SUR-GORRE (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, arrond. of Rochechouart. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,902; in 1841, 9,012. The village is 8 m. ESE of Rochechouart, and 17 m. WSW of Limoges, on the l. bank of the Gorre. Pop. 2,619.

LAURENT-EN-GRANDVAUX (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 5 m. ESE of La-Petite-Chiètte, and 15 m. NNE of St. Claude. Pop. 1,327. It is noted for its cheese. The environs afford excellent honey.

LAURENT-DES-HOMMES, or **DU-DOUBLE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. W of Mucidan, and 17 m. SSW of Ribérac, near the Isle. Pop. 1,285.

LAURENT-DE-MEDOC (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Lesparre. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,243; in 1841, 5,101. The village is 13 m. SSE of Lesparre, and 26 m. NNW of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1841, 2,692. The locality is noted



LAUSANNE.

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for its wine, and affords also large quantities of resin and pitch.

LAURENT-LE-MINIER (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 5 m. SW of Sumène, near the l. bank of the Vis. Pop. 1,160. It has a manufactory of paper and a silk spinning-mill.

LAURENT-DES-MORTIERS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. S of Bierné, and 8 m. SE of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 530.

LAURENT-DE-MURE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Heyrieux. Pop. 1,141.

LAURENT-DE-NESTE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrénées, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Nestier, and 16 m. ENE of Bagneres, near the Neste. Pop. 1,409.

LAURENT-D'OLT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 2 m. N of Campagnac, and 27 m. N of Milhau, on the Lot. Pop. 2,067.

LAURENT-DU-PAPE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 2 m. N of La Voute, on the l. bank of the Erioux, near the junction of that river with the Rhone. Pop. 1,230. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle, hemp, and linen of local manufacture.

LAURENT-DU-PONT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, arrond. of Grenoble. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,928; in 1841, 12,400. The town is 15 m. N of Grenoble, near the l. bank of the Guiers Mort. Pop. 3,156. It has large manufactories of linen and several forges.

LAURENT-EN-ROYANS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 2 m. NE of St. Jean-en-Royans, and 25 m. ENE of Valence. Pop. 1,175. It has a manufactory of steel and several silk-mills.

LAURENT-DE-LA-SALANQUE (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrénées-Orientales, cant. and 6 m. E of Rivesaltes, and 8 m. NE of Perpignan, on the l. bank of the Agly, and near the entrance of that river into the sea. Pop. in 1841, 3,613. It has an extensive nail-work, and possesses a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and grain.

LAURENT-DE-LA-SALLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 4 m. N of Hermenault, and 10 m. NNW of Fontenoy-le-Comte. Pop. 1,000.

LAURENT-SUR-SEVRE (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 4 m. SE of Mortagne-sur-Sèvre, on the l. bank of the Sèvre-Nantaise. Pop. 1,066.

LAURENT-DE-TERRE-GATTE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. NE of St. James, and 10 m. SSE of Avranches. Pop. 1,435.

LAURENT-DU-VAR (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 5 m. SE of Venice, on the r. bank of the Var, which is here crossed by a bridge, and near its entrance into the Mediterranean, and on the frontier of Italy. Pop. 751. It has a custom-house. The locality is noted for its wine.

LAURENZANA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Basilicate, district and 17 m. SSE of Potenza, and 38 m. NE of Policastro. Pop. 7,200.

LAURIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate, 7 m. SSE of Lagonero. Pop. 7,800. It is singularly situated on the side of a steep mountain, and is surrounded by vineyards. It is divided into an upper and lower town; and contains 2

churches, and 2 convents; and has several woollen factories.

LAURIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 15 m. WNW of Il-Vallo, and 2 m. WSW of Torchiera. Pop. 700.

LAURICOCHA, a lake of Peru, in the chain of the Andes, in S lat. 10° 30', W long. 76° 30'. It is about 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. The Tungunagua, which issues from its E extremity, and flows N, is one of the twin head-streams of the Amazon.

LAURIERE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, arrond. and 21 m. NNE of Limoges.—The cant., comprising 6 com., had a pop. of 6,339 in 1841.—The town is 21 m. NNE of Limoges, on the Ardour. Pop. 1,248.

LAURIE'S HARBOUR. See **PORT ROSS**.

LAURISTON, a considerable village in the parish, and 1½ m. E of the town of Falkirk, in Stirling-shire, on the mail-road between Edinburgh and Falkirk. Pop. in 1831, 1,306; in 1841, 1,198.

LAURINGEN, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. NNW of Hofheim, on the Lauer. Pop. 534.

LAURINO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 9 m. NE of Il-Vallo, 26 m. SSE of Campagna. Pop. 2,150.

LAURIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 1½ m. NNW of Cadenet, on the l. bank of the Duranie. Pop. 1,215.

LAURISTON BAY, an inlet on the NE coast of the N island of New Zealand, penetrating 8 or 10 m. into the interior. It contains the harbour of Mango-nui, and receives two considerable streams.

LAURITO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 9 m. SE of Il-Vallo. Pop. 1,700.

LAURO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-de-Lavoro, 15 m. E of Gaëte. Pop. 1,050.—Also a town in the same prov., 6 m. SE of Nola. Pop. 1,838.

LAURON, a port of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Martignes, on the Mediterranean.

LAUROTO, a group of three islands off the E coast of Celebes. They are high and steep, covered with wood, and uninhabited. The S island is called by the Bugis, Mata Siri; the E, Kadapangan; the N, Kalambow.

LAURVIG, a bailiwick and port of Norway, in the dio. of Aggerhuus, skirted on the S by the Skagger-rack, and watered by the Louven.—The port is situated at the mouth of the Louven, in N lat. 59° 2', E long. 10° 7'. Pop. 3,398. It possesses iron manufactories, and a large cannon foundry. Its exports chiefly consist of herrings, salt, iron, and wood. Pop. 3,398.

LAUSANNE, the capital of the Swiss cant. of the Pays-de-Vaud, delightfully situated on three eminences belonging to a spur of the Jorat, in N lat. 46° 31' 5", E long. 6° 47' 22", 30 m. NE of Geneva, and about 1½ m. to the N of the lake of Geneva, and commanding an unrivalled view of that lake towards its head. The streets are narrow, steep, and irregular, and the houses generally are not well-built. It is an open town, and is divided into the city-quarter and 5 suburban quarters. The objects deserving the attention of the traveller at L. are the cathedral, a venerable building in the Gothic style, the finest religious edifice in Switzerland, and situated on the highest of the eminences; the chateau or castle, now the council-house, also an antique and imposingly massive edifice; the arsenal, the hospital, the cantonal college, the riding and drawing schools, and several good libraries and cabinets of natural history, the lunatic asylum, the penitentiary, and the cantonal library of 35,000 vols. There are an English chapel, a Roman Catholic church, and a Lutheran

church, within the town. L., without rivalling its celebrated neighbour Geneva, has long had considerable claims to literary distinction. It has had since 1536 an academy which has reckoned several distinguished scholars, such as Beza and Barbeyrac, among its teachers. In 1808, an improved form was given to this institution, the number of professors being carried to 14. The chief branches of education are classics and divinity; there is also a professorship of law, and one of natural and one of moral philosophy. Exclusive of this academy, there existed at L., after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1683, a theological seminary for the education of Protestant clergymen for France. Since 1809 this has been discontinued, as the French Protestant clergy can now receive their education at Montauban or Strasburg. The French language is very well spoken at L., and in the inferior schools the children of the lower orders are all carefully taught to read and write. L. has long been remarkable for the resort of strangers, attracted hither by the delightful situation, the institutions for education, and the polished character of the society. It was here that Haller passed some years; that Voltaire lived before settling definitively at Ferney; and that Gibbon composed the chief part of his great history. Of the pop., amounting in 1835 to 12,030, in 1850 to 17,106, of whom 16,101 were Protestants, and 970 Catholics, a number are employed in the cultivation of vineyards and gardens, the neighbouring country being fertile. Little trade is carried on, though the situation is not unfavourable to it. The only manufactures worth notice are those of jewellery and silversmiths' work, woollen cloth, and leather. The climate, though cold in winter, from the vicinity of the Alps, is healthy; the elevation of the town above the lake is between 400 and 500 ft., and about 1,600 ft. above the level of the sea. The mean temp. is $49^{\circ} 4'$; of winter, $32^{\circ} 1'$; of summer, $64^{\circ} 7'$. Before the reformation, L. was the see of a Catholic bishop. In point of political relations it was long an appendage to the cant. of Bern, but had at all times its separate constitution. It was separated from Bern, and incorporated with the new cant. of Vaud, on the change introduced into Switzerland by the French invasion of 1798.

LAUSANNE, a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 100 m. ENE of Harrisburg. It has a mountainous surface, and is watered by Lehigh river and Laurel run. The soil is gravelly, and of little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 1,590.

LAUSPRELLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Acoz. Pop. 200.

LAUSSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 7 m. E of Murde-Barres. Pop. 130. It has several mineral springs.

LAUSSEIGNAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 2 m. W of Lavarzac. Pop. 1,260.

LAUSSIG, or **LAUSSIGK**, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle and 19 m. SE of Leipzig, bail. and 9 m. WNW of Colditz. Pop. 2,062. It has several mineral springs, and possesses manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics.

LAUSSNITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, and bail. of Radeberg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Königsbruck, and 17 m. NNE of Dresden.

LAUSSONNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 4 m. NE of Monestier, and 11 m. ESE of Puy, near a stream of the same name. Pop. 1,650.

LAUT (PULO), an island of the Asiatic archipelago, at the S entrance of the strait of Macassar, and separated by a strait of the same name from the SE coast of Borneo, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $116^{\circ} 25'$. It is 60 m. in length from N to S, and about 30 m.

in breadth. A deep bay indents the N coast. The principal production of the island is rice. It is but thinly populated.

LAUT (LITTLE PULO), a group of islands in the strait of Macassar, SSW of Pulo Laut, in S lat. $4^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $116^{\circ} 55'$.

LAUTARET, a mountain of France, in the dep. of the Upper Alps, and cant. of La Gave.

LAUT-DANAOU, a lake in the island of Sumatra, at the foot of the lofty mountains of Gunony-Besi. It abounds with fish.

LAUTENBACH, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 5 m. NW of Guebwiller, and 14 m. SW of Colmar. Pop. 1,896.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, NE of Offenbach. Pop. 380.

LAUTENBURG, **LEDZBURG**, or **LEEBOURG**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, reg. and 52 m. SE of Marienwerder, circle and 7 m. E of Strasburg, on the l. bank of the Wella. Pop. 2,050. It has a suburb; and possesses manufactures of cloth, linen, and pottery.

LAUTENTHAL, a town of Hanover, in the Indr. and 6 m. NNW of Clausthal, and 27 m. SE of Hildesheim, on the r. bank of the Innerste, in the midst of the Hartz mountains. Pop. 2,174. It has an hospital. It contains a powder-mill, and has a considerable trade in cattle and in lace. In the vicinity are the mines of Kreutzberg.

LAUTER, a river which has its source in the chain of the Vosges, in Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 18 m. W of Deux Ponts; runs SE to the frontier of the French dep. of the Lower Rhine, along which it flows to the Rhine, into which it throws itself at Nenburg, and 3 m. S of Hagenbach, after a course of about 48 m. Weissenburg and Lauterburg are the chief towns on its banks.—Also a river of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, which has its source in the Sternberg, and falls into the Danube at Ehingen.—Also a village of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 4 m. NNW of Schwarzenberg, and 20 m. SSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,388. It has manufactures of articles in straw and timber.

LAUTER (OBER and UNTER), two villages in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to the N of Coburg, containing respectively 330 and 448 inhabitants.

LAUTERBACH, a circle and town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 6 m. N of Herbstein, and 18 m. WNW of Fulde, on the Schlitz, in a valley of the Vogelberg. Pop. 3,380. It has two castles belonging to the barons of Riedesel, and possesses extensive manufactures of linen, wax-cloth, leather, pottery, cutlery, and arms, several bleacheries, dye-works, and printing-mills, large fish-curing establishments, and several distilleries and breweries.—Also a village of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 8 m. WSW of Oberndorf, and 10 m. WNW of Rottweil, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 21 m. WNW of Gotha. Pop. 352. It has manufactures of linen. Hops are extensively cultivated in the environs.—Also a village of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, and S of Lengfeld. Pop. 1,165.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 30 m. SSW of Breslau, circle and 14 m. ESE of Reichenbach. Pop. 537.—Also a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 7 m. S of Einbogen, and 17 m. E of Eger. Pop. 1,750. It has some woollen manufactures, and carries on a considerable trade in linen and hops. In the environs are mines of tin, and lime-quarries.

LAUTERBACH (OBER), a village of Bavaria, in

the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 15 m. WSW of Pfaffenberg, and 29 m. SSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 171. It has a brewery, a distillery of brandy, and a brick-work.

LAUTERBERG, or **LUTTERBURG**, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Grubenhagen, 15 m. SE of Clansthal, at the confluence of the Lutter with the Hanoverian Oder, and in the midst of the Hartz mountains. Pop. 3,216. It has an industrial school, and possesses a silver and a copper foundry, several spinning-mills, and manufactories of needles, nails, and iron-ware. In the vicinity are mines of copper, iron, and cobalt; and the iron-work of Königshutte, one of the most important in the kingdom.

LAUTERBOURG, or **LAUTERBURG**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and arrond. of Weissenbourg. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,823; in 1841, 8,629. The town, which is fortified, is 12 m. ESE of Weissenbourg, on the r. bank of the Lauter, near the confluence of that river with the Rhine. Pop. in 1841, 2,459. Its fortifications are partly constructed of earth, and in the vicinity is an entrenched camp. It consists of an old and new town; and contains 2 churches, a synagogue, 2 hospitals a civil and a military, and a custom-house. It possesses manufactories of potash, several roperies, a bleachery, a foundry, and several tile and brick works, and has also a considerable trade. This town was taken in 1744 by the Imperialists, and again by the Prussians in 1793.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 36 m. SE of Bern, bail, and 7 m. SSE of Interlaken, in a valley of the same name, at an alt. of 2,450 ft. above sea-level, and on the l. bank of the Weisse-Lutschine, which is here crossed by a bridge. The valley extends from N to S, between lakes Thun and Brienz, from the Jungfrau in the Bernese Alps to the Aar, a distance of 18 m.; is about 2 m. in width; and is enclosed by steep mountains terminating in immense glaciers, above which the sun does not rise in summer before 7 o'clock. It contains numerous streams, remarkable, as the name of the v. denotes, for the purity of their waters, and forming numerous cascades. Of these streams the principal is the Staubbach. Oak, beech, pine, &c., abound in the valley; and its pastures are covered with large herds of cattle. The inhabitants, numbering in 1850, 1,756, Protestants, are a fine athletic people, but extremely poor.

LAUTERECKEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 18 m. NNW of Kaiserslauten, and 50 m. NW of Spire, at the confluence of the Lauter and Glan. Pop. 1,155. The environs abound with coal, and produce considerable quantities of wine.

LAUTERHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Regen, SW of Amberg. Pop. 800.

LAUTERN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg, SW of Rossel. Pop. 400.

LAUTERSDORF (**OB**ER and **NIED**ER), two villages of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of Lausitz, NW of Zittau, containing respectively 652 and 590 inhabitants.

LAUTERSTEIN, an amt or bailiwick in the kingdom of Saxony, and circle of the Erzgebirge. Pop. 11,720. It derives its name from a castle situated 17 m. SE of Chemnitz. Its chief place is Zobelitz.

LAUTH, a village of Prussia, in the regency and E of Königsberg. Pop. 310.

LAUTHAIN (**SAINT**), a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 4 m. E of Sellieres. Pop. 1,121. In the environs are quarries of marble, alabaster, and gypsum.

LAUTLINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, SE of Boblingen. Pop. 700.

LAUTREC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,646 in 1841, 9,625.—The town is 10 m. NW of Castres, on a finely cultivated hill. Pop. in 1841, 3,467. It contains the ruins of 2 castles. It possesses a considerable trade in cattle and fowls. The locality is noted for its melons.

LAUTSCHITZ, or **BLUCINA**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 11 m. S of Brunn. Pop. 1,037.

LAUWE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Courtrai, watered by the Lys. Pop. of dep. 2,388.

LAUWER-ZEE, a gulf of the North sea, in Holland, between the province of Friesland on the W, and that of Groningen on the E. It is 6 m. in breadth, and about 7½ m. in depth. It receives the Hunse on the SE.

LAUZERTE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, arrond. of Moissac. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,486; in 1841, 12,559.—The town is 12 m. N of Moissac, on a rocky eminence between 2 streams. Pop. in 1841, 3,444. It has an active trade in grain, wine, and cattle.

LAUZES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, arrond. of Cahors. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,815; in 1841, 7,878. The town is 12 m. E of Cahors.

LAUZET (**LE**), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, arrond. of Barcelonnette.—The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,473; in 1841, 5,294.—The town is 11 m. WNW of Barcelonnette, and 28 m. NE of Digne, on the l. bank of the Ubaye. Pop. 1,020.

LAUZUN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. of Marmande. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,219; in 1841, 13,387.—The town is 18 m. NE of Marmande, near the l. bank of the Drot. Pop. 1,390. It consists of only two streets, but is enclosed by old walls, and has a castle. It possesses manufactories of linen and distilleries of brandy, and has trade in corn, wine, legumes, and cattle.

LAVACHERIE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, cant. of Saint-Hubert. Pop. 435.

LAVAGNA, a small town of the Sardinian states, in the Genoese territory, 1 m. SE of Chiavari, on the N coast of the gulf of Rapalo. Pop. 2,000.

LAVAL, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne.—The arrond. has an area of 181,475 hectares, and comprises 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 117,534; in 1841, 125,866.—The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1841, 36,572.—The town is the cap. of the dep. of the Mayenne, 44 m. W of Mans, in N lat. 48° 4' 14". It is situated in a valley on the river Mayenne, by which it is intersected; and is surrounded with old walls. The older portion of the town is very dilapidated, with narrow tortuous streets and heavy wooden-framed houses. Pop. in 1789, 10,602; in 1831, 16,403; in 1841, 17,348. The linen manufacture and bleaching are extensively carried on here. It has besides manufactories of serge, flannel, and cotton; and extensive tanneries and dye-works.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Lozere, cant. and 6 m. SE of La Canourgue. Pop. 400.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Gard, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Saint-Martin-de-Valgagne. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 1 m. SW of Bruyeres, on the r. bank of the Vologne. Pop. 205.—Also a vil-

lage in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. and 3 m. SW of Argeles. Pop. 415.

LAVAL-SAINT-ETIENNE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. of Domene, 12 m. ENE of Grenoble. Pop. 1,154.

LAVAL - ROQUECEZIERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Saint-Servins. Pop. 2,821.

LVALETTA. See **VALETTA**.

LAVAMUND, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carinthia, 12 m. E of Klagenfurt, at the confluence of the Lavant and the Drave.

LAVANSARI, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 60°, E long. 27° 42'. It is about 3 m. in length, and presents three small ports.

LAVANT, a small river of Sussex, which falls into the sea 5 m. below Chichester, after a SW course of 10 m.—Also a river of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carinthia, which rises 12 m. S of Judenburg, and runs into the Drave, on the l. bank, at Lavamunde, after a course of 36 m.

LAVANT (EAST AND WEST), a parish in Sussex, 2 m. N of Chichester. Area 2,884 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1851, 421. Goodwood, the splendid seat of the duke of Richmond, is in this p.; and the Goodwood races are annually run in the park.

LAVARDAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 3 m. NW of Nérac, on the r. bank of the Baise. Pop. 1,442.

LAVARDENS, a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 3 m. E of Jégun. Pop. 1,408.

LAVAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Savenay, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 800.

LAVAU, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn.—The arrond. has an area of 80,533 hectares, and comprises 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 52,413; in 1841, 86,817.—The cant., comprising 19 coms., had a pop. of 18,679 in 1841.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Agout, in N lat. 43° 40' 52", 23 m. SW of Alby, at an alt. of 158 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 4,664; in 1831, 7,179; in 1841, 7,014. It is the seat of a communal college, and has a public library of 3,500 vols. It is the entrepot for the silk produced in Upper Languedoc, which is spun here before being sent to Nîmes and Lyon. It has also cotton-factories, dye-works, and tanneries.

LAVAUX-SAINTE-ANNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Rochefort. Pop. 314.

LAVEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Saint-Targean. Pop. 1,070.

LAVELANET, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariège, arrond. and 12 m. E of Foix, on the Lectouire. Pop. in 1841, 2,898, chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollens.

LAVELINE, a river of France, in the dep. of Vosges, which rises to the SE of Laveline, runs NW, and joins the Fave, a tributary of the Meurthe, near Bertrimoutier, after a course of 9 m.—Also a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, 5 m. ESE of Saint-Dié. Pop. 1,895. There are mines of manganese in the vicinity.

LAVELINE-DIVANT-BRUYERES, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, arrond. and 15 m. ENE of Epinal, and 3 m. SE of Bruyères.

LAVELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 9 m. NE of Melfi. Pop. 2,300. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral and 2 convents.

LAVENDON, a parish in Bucks, 2½ m. NE of Olney. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 664; in 1851, 769.

LAVENHAM, or **LANHAM**, a parish and market-town in Suffolk, 16 m. W by N of Ipswich. Area 2,887 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,107; in 1851, 1,811. The church, one of the finest in the co., was erected on the site of a more ancient edifice, in the 15th cent. The town occupies an agreeable situation on the sides of a valley, through which the river Bret flows. It consists of several small streets, the houses in which are generally old; but the market-place is spacious. It was once a manufacturing place, and noted for its blue cloths, serges, and other woollen stuffs; at present only the spinning of woollen yarn, and making of calimancoes and hempen cloth, are carried on. L. is one of the polling-places appointed for the county.

LAVENO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. WNW of Como, near the embouchure of the Tresa on Lake Como.

LAVENZA, a town of the duchy of Massa-Carrara, 6 m. W of Massa, at the embouchure of a small stream of the same name, in the gulf of Genoa. Pop. 1,280. It has a small harbour, and a fort.

LAVER (HIGH), a parish in Essex, 6½ m. NE by N of Epping. Area 1,894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 495; in 1851, 534. Locke resided, during the last fourteen years of his life, almost constantly in this p., at Otes manor-house, then the seat of Sir Francis Masham. Here he died in 1704, aged 78; and was buried on the S side of the churchyard, under a marble grave-stone, which has recently been repaired.

LAVER (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 7½ m. NE by N of Epping. Area 968 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1851, 119.

LAVER (MAGDALEN), a parish in Essex, 13 m. W by N of Chelmsford. Area 1,228 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1851, 236.

LAVERCAUTIERE, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. of Salviac, 15 m. NNW of Cahors. Pop. 600.

LAVERSTOCK AND FORD, a parish in Wilts, 1½ m. NE of Salisbury, on a branch of the Avon. Area 1,675 acres. Pop. in 1831, 817; in 1851, 1,552.

LAVERSTOKE, a parish in Southamptonshire, 2½ m. NE of Whitechurch. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1851, 132.

LAVERTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. N by E of Frome. Area 1,034 acres. Pop. in 1831, 196; in 1851, 181.—Also a township in the p. of Kirkby-Malzeard, Yorkshire, 5½ m. WNW of Ripon, on a branch of the Ure. Area 6,707 acres. Pop. in 1831, 457; in 1851, 450.

LAVEY, a parish in co. Cavan, 6 m. E by S of Cavan. Area 10,678 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,100.

LAVEY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. de Vaud, circle of Aigle. Pop. in 1850, 251, Protestants.

LAVIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 15 m. NE of Campagna. Pop. 1,650.

LAVIGNY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. de Vaud, circle of Morges. Pop. 328, Protestants.

LAVINCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Ancerville. Pop. 246.

LAVINGTON, or **LINTON**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. NNE of Corby. It comprises the township of Osgodby, and the hamlets of Hanby and Keisby. Area 4,193 acres. Pop. in 1851, 362.

LAVINGTON (EAST OR MARKET), a parish and market-town in Wilts, 18 m. NNW of Salisbury, and 5 m. S of Devizes. The p. comprises the tything of Easterton. Area 4,721 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,525; in 1851, 1,721. The church is an ancient edifice in the later pointed style of architecture.—The town is situated on the N border of Salisbury plain, and con-

sists principally of two streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and quilting.

LAVINGTON (WEST), or **BISHOP'S LAVINGTON**, a parish in Wilts, 6 m. S of Devizes. Area 6,283 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,322; in 1871, 1,739.

LAVINIA. See **CIVITA-LAVINIA**.

LAVINO, a river of the Papal states, which descends from a branch of the Apennines, flows N, and joins the Samoggia, on the r. bank, in the leg. of Bologna, after a course of 30 m. It is the *Labinus* of the ancients.

LAVIS, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 3 m. NNW of Trette, on the r. bank of the Avis, near its confluence with the Adige.

LAVIT-DE-LOMAGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 m. SW of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 700.

LAVIZZARA, a circle in the Swiss cant. of Ticino, forming the upper part of the Valle Maggia.

LAVOIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Couthuin. Pop. 245.

LAVONCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Dampierre. Pop. 352.

LAVORO (TERRA DI), a large and populous prov. in the NW part of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N by Abruzzo-Ultra 2da; on the NE by the prov. of Sannio; on the E by Principato-Ultra; on the S by Principato-Citra and Naples; on the SW by the Tyrrhenian sea; and on the NW by the States of the Church. Its superficial extent is 1,668 geog. sq. m. The soil is rich and fertile, and throughout of a volcanic nature. Towards the coast the country is level; but in the interior, towards the N and NE, it is traversed by several branches of the Apennines. The principal rivers are the Garigliano, the Volturno, and the Lagni-Regi. The principal lakes are those of Fondi, Agnano, Fusano, and Lango. The productions of the prov. are corn, wine, oil, mulberries, hemp, flax, and fruit of various kinds. Grazing is carried on to a considerable extent; and in the low grounds herds of buffaloes are kept. The best species of Italian wine, called *Lachrymæ Christi*, is made here. The principal articles of exportation are wine, oil, and silk.—The province is divided into the 5 districts of Caserta, Nola, Piedimonte, Gaëta, and Sora; which are subdivided into 49 *circondarii*, and 233 *comuni*. Its administration is similar to that of the other Neapolitan provs. Capua is the capital, and Gaëta the principal sea-port. Pop. 720,000.

LAVQUEN, or **VILLARICA (LAKE OF)**, a large lake of Chili, in the Araucanian territory, 30 m. E of Villarica. It discharges its superfluous waters by the Tolén river.

LAVRADIO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 12 m. N of Setubal, on the l. bank of the Tagus, 6 m. SSE of Lisbon. Pop. 600.

LAVRAS-DE-FUNIL, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 40 m. NE of Campanha. It is well-watered by several streams which flow to the Rio-Grande on the N, and the Rio-Verde on the S; and produces cotton, millet, rice, oranges, and other fruits.

LAVRE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 32 m. NW of Evora. Pop. 1,050.

LAVRINHAS, a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the road from Mato-Grosso to Curaba. Pop. 600.—Also a v. in the prov. of Goyaz, and about 120 m. N of the city of Goyaz.

LAW, or **LAWE**, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, to the ENE of St. Pol; flows thence into the dep. of the Nord;

and, after a course, in a generally NE direction, of about 30 m., joins the Lys, near Gorgne.

LAWARYSZKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 17 m. E of Vilna.

LAWFORD, a parish in Essex, 1½ m. W of Manningtree, on the Stour, and on the London and Norwich railway. Area 2,679 acres. Pop. in 1851, 890.

LAWFORD (CHURCH), a parish in Warwickshire, 3¼ m. WNW of Rugby, on the S bank of the Avon, and intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Area 1,865 acres. Pop. in 1851, 327.

LAWFORD (LITTLE), a hamlet in the p. of Newbold-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 4 m. W of Rugby. Pop. in 1831, 28; in 1851, 45.

LAWFORD (LONG), a township in the p. of Newbold-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 2½ m. NW by N of Rugby, on a branch of the Avon. Pop. 589.

LAW-HADEN, or **LEAN-HAWADEN**, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 3 m. NW of Narberth, on the Cleddau. Pop. in 1831, 657; in 1851, 669.

LAWHITTON, a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. SE by S of Launceston, on the Tamer. Area 2,629 acres. Pop. in 1831, 485; in 1851, 503.

LAWKLAND, a township in the p. of Chapham, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. NW by W of Settle, and W of the Ribbles. Area 4,220 acres. Pop. 379.

LAWKOW, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 144 m. NW of Vilna, district and 28 m. S of Telsze.

LAWRENCE, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Westmoreland; bounded on the N and E by Lake river, by which it is separated from the co. of Somerset; on the S by the p. of Ringwood; and on the W by Brumby's river.—Also a group of islands at the entrance of Portland bay, Australia Felix, 12 m. E of Cape Sir Walter Grant, in S lat. 34° 24' 30", E long. 141° 41' 45".

LAWRENCE, a county in the N part of the state of Alabama, U. S., containing an area of 72 sq. m., bordered on the N by Tennessee river, and watered by Big Nance and Town creeks and their branches, and by the head-streams of Black Warrior river. Pop. in 1840, 13,313; in 1850, 15,250. Its cap. is Moulton.—Also a co. towards the S part of the state of Mississippi, comprising a surface of 790 sq. m., drained by Pearl river and its branches, and by the head-waters of Homochitto river. Pop. in 1840, 5,920; in 1850, 6,485. Its cap. is Monticello.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Tennessee, comprising an area of 780 sq. m., drained by Shoal creek and its branches, and by those of Sugar creek and Buffalo river. Pop. in 1840, 7,121; in 1850, 9,322. Its cap. is Lawrenceboro'.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Kentucky, containing an area, generally fertile, of 650 sq. m., bordered on the E by Sandy river, on the SW by Licking river, and drained by Little Sandy river and its branches, and by Blane's creek. Pop. in 1840, 4,730; in 1850, 6,280. Its cap. is Louisa.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Ohio, containing an area of 430 sq. m., bordered on the S by Ohio river, and drained by Indian, Guyandot, and Symme's creeks. The surface is hilly, and the soil unequal in fertility. The chief productions of the locality are iron ore, coal, and potter's clay. Pop. in 1840, 13,719; in 1850, 15,247. Its cap. is Burlington.—Also a co. towards the S of the state of Indiana, containing a surface, generally hilly, of 438 sq. m., watered by White river, Salt, Guthrie's, Beaver, and Leatherwood creeks. Pop. in 1840, 11,782; in 1850, 12,210. Its cap. is Bedford.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 560 sq. m., bordered on the E by Wash river, and on the W by Fox river, and watered by Embarrass river and Raccoon creek. The banks of the streams are liable to inundation. The soil is

in some parts extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,092; in 1850, 6,132. Its cap. is Lawrenceville.—Also a co. towards the NE part of the state of Arkansas, comprising a surface, considerably diversified, of 1,800 sq. m., watered by Big Black, Current, and Strawberry rivers. Pop. in 1840, 2,835; in 1850, 4,172. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a township of Saint Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 25 m. NE of Canton. The surface is hilly, and is drained by St. Regis and Deer rivers. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,845.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, 6 m. NE of Trenton. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Assumpink creek and Stony brook. The soil consists of loam and clay, and is well cultivated. Pop. 1,556.—Also a township of Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 20 m. NE of Wellsborough. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Tioga river. The soil consists of gravel and clay. Pop. 888. It contains the v. of Lawrenceville.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Ohio, 9 m. NE of Marietta, on Little Muskingum river. It has a hilly surface, and contains iron ore, stone, coal, and several salt springs.—Also a township of Lawrence co., in the same state, 9 m. N of Burlington. Pop. 425.—Also a township of Stark co., in the same state, on the Ohio canal. Pop. 2,043.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in the same state, containing the villages of Lawrenceville, Zoar, and Bolivar. Pop. 1,523.—Also a township of Marion co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 1,437.—Also a township of Van Buren co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 243.

LAWRENCE (SAINT). See **LAURENCE (SAINT).**

LAWRENCE (SAINT), a county in the NE part of the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area, finely diversified, of 2,717 sq. m., bordered for a distance of 75 m. on the NW by the Saint Lawrence, and watered by the St. Regis, Racket, Grass, Oswegatchie, and Indian rivers, and their tributaries. It contains also Black lake, an expansion of Indian river, and several other lakes, and a natural canal which connects Oswegatchie and Grass rivers. Lead and iron ore,—some of the latter magnetic,—and marble, are abundant in this co. Pop. 56,706.

LAWRENCE (SAINT), the largest river of North America, and one of the largest, if not the largest in the world, the outlet by which the great lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, pour their superfluous waters into the gulf of St. Lawrence, and forming for more than half of its course the boundary between the British territories and those of the United States. In different parts of its course, this great river is known by different names. As far up from the sea as Montreal, it is called the St. Lawrence; and this name is usually extended to its course as high as Lake Ontario. From Montreal to Kingston in Upper Canada it is sometimes called the Cataragui or Iroquois; between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie it is known as the Niagara river; between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, as the Detroit; between Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, as the river St. Clair; and between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, it is called the Narrows, or the falls of St. Mary. Its remotest source is perhaps the St. Louis, which rises in about N lat. 48° 30'; W long. 93°; at an alt. of 1,192 ft. above sea-level, in the Algonquin country, near the sources of the Mississippi and of the Red river, and flows in a SSE course into the W extremity of Lake Superior; and its entire course, comprising the length of the various lakes through which it is considered to flow, to its mouth in the gulf of St. L., where it first divides into two great channels surrounding the island of Anticosti, is upwards of 2,400 m.; its average fall, therefore, from its source is a little more than 6 in. per m. But between

Lakes Erie and Ontario, or in that part of its course known as the Niagara, its fall equals 334 ft. in a distance of only 15 m. It receives nearly all the rivers that have their sources in the extensive range or table-land to the northwards called the Land's height, which separates the waters falling into Hudson's bay from those that descend into the Atlantic; and all those that rise in the ridge which commences on its S bank, and runs nearly SW until it falls upon Lake Champlain. Of these the principal streams on the N are the Thames, Ouse, Ottawa, Masquinongé, St. Maurice, Batiscan, St. Anne, Jacques, Cartier, Saguenay, Betsiamites, and Manicouagan; and the Salmon river, Chateaugay, Chambly or Richelieu, Yamaska, St. Francis, Becancour, Gentilly, Du-Chêne, Chandière, and Echémir, on the S. From its source the general direction of the St. L. is SE through Lakes Superior and Huron, to Lake Erie; nearly E through that lake; and then NE to the gulf. Its course from Lake Ontario to the gulf of St. L. is 770 m. From the NE extremity of Lake Ontario to Montreal, the distance is 190 m.; and the intervening country, though first settled only in 1783, now exhibits all the embellishments of improved cultivation. In this part of the river, and particularly for the first 40 m. below its outlet from Lake Ontario, the channel of the river is filled with a multitude of islands of every size and shape and aspect; and from this circumstance this portion of its course is sometimes termed 'the Lake of the Thousand islands.' Most of these "are covered with dense masses of forest trees; and some of these woody isles, low and flat, give the idea of the tranquil scenes of an Italian lagoon; as seen in the heated but pure atmosphere and sky of a Canadian autumn; others are split and rent into a variety of fantastic forms, and present views of singular wildness; again, at another turn of the labyrinthine channel, we pass under a frowning wall of precipitous rock, covered with the moss and lichens of ages, and on whose bare tops, where never yet has man set his foot, the hoary pine or fir lifts its proud dark head, supported only by the finger-like fibres of which its few but firmly-clasping bare roots are formed. Then again another fairy picture presents itself, in groves growing as it were out of the water, and apparently stopping all further progress; whilst in a single second the verdant curtain is drawn, and the eye wanders over a vast tract of rippling water, broken here and there only by a few small rocks projecting above its surface, and bounded by the ancient and interminable forests of the main land." [Sir R. Bonnycastle's *Canadas*.]—About 100 m. below Lake Ontario, a number of rapids interrupt the navigation, and until the execution of the Cornwall canal, and the Military canal below Lake St. Francis, used to call forth all the address and enterprise of the boatmen, who, from the beginning of spring to the end of autumn, were continually passing up and down with loaded batteaux and rafts. Within these two or three years small steamers have begun to descend the rapids, but the attempt is always hazardous. It spreads out also in this part of its course into large lakes, namely the St. Francis, the St. Louis, and Deux Montagnes. The water-communication between Kingston and Montreal is effected chiefly by the Rideau canal, which connects Lake Ontario with the Ottawa, and admits vessels of 125 tons. The Grenville and La Chine canals continue the artificial line of communication to Montreal. By the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain canals, the St. L. is united, on the side of the United States, with the Hudson and the Susquehanna rivers; and by the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals with the basin of the Mississippi. To Montreal, which is 580 m. from the

gulf of St. Lawrence, ships of 600 or 700 tons can ascend with little difficulty. From Montreal to Quebec, a distance of 180 m., the impediments to vessels of large tonnage are not many, and may be easily overcome. About 90 m. below Montreal, the influence of the tide ceases entirely; indeed it is not felt for several miles below; and the St. L. preserves generally a uniform appearance until arriving at the Richelieu rapid, a distance of 52 m., where its bed is so much contracted by huge masses of rock as to leave but a very narrow channel, through which it flows with so rapid a current that it is necessary to use extreme caution in passing it. The banks of the river are of moderate height, but gradually increase on approaching Quebec, until they attain in Cape Diamond, on which that city is built, an alt. of 345 ft. above the level of the water. At Quebec the river is 1,314 yds. in breadth, and continues gradually increasing in breadth until it enters the gulf of St. L., where from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement on the Labrador shore, it is 105 m. wide. A little below Quebec is the island of Orleans, placed in the middle of the river, and forming two channels. Beyond this island are several others; and at Rivière-du-Sud the river is increased to 11 m. in breadth, and the general appearance of the adjoining country is extremely beautiful. Below the Rivière-du-Sud, the channel of the river, though 13 m. across, is so greatly interrupted by shoals and islands that at one part the passage is not more than 1,700 or 1,800 yds. across between the two buoys that mark the edge of the shoals; and the currents are numerous, irregular, and very strong. At 103 m. below Quebec, several islands occur to divide the stream of the river; from about 50 or 60 m. farther down, the navigation of the river is clear to the island of Anticosti, about 700 m. from Lake Ontario.

From the beginning of December until the middle of April the water-communication by this river is totally suspended by the frost. During this period the river, from Quebec to Kingston, and between the great lakes, with the exception of the Niagara and the Rapids, is wholly frozen over. The lakes themselves are never entirely covered with ice; but it usually shuts up all their bays and inlets, and extends many miles towards their centres. Below Quebec, the St. L. is not frozen over; but the force of the tides incessantly detaches the ice from the shores, and such immense masses are kept in continual agitation by the flux and reflux that the navigation is totally impracticable in these months. But the surface of the frozen river at this season still offers the best route for transporting produce; and tracks are soon marked out, by which a more expeditious intercourse is maintained by vehicles of transport of all descriptions, than would be possible on the established roads at this season so deeply covered with snow; and this is continued until the approach of spring makes the ice porous, and warm springs occasioning large flaws, render it unsafe. When this alteration takes place the ice soon breaks up, and by the beginning of May is either dissolved or carried off by the current.

The St. L. drains an area of country extending to above 400,000 sq. m., of which, according to Dr. Forry's estimate, 94,000 sq. m. are covered with water. Darby estimates the total water-surface of the St. L. water-system at 72,930 sq. m., embracing in this estimate the surface of Lake Michigan as well as all the other great lakes; and the solid contents of the whole at 1,547,011,792,360,000 cubic ft. Its hourly discharge he estimates at 1,672,704,000 cubic ft., which exceeds by more than one-half his estimate of the hourly discharge by the Mississippi. McTaggart estimates the discharge of the St. Lawrence at

4,512,000,000 tons per day at an average for 240 days; and 25,560,000,000 tons per day for 125 days, or during the melting of the snow and ice.

LAWRENCE (GULF OF SAINT), a bay of the Atlantic, which receives the waters of the above river, formed between the W part of Newfoundland, the E shores of Labrador, the E extremity of the prov. of New Brunswick, part of the prov. of Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic ocean by three different passages, viz. on the N by the straits of Bellefleur, between Labrador and Newfoundland; on the SE by the passage between Cape Ray, the SW extremity of the latter island, and the N Cape of Breton island; and by the narrow channel, named the Gut of Cansu, that divides Cape Breton from Nova Scotia. The distance from Cape Rosier to Cape Ray is 79 leagues; from Nova Scotia to Labrador, 166. In this gulf lie the large islands of Anticosti, and Prince Edward or St. John's, and the Magdalen islands, Brion's island, and the Bird islands. In the entrance, between Cape North and Cape Ray, is the island of St. Paul. In spring the entrance and E parts of the gulf are frequently covered with ice; but the greatest danger to navigation in this gulf arises from the prevalent fogs. The prevailing winds, during the navigable season, are either directly up or directly down the estuary, following the course of the chains of high lands on either side of the great valley of the St. Lawrence. Thus a SE wind in the gulf becomes ESE between Anticosti and the S coast, ENE above Point-de-Monts, and NE above Green island. The W winds do not appear to be so much guided in direction by the high lands, excepting along the S coast, where we have observed a WSW wind at the island of Bic become W, WNW, and NW, as we ran down along the high and curved S coast, until it became a NNW wind at Cape Gaspé. These winds frequently blow strong for three or four days in succession; the W winds being almost always accompanied with fine, dry, clear, and sunny weather; the E winds as frequently the contrary, cold, wet, and foggy. In the spring, the E winds most prevail, frequently blowing for several weeks in succession. As the summer advances, the W winds become more frequent, and the SW wind may be said to be the prevailing wind in summer in all parts of the river and gulf. Light S winds take place occasionally; but N winds are not common in summer, although they sometimes occur. Steady NW winds do not blow frequently before September, excepting for a few hours at a time, when they generally succeed E winds which have died away to a calm, forming the commencement of strong winds, and usually veering to the SW. The NW wind is dry, with bright clear sky, flying clouds, and showers. After the autumnal equinox, winds to the N of W become more common, and are then often strong steady winds of considerable duration. In the months of October and November the NW wind frequently blows with great violence in heavy squalls, with passing showers of hail and snow, and attended with sharp frost. Thunder-storms are not uncommon in July and August: they seldom last above an hour or two; but the wind proceeding from them is in general violent and sudden, particularly when near the mountainous part of the coast.

LAWRENCE (SAINT), or SANTA LAURENTIA, an island in Behring's sea, near the SW extremity of Behring's strait, 28 m. distant from the coast of Asiatic Russia, in N. lat. 64° 30', W. long. 170°. It is about 85 m. in length from E to W; and 28 m. from N to S. Its coasts are low, and bordered with islets. Its interior offers little beyond naked and sterile rocks. Lieut. Sindov explored a portion of the coast of this island in 1764, and gave it the name of the SINDOV ISLES, supposing it to form a group. About the same period it was visited by some English navigators, who bestowed on it the name of CLARKE. Billings, who visited it in 1791, restored its earliest name of Saint Laurentia in his chart.

LAWRENCEBURG, a village of Perry township, Armstrong co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 200 m. WNW of Harrisburg, on the W bank of Alleghany river. Pop. in 1840 about 150.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Tennessee, 75 m. SSW of Nashville, on the E side of Shoal creek. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Anderson co., in the state of Kentucky, 12 m. S of Frankfort, on the W side of Kentucky river.—Also a village of Dearborn co., in the state of Indiana, 86 m. SE of Indianapolis, on the N bank of the Ohio river, 1 m. below the confluence of the Great Miami river, and at the junction of the Whitewater canal.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Lawrence township, St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 231 m. NNW of Albany.—Also a village of Lawrence township, Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, 6 m. N by E of Trenton, in a fertile plain.—

Also a village of Lawrence township, Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 158 m. N by W of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Tioga river and its branches. The soil consists of gravel and clay.—Also a town of Pitt township, Alleghany co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on Alleghany river, opposite Wainwright's island, and 2½ m. above Pittsburg. Pop. 867.—Also a village of Brunswick co., in the state of Virginia, 73 m. SSW of Richmond, on a branch of Meherrin river. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Montgomery co., in the state of North Carolina, 115 m. WSW of Raleigh, on the E side of Yadkin river.—Also a village of Guinnet co., in the state of Georgia, 84 m. NW of Milledgeville, 8 m. SE of Chattahoochee river. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Illinois, 159 m. SE by E of Springfield, on the W bank of Embarrass river. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Arkansas, 75 m. E of Little Rock, on a small stream, 5 m. E of White river.

LAWRENNY, a parish in the co. and 3½ m. NNW of Pembroke, at Milfordhaven. Pop. in 1831, 422; in 1851, 398.

LAWSHALL, a parish in Suffolk, 6½ m. S by E of Bury St. Edmund's. Area 2,969 acres. Pop. in 1831, 885; in 1851, 908.

LAWSVILLE CENTRE, a village of Lawville township, Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 187 m. NNE of Harrisburg. The township is hilly, and is watered by Snake creek.

LAWU, a volcano in the island of Java, in the principality of Madion, 24 m. E of Surakarta. It emits continually sulphureous vapours.

LAX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 4 m. NE of Ilanz. Pop. 200.—Also a village in the canton of Valais, on the r. bank of the Rhone, 9 m. ENE of Brig. Pop. 150.

LAXA, a river of Chili, which has its source in a lake of the same name, to the SE of the volcano of Antuco or Tucapel; runs W, between the districts of Rere and of the Isla-de-la-Laxa; and, after a course of about 150 m., joins the Biobio, on the r. bank, 48 m. above Concepcion. It forms a cascade 40 toises in height.

LAXAS, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cauca, 150 m. NNE of Popayan. It had formerly valuable mines in its vicinity.

LAXE-FJORD, or **LAYS-FJORD**, a bay of Norway, in Finmark, on the N coast, between Tanafjord on the E, and Porsange-fjord on the W.

LAXENBURG, or **LACHSENBURG**, a town of Austria, in the lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 11 m. SSE of Vienna, and on the railway thence to Glognitz. Pop. 796. It is well-built, and possesses two imperial palaces, one of which was built in 1377 by Duke Albert III.; the other is used as a summer-residence, and has a park, 6 m. in circumf., and intersected by the Schwaecha.

LAXFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 5½ m. N by E of Framlington, at the source of the Blythe. Area 3,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,158; in 1851, 1,147.

LAXFORD, a river in Sutherlandshire, which has its source in Loch Stalk, in the p. of Edderachyils, and falls into a bay of the same name, formed by an arm of the sea, and affording excellent anchorage.

LAXTON, a parish in Northamptonshire, 8 m. NW of Oundle, and SE of the Welland. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1851, 143.—Also a chapelry in the p. and 3½ m. SE by E of Howden, E. R. of Yorkshire, and about 3 m. S of the Hull and Selby railway. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 281; in 1851, 332.

LAXTON-WITH-MOORHOUSE, a parish in

Nottinghamshire, 3 m. SSW of Tuxford, between 2 branches of the Trent. Area 3,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1851, 621.

LAY, a river of France, in the dep. of La Vendée, which rises near St. Pierre, 14 m. N of Fontenay-le-Comte; runs NW, and then SW; and flows into the Atlantic, opposite the isle of Ré, to the W of the embouchure of the Sevre-Niortaise, after a course of 65 m. It is navigable from Beaulieu.—Its principal affluents are the Smagne on the l., and the Petit-Lay and Yon, on the r.

LAYAU, a town of the island of St. Vincent, on the W coast, in a bay, at the mouth of a river, to both of which it gives name.

LAYBACH (GOVERNMENT OF), one of the two great divisions of Austrian Illyria. See article ILLYRIA.

LAYBACH, in Slavonic LABLANA, a town of the Austrian empire, the cap. of one of the two great divisions of Austrian Illyria, in N lat. 46° 1' 48" 28 m. NE of Trieste. It stands on the navigable river of the same name; is tolerably well-built; and has 3 suburbs, a town-house, a cathedral, 10 churches, 2 hospitals, a central school with the privileges of a university, an observatory, a public library, a theatre, and an old castle, which stands on an eminence and is now used as a prison. Pop. in 1845, 13,000. L. is the seat of the government-offices for the prov., and the see of a bishop. Its manufactures of woollens and silks have fallen into decay, but its potteries, porcelain manufactures, and tanneries are still thriving; and it has an active carrying trade with Italy, Croatia, and the S of Germany.

LAYBACH (OBER), a town of the Austrian empire, in Carniola, near the source of the river Laybach, 11 m. SW of the larger town of Laybach. Pop. 1,400.

LAYBACH, or **LAUBACH**, a river of Carniola, which rises near Virth, about 1 m. W of Upper Laybach, and falls, after a short NNW course, into the Save, on the r. bank. It is navigable for boats almost to its head.

LAYCOCK, a parish in Wiltshire, 3 m. S of Chippenham. Area 3,639 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,655.

LAYDE, a parish in co. Antrim, 36 m. N of Belfast. Area 29,243 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,857.

LAYDE, a town of Western Africa, on the Senegal, in the country of the Foulahs, 45 m. SE of Goumel.

LAYE, a town on the SW coast of Sumatra, in S lat. 3° 40'.

LAYER-BRETON, a parish in Essex, 6 m. SSW of Colchester. Area 954 acres. Pop. in 1851, 254.

LAYER-DE-LA-HAYE, a parish in Essex, 4½ m. SSW of Colchester. Area 2,577 acres. Pop. in 1831, 637; in 1851, 788.

LAYER-MARNEY, a parish in Essex, 16 m. NE of Chelmsford. Area 1,973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1851, 279.

LAYESA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 30 m. S of Teruel. Pop. 750.

LAYHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. S by W of Hadleigh. Area 2,488 acres. Pop. in 1851, 577.

LAYKAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the SW coast of Celebes, in S lat. 5° 32'.

LAYON, a river of France, which issues from the lake of Issemay in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire; runs NE, and then NW; passes Thouarce; and joins the Loire below the bridge of Chalonne, on the l. bank, after a course of 56 m.

LAYOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Toledo, on the r. bank of the Guadarraque. Pop. 300. Mines of silver and copper were at one time wrought in the vicinity of this place.

LAYPADOH, a town of Birmah, in the prov. of

Mrauma, 12 m. SE of Patanagoh, on the l. bank of the Irawaddi.

LAYRAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, near the conflux of the Gers and the Garonne, and 4 m. S of Agen. Pop. 1,253.

LAYS, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. N of Pierre, on the l. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 1,726.

LAYSTERS, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. SSW of Tenbury. Area 1,989 acres. Pop. in 1851, 210.

LAYSTON, a parish in Hertfordshire, 1 m. E of Buntingford. Area 2,208 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,220.

LAYTHAM, a township in the p. of Aughton, in Yorkshire, 2½ m. E of Aughton. Area 1,365 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1851, 111.

LAYTON-WITH-WARBRICK, a township in the p. of Bispham, in Lancashire, 7 m. NW of Wigan. Area 3,241 acres. Pop. in 1831, 945; in 1851, 2,564.

LAYTON (EAST), a township in the p. of Stanwick, in Yorkshire, 5½ m. N of Richmond. Area 1,045 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 132.

LAYTON (WEST), a township in the p. of Hutton-Magna, in Yorkshire, 5 m. S by E of Greta-Bridge. Area 570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 94; in 1851, 77.

LAZARO (SAN), a town of New Mexico, 50 m. S of Santa Fe.

LAZAROFF, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 14° 53', W long. 148° 39'.

LAZGUN PASS, a pass in the Lhasa territory, in Ladakh, leading between Le and Agam on the Shayuk river, at an alt. of 18,500 ft.

LAZISE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Verona, on the lake of Garda, 10 m. WNW of Verona. It is well-built, and has a castle, with a small harbour. Pop. 2,540.

LAZONBY, a parish of Cumberland, 7 m. NNE of Penrith. Area 11,175 acres. Pop. in 1851, 929.

LAZZAROVICH, in Austrian Dalmatia, one of the four countries in the district of the Mouths of the Cattaro. It forms the NW corner of the district of Xuppa.

LE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 27 m. S of Pao-ting-fu, and 114 m. SSW of Peking, in N lat. 38° 32', and E long. 115° 40'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Tae-chu, 165 m. SSE of Lan-chu, in N lat. 34° 10', and E long. 105° 10'.

LE, or LEH, a city of Central Asia, the cap. of the country of Ladakh, in the valley of the Upper Indus, in N lat. 34° 9' 20", E long. 78° 20' [Moorcroft]. It is situated at the foot of a spur of the immense range of mountains which divide the valley of the Shayuk or Nubra river from that of Ladakh, and of which all the passes exceed 18,000 ft. elevation, at an alt. of about 10,600 ft. [Strachey] above sea-level; and is composed of between 400 and 500 flat-roofed houses. The interior of the town is a confused assemblage of houses and narrow alleys. On the S side is a small verdant open space, on the skirts of which are a few of the best houses; and the rajah's residence, a singular but not elegant structure, on an elevated situation behind the town, overlooks the whole. On the eminences surrounding the town are innumerable Munis and Bhuddist monuments. There is a square fort upon the plain near the town. The mountains in the environs of L. are everywhere as barren as possible; but where there is a stream, a few willows, poplars, and aspens, or a bunch of fir-trees, may be seen. The mean temp. at Le, at mid-winter, is generally about 3° F. The climate is dry, and scarcely any other moisture than snow falls. Three grand fairs are held in the year at L. At these, the concourse of Mussulmans from Yarkund, Lamas from Lhasa, Hindus from the Pun-

jab, and merchants from Cashmere and many other places, is said to be immense.

LEA, a river of England, which rising near Luton in Bedfordshire, runs ESE, and S, by Hertford and Ware, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall, after a course of 40 m.—Also a township in the p. of Backford, Cheshire, 3½ m. NNW of Chester. Area 684 acres. Pop. in 1831, 92; in 1851, 91.—Also a township in the p. of Wybunbury, Cheshire, 5 m. SE by E of Nantwich. Area 404 acres. Pop. in 1831, 56; in 1851, 58.—Also a parish, partly in the co. of Gloucester, and partly in that of Hereford, 4½ m. ESE of Ross. Area 702 acres. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1851, 225.—Also a township in the p. of Preston, Lancashire, 3½ m. W by N of Preston, intersected by the Wyre and Preston railway. Area 3,522 acres. Pop. in 1831, 687; in 1851, 743.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. SSE of Gainsborough. Area 2,149 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 229.—Also a parish in Queen's co., containing the town of Portllington. Area 18,488 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,761; in 1851, 6,410.

LEA AND CLEAVERTON, a parish in Wilts, 1½ m. ESE of Malmesbury, included within the par. boundaries of the borough of Malmesbury. Area 1,739 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1851, 414.

LEACH, a river of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, which falls into the Thames at Lechdale.

LEACOCK, a township in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, U.S., 44 m. ESE of Harrisburg. Pop. 3,537.

LEADEN, a river of England, which rises near Ledbury in Herefordshire, enters Gloucestershire at Preston, and falls into the Severn opposite the city of Gloucester.

LEADENHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8½ m. NW by W of Sleaford. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 565; in 1851, 735.

LEADER, a small river, rising in the Lammermoor hills, traversing the district of Lauderdale, in Berwickshire; for some distance, dividing that co. from Roxburghshire; and falling into the Tweed, 2 m. below Melrose. It runs with considerable rapidity, is a good trout stream, and boasts some fine scenery on its banks, particularly as it approaches the Tweed.

LEADHILLS, a mining village, in the moorland p. of Crawford, in the S extremity of the co. of Lanark, about 1,300 ft. above the level of the sea, and perhaps the highest inhabited land in Scotland. It is 46 m. from Edinburgh; and 16 m. from Thornhill in Dumfries-shire. Pop. 950. The aspect of the country around is of the most sterile description imaginable, and the v. occupies a position in a valley, from one side of which a bleak lofty ridge ascends to the height of 2,450 ft. This inhospitable region has, however, attracted to it an industrious community from the lead which has been worked there almost, it may be said, from time immemorial, though the written records, concerning their operation, do not reach further back than about 1600. L. is only about a mile distant from the sister mining-village of Wanlockhead in Dumfries-shire, constituting between them perhaps the richest lead-mining district in the country. Besides galena, no fewer than nine species of lead-ore occur here. In the zenith of the trade, in 1810, L. produced about 1,400 tons annually, valued, according to the then current price, at more than £45,000; but of late years both the price and the quantity produced have materially fallen off, the mines only yielding from 700 to 800 tons annually. Gold is found in all the neighbouring streams in minute particles, and at one time the search for this precious mineral was conducted on an extensive scale. The inhabitants of

Leadhills, who are almost entirely supported by the mines, have long maintained the character of a primitive and well-educated race. L. has the honour of having given birth to Allan Ramsay, the author of the pleasant pastoral of the 'Gentle Shepherd.' Ramsay's father was manager of the mines, and he was born there in 1686, where he spent his earliest years.

LEADING CREEK, a village of Lewis co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of Little Kanawha river. Pop. in 1840, 240.

LEADON (HIGH), a hamlet in the p. of Rudford, Gloucestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Newent. Area 590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 100; in 1851, 96.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry in the p. of Shipton-under-Whichwood, co. of Oxford, 4 m. NW by N of Witney. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1851, 827.

LEAF RIVER, a village of Greene co., in the state of Mississippi, U. S., on the NE side of a stream of the same name, a branch of Pascagoula river.

LEAGRAM-WITH-BOWLAND, a township in the p. of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 7 m. WNW of Clitheroe. Area, including Whitewell, 7,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 288; in 1851, 240.

LEAKE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. NE of Boston. Area 7,655 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,062.

LEAKE, a central co. in the state of Mississippi, U. S. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,162; in 1850, 5,535. Its cap. is Carthage.

LEAKE (EAST), a parish in Nottinghamshire, 9 m. S by W of Nottingham. Area 2,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 975; in 1851, 1,148. This is a polling-place for the S division of the co.

LEAKE (WEST), a parish in Nottinghamshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Nottingham, in the line of the Midland Counties railway. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 190.

LEAKERVILLE, the cap. of Greene co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 190 m. SE of Jackson, on the Chickasawha.

LEAL, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Esthonia, district and 21 m. SE of Hapsal.

LEAM, a river of Warwickshire, which rises near Shuckburgh park; flows successively NE, N, NW, and W, and joins the Avon above Warwick, after a course of 30 m. Its principal tributaries are the Rainsbrook and the Itchen.

LEA-MARSTON, a parish in the co. of Warwick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Coleshill, in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway. Area 1,438 acres. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1851, 283.

LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS, a parish in the co. of Warwick, 4 m. NNE of Southam, in the line of the Warwick and Napton canal. Area 3,244 acres. Pop. in 1831, 464; in 1851, 487.

LEAMINGTON-PRIORS, a parish and town in the co. of Warwick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Warwick, and 22 m. SE of Birmingham, on the banks of the Leam, and intersected by the Warwick and Napton canal, and the Warwick and Leamington railway, which commences by a junction with the London and Birmingham railway near Coventry, and terminates at Portland-place in this p. Area of p. 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1801, 315; in 1831, 6,209; in 1841, 12,864; in 1851, 15,724.—The town is pleasantly situated on the river Leam, over which there is here a stone-bridge connecting the ancient village with what is now called the new town. The adjunct, 'Priors,' which distinguishes this place from L.-Hastings, is derived from its having been formerly a dependency of the priory of Kenilworth. Within the last 50 years, L. was only an inconsiderable village; but since the discovery, in 1797, of its medicinal springs, it has been gradually rising in repute, and has now

become a resort of the votaries of health or pleasure. The houses which rise on either bank of the river are commodiously constructed, and elegantly furnished as boarding or lodging-houses for the sick or the gay. The principal street is excelled by few in any town throughout the kingdom. The assembly-rooms are handsome; the theatre is a commodious building erected in 1814. Two public libraries, a picture-gallery, a museum, and pleasure-gardens also contribute towards the accommodation and amusement of the visitors of this place. Numerous very handsome private residences have been built in and near the town.—The waters of L. are of three kinds, sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate. The first set of baths for the accommodation of visitors was erected in 1786. New baths and a pump-room were erected in 1812, on the N side of the town, near the river, at the cost of £25,000. The waters may be used either externally or internally. The visiting season commences generally about April, and terminates in November. The scenery of the surrounding country with Warwick castle in the distance, and the Avon flowing in the vicinity, is beautiful and picturesque.

LEANANE, a beautiful rivulet of co. Donegal, formed by the superfluous waters of Lough-Gartan, at an elevation of 228 ft. above sea-level; and flowing ENE and E, to the head of its estuary in Lough Swilly, at the town of Rathmilton. Its length of course is about 10 m.

LEANG-CHU-FU, or **ERGINKUL**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is 150 m. NNW of Lan-chu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 59'$, E long. $102^{\circ} 48'$.

LEANG-HEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Shan-teen-fu, 18 m. SW of Peking, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 44'$, E long. $116^{\circ} 14'$. It has a tower outside the walls 5 stories in height.

LEANG-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Chung-chn, 228 m. E of Ching-tu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, E long. $107^{\circ} 51'$.

LEANG-TANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Tae-chu, 120 m. SE of Kung-chang-fu, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $106^{\circ} 22'$.

LEAO-COU-KHOTON, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Ping-nan, on the Yalu, a little to the E. of Chang-chang-khoton.

LEAOU-CHIN-GAN-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Chin-gan-fu.

LEAOU-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tung-chang-fu.

LEAOU-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 2 districts.—The town is 84 m. SE of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 2' 50''$, E long. $113^{\circ} 27' 30''$.

LEAOU-HO, a river of China, which has its source in Mongolia, in the In-chan or Siolki mountains; runs first E under the name of Sira or Chara-Mouren; then bends SSW into the prov. of Leaou-tung; takes the name of Leaou; and after a total course of about 540 m. throws itself into the gulf of Leaou-tung. Its principal affluents are the Lokha on the r., and on the l. the Her-su and Hu-nu-hu. It is navigable in almost its entire extent.

LEAOU-TUNG, **LIAO-TUNG**, **MUKDEN**, or **SHUN-KING**, a province of Chinese Manchuria, lying between the parallels of $38^{\circ} 58'$ and $42^{\circ} 50'$ N lat., and the meridians of $119^{\circ} 7'$ and $124^{\circ} 50'$ E; and bounded on the NW by Kartliin; on the NE by the district of Kirin; on the E by Corea; on the S by the Yellow sea and the gulf of Leaou-tung; and on the SW by the prov. of Chih-le in China Proper, from which it is separated by the Great wall of China. It

is a mountainous district; and appears to be richly diversified with hills and valleys, rivers and torrents, fields and forests. Its great river, the Leao-ho, flows through the centre of the prov., and is joined by two large affluents, the Lokha or Tang-shi-mu and the Hu-nu-hu. The climate is severe during winter. All of the rivers become frozen towards the end of October, and continue ice-bound until March. A large portion of the surface is covered with immense forests, in which the pine, cypress, acacia, and willow are prevalent. Wheat, legumes, apricots, peaches, mulberries, and cotton, are grown. The vine, the chestnut, and the walnut thrive; and ginseng and rhubarb are largely exported. The pop. in 1761 was estimated at 668,852; but this number must have greatly increased since that period, for emigrants have long hastened to this point not only from China but even from the provinces towards the N. The prov. is divided into 2 fu, viz. Tung-tien and Kin-chu; the former containing the cap. and the S part of the prov.; the latter, the W part bordering on China.—The gulf of L. is about 120 m. in length, and 80 m. in breadth. Its entrance lies between Charlotte's point, the extremity of the long peninsular projection of the mainland of this province, which has obtained from English navigators the name of the Regent's sword, on the E, and the mouth of the Lan-ho river, on the W, which may be regarded as forming the N limit of the gulf of Pe-che-li: these two gulfs being respectively the N and S portion of the great projecting arm or gulf which the Yellow sea throws out towards the NW.

LEAOU-YANG-CHING, a district and town in the prov. of Leao-tung, div. of Kin-chu-fu, in N lat. 41° 10', E long. 123° 27'.

LEAOU-YANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Leao-tung, div. of Fung-teñ-fu.

LEAP, a small village in the p. of Aghaneon, King's co., $\frac{5}{8}$ m. SE of Birr, on the road to Mount-rath.—Also a village and a glen in co. Cork, 5 m. from Roscarbery, on the road thence to Bantry. The glen is a gorge at the head of Glandore harbour, strikingly romantic as a piece of close scenery.

LEAR, a rivulet of co. Kildare, which flows SW along the boundary between co. Kildare and co. Carlow, to the river Barrow, in an entire run of about 9 m.

LEASINGHAM, or LESSINGHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. NNW of Sleaford. Area 2,959 acres. Pop. in 1831, 358; in 1851, 428.

LEATHERHEAD, a parish and town in Surrey, 18 m. SW by S of London, and 12 m. NE by E of Guildford, on the river Mole, over which there is here a bridge of 14 arches. Area of p. 3,507 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,724; in 1851, 2,041. The town consists of four streets, intersecting each other in the centre, and containing several good mansions. Its trade and manufactures are inconsiderable. A large fair for horses and cattle is held on the 10th of Oct. In the vicinity are several handsome villas.

LEATHLEY, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. NNW of Leeds, on the N bank of the Warfe. It includes the township of Castley. Area of p. 1,568 acres. Pop. in 1831, 413; in 1851, 247.

LEATHWAITE, a chapelry in the p. of Kirk-Ireleth, co. of Lancaster, 5 m. NW of Ulverston. Area 7,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1851, 166.

LEAU. See LEEUWEN.

LEAVENING, a township in the p. of Acklam, Yorkshire, 6 m. SSW of New-Malton. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 854; in 1851, 447.

LEAVENWORTH, a village in Crawford co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., 124 m. S by W of Indiana-

polis, on the N side of the Ohio, 2 m. below Great Blue river.

LEAVENWORTH (FORT), the most western military station of the United States, situated in N lat. 39° 21', on the r. bank of the Missouri, in the Indian territory, at an alt. of 912 ft. above sea-level. It consists of 4 wooden block-houses, loop-holed for musketry, and connected by a quadrangular wall.

LEAVINGTON (KIRK), a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W of Stokesley, on the river Leaven. The parish comprises the townships of Castle-L., Kirk-L., Pickton, and Low Worsall. Area of p. 5,491 acres. Pop. in 1851, 513.

LEAVISHAM, or LEVISHAM, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NNE of Pickering. Area 2,962 acres. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1851, 152.

LEBA, a river of Prussia, which has its source in Lake Sanow, in the prov. of West Prussia; runs N between the regencies of Danzig and Köslin; enters the prov. of Pomerania; runs first W, then NNW, and throws itself into a lake of the same name, after a course of about 45 m. The lake, which is 60 m. NE of Köslin, is 11 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth. It is connected by a channel with the Baltic.—Also a town in the regency and 69 m. NE of Köslin, circle and 18 m. NNW of Lauenburg-Batow, on the channel which connects Lake Leba with the Baltic. Pop. 948. It has extensive fisheries, especially of salmon, with which the river abounds, and carries on also an active trade in timber.

LEBACH, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Treves, NNE of Saarlouis.

LEBANON, or JEBEL-LIBNAN, an extensive mountain-system chiefly belonging to Central Syria, but thrown off towards the S from the great chain of Mount Taurus and the lofty table-land of Anatolia, and, under various names and aspects, extending along and beyond the E coast of the Mediterranean to the N shores of the Red sea. Along its whole extent, from Mount Taurus to the Red sea, this mountain-system is skirted on its E side by a vast and elevated plateau, known towards the N as the plain of Syria, and further S as the Great Arabian desert. On its W side is the narrow strip of coast composing Syria and Phœnicia, across which it flings its frequent spurs or buttresses into the Mediterranean; further to the S lies the great plain of Sharon; then comes the desert, the Paran of the Scriptures, extending from the SE corner of the Mediterranean to the valley of El Arabah; and lastly, the peninsula of Sinai. In the centre of this mountain-system lies the great valley which contains the Dead sea, the river Jordan, and the chain of lakes which runs from the sources of the Jordan to the foot of Taurus.

The Alma-Tagh or Amanus, a spur of the Southern Taurus, as it enters the N point of Syria, leaves only the narrow passage of the Armenian gates between it and the gulf of Issus or Iskenderun. This range is connected on the SW with the Jebel-Musa, which again is slightly connected with Mount Casius by Jebel-Siman. A little beyond Antioch, the Jebel-Kraad strikes off from the Anti-Casius, and running SSW along the Upper Orontes, forms the water-shed between that river and the Nahr-el-Kebir. On the banks of the latter, the chain takes the name of Jebel-Nosairi, or Ansari, and running S at the distance of only 12 or 15 m. from the coast, and with an elevation seldom exceeding 1,000 ft., becomes connected with the Jebel-Akkar, or N section of the Jebel-Libnan or Mount Lebanon, whose course, between the parallels of 33° 10' and 34° 30', is to the W of S, and at a distance from the coast of the Mediterranean varying from 15 to 20 m. The average elevation of this bold range, which is almost entirely composed of masses of limestone rock, is

between 7,000 and 8,000 ft.; and its culminating point, Jebel-Makmel, occurs between N lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$ and $34^{\circ} 15'$, a little to the S of the great mountain-recess which contains the celebrated cedars of L., which attains an elevation exceeding 12,000 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with perpetual snow. This range, with its declivities on both sides, has a breadth of from 12 to 18 m., and rises abruptly from the valley of Baalbec or Coele-Syria, on the E side, while on the W it gradually sinks down, in a series of beautiful terraces and valleys to the shores of the Mediterranean. On both sides of the range, a kind of terrace occurs, about mid-height, which divides what is called the Lower L. from the Upper L. To the S of the Boghaz or pass by which the Leontes cuts its way through the chain, it runs for some distance almost parallel to that river, and is prolonged towards the SSW in the Belad Bshirrai. Beyond this, two parallel ridges, or rather a rocky upland, may be regarded as prolonging the great W chain of Palestine to the borders of Arabia Petrea.

The ANTI-LEBANON may be regarded as a prolongation of the chain which skirts the valley of the Orontes on the E side. Under the name of Jebel-es-Sharki, or 'Eastern mountain,' it runs parallel to the Lebanon along the E side of the valley of Baalbec, with a breadth in some places of 20 m. Beyond the valley of the Leontes it sends off a branch in a SW direction which unites with the Lebanon and separates the basin of the Jordan from the great northern valley of Syria. From the great mountain mass of Hermon or Jebel-esh-Sheikh, the Anti-L. is prolonged southwards in the Jebel-Heish. The Anti-L. may be regarded as sinking down into the hills of Galilee which surround the W shore of that basin, and terminating in the cliffs which form the N border of the great plain of Esdraelon; but its general connection with the Sinaitic peninsula is kept up by the peaks of Jebel-Attarus, Jebel-Ajlun, Jebel-Morad, and Jebel-Jelad or Gilead.

The general formation of L. consists of carboniferous and mountain limestone, with greywacke and slate here and there rising to the surface. Basalt and other igneous rocks appear to the S and E of Lake Tiberias. Iron and coal occur in different parts of the range. There are very few vegetable productions which do not flourish in the Lower L., but the vine and the mulberry tree are the most important objects of cultivation.

LEBANON, a county in the SE part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., comprising an area of 348 sq. m., drained by Swatara creek and its branches. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 21,872; in 1850, 26,125. The capital, which bears the same name, is 24 m. E of Harrisburg, on the Union canal. Pop. in 1840, 2,500. Pop. of township, 6,197.—Also a township of York co., in the state of Maine, 88 m. SW of Augustus, bordered on the W by Salmon Falls river, by which it is divided from the state of New Hampshire. Pop. 2,273.—Also a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 4 m. S of Hanover, bordered on the W by Connecticut river and watered by Masconey river. The banks of the rivers are extremely fertile. Pop. 1,754.—Also a township of New London co., in the state of Connecticut, 31 m. ESE of Hartford. It has an undulating surface, with a fine rich soil, and is watered by Yantic river and its branches. Pop. 2,194.—Also a township of Madison co., in the state of New York, 107 m. W by N of Albany. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Chenango river and its branches. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. 1,794.—Also a township of Hunterdon co., in the state of New Jersey, 40 m. N by W of Trenton. The surface is mountainous, and is drained by Spruce

run and the S branch of Raritan river. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 3,849.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, generally hilly, and drained by branches of Dyberry creek. Pop. 366.—Also a village of Warren co., in the state of Ohio, in the township of Turtle creek, between two branches of the river of that name, and 85 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Russell co., in the state of Virginia, 325 m. W by S of Richmond, on a branch of Clinch river.—Also a township of Meigs co., in the state of Ohio, on the river of that name. Pop. 621.—Also a village of Cobb co., in the state of Georgia, 106 m. NW of Milledgeville, on the N side of Chattahoochee river.—Also a village of Marion co., in the state of Kentucky, 59 m. SW by W of Frankfort, on a small branch of Salt river. Pop. 546.—Also a village of Wilson co., in the state of Tennessee, 32 m. E of Nashville, on a branch of Cumberland river. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Boone co., in the state of Indiana, 25 m. NW of Indianapolis.—Also a village of St. Clair co., in the state of Illinois, 71 m. S of Springfield. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Searey co., in the state of Arkansas, 95 m. N by W of Little Rock, on the S side of Buffalo fork of White river.—Also a village of De Kalb co., in the state of Alabama, 112 m. NE of Tuscaloosa, on the N side of Big Wells creek.—Also a township of Cooper co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 1,009.

LEBBEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 4,320; of com. 1,004. The village is 3 m. SSE of Termonde, and 17 m. NW of Brussels. It has several breweries, distilleries, and oil mills and extensive tanneries.

LEBEDIAN, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tambov. The district presents a level surface, and is watered by the Don. It produces corn in great abundance, and has a fine breed of cattle. Pop. 60,300. The town is 117 m. WNW of Tambov, on the r. bank of the Don. Pop. 3,000. It contains 7 churches, 3 of which are built of wood.

LEBEDIN, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kharkov. The district is situated in the NW part of the gov., and contains 125,000 inhabitants. Tobacco and plums are extensively cultivated in this locality, and besides drying large quantities, the inhabitants distil brandy from the latter. The rearing of cattle forms also an important branch of local industry. The town is 81 m. WNW of Kharkov, on the l. bank of the Olchana. Pop. in 1838, 10,515. It is defended by ramparts and a ditch. It contains 3 churches. The houses are chiefly built of wood.

LEBEL, or LEBEL, a river of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Omsk, which has its source in the Altai mountains, on the confines of Sungaria; runs first NNW; then bends SW through the marsh at the N side of the Balkash-Nor or Lake Tengiz, and enters that lake between the Ayagus and Aksu.

LEBEHNKE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, SE of Deutschkrone. Pop. 600.

LEBERING, or LEBRING, a village of Austria in Styria, in the circle and SE of Graz, on the Mur. Pop. 300.

LEBERN, or LABERN, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Soleure, on the S slope of the Jura mountains. The soil varies in fertility, and is in some parts marshy; but it is generally well-cultivated. Cattle are also extensively reared in its pastures. The bail. comprises 4 jurisdictions, and contains 5,650 inhabitants. Grenchen is its principal town.

LEBIAJIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov.